Series

4° Brit.

201 h - 1,2

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek
<36645033010016

4° Brit. Series
201 h 1, 2.

# Cymmrodorion Record Series,

No. 1.

# OWEN'S

# Pembrokeshire.

PART II.

54 H

LONDON:
PRINTED AT THE BEDFORD PRESS, 20 & 21, BEDFORDBURY, W.C.

1897.

BIBLIOTHEK
BIBLIOTHEK
MÜNCHEN

# Owen's Pembrokeshire.

PART I.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"An example of filial regard, generously, wisely, and usefully directed. The notes are a mine of valuable information."—*Pembrokeshire Herald.*

"The men of *Swydd Penfro* are proud of the author and the editor. The work is brimful of historical interest."—*Haverfordwest Telegraph.*

"The inhabitants of Pembrokeshire have good reason to be proud."—*Welshman.*

"A most admirably executed work. An embarrassment of riches."—*Western Mail.*

"We congratulate the editor and the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion on the achievement."—*South Wales Daily News.*

"It would be well for Wales if it had more sons like Mr. Henry Owen."—*Cardiff Times.*

"A great service to the Welsh nation."—*Wrexham Advertiser.*

"Edited with loving care by his descendant."—*Carnarvon Herald.*

"A most welcome gift to Welsh literature."—*Oswestry Advertiser.*

"This well-edited volume presented with the characteristic generosity of the Pembrokeshire Owens. We sincerely wish that George Owen's scholarly descendant may find time and leisure to complete the work."—*The Athenæum.*

I have thought it better to issue these papers, which relate almost exclusively to the County, in a separate part. Part III will include *The Description of Wales*, *The Dialogue on the Government of Wales*, *The Treatise on the Lordships Marcher*, and other matter of more general interest.

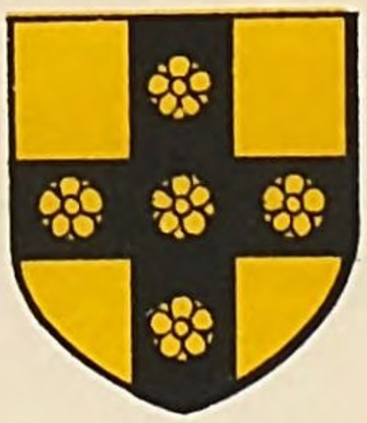
H. O.

# The Arms of the Ancient Lo

Penbrok [1]

Kemes [2]

Pebidiauk [3]



Hauerfordwest [4]

Carew [5]

Narberth

*See page 528 below.*

# rdships of Pembrokeshire.

Dungledy 6

Walwynscastle 7

Lawhaden 8

Kilgarran 9

Coedtraeth 10

h 11

Printers, Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Limited, London.

*Su*

THE

# Description of Penbrokshire,

BY

GEORGE OWEN OF HENLLYS,

LORD OF KEMES.

Edited, with Notes and an Appendix,

BY

HENRY OWEN, B.C.L.Oxon., F.S.A.,

AUTHOR OF "GERALD THE WELSHMAN".

PART II.

LONDON:

PRINTED AT THE BEDFORD PRESS, 20 & 21, BEDFORDBURY, W.C.

1897.

# CONTENTS OF PART II.


PAGE

COLLECTIONS FOR PEMBROKESHIRE:

I.—Pembrokeshire Parishes . . . . 287
II.—Impropriations . . . . . 295
III.—Patronage of Churches . . . . . 300
IV.—Notes of the Tallage . . . . . 314
V.—Knights' Fees of Sir John Carew . . . . 325
VI.—Tenants in Chief of the Lords Marcher . . . 339
Additional Notes thereon by Mr. Phillimore . . 344
VII.—Possessions of the Preceptory . . . . 352
VIII.—The Pembrokeshire Ploughland . . . . 365
IX.—North Pembrokeshire Land Measures . . . 368
X.—George Owen's searches in London . . . 370
XI (i).—How the Counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke were made up . . . . . 374
(ii).—The Whole and Moiety of the County of Pembroke . 393
(iii).—The Regal Jurisdiction Annexed to the Land . . 395

PEMBROKESHIRE MANORS (List No. I) . . . . 398

CATALOGUE AND GENEALOGY OF THE LORDS OF KEMES . . 425

THE LORDS OF KEMES . . . . . 447

KEMES TRACTS:

I.—Kemes out of Pembrokeshire . . . . 493
II.—The High Fee and Mean Tenure . . . 495
III.—Divisions of Kemes . . . . . 497
IV.—Pedigree of the Martins . . . . . 499
V.—Dignitates Baroniæ . . . . . 500
VI.—Brevis Descriptio Baroniæ . . . . 503

GEORGE OWEN *v.* WILLIAM GWYNNE AND OTHERS . . 510

DESCRIPTIO COMITATUS . . . . . 515

PEMBROKESHIRE MANORS (List No. II) . . . . 517

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| INQUISITIO POST MORTEM. WILLIAM OWEN . . . | 524 |
| INQUISITIO POST MORTEM. GEORGE OWEN . . . | 525 |
| NOTES ON THE ARMS OF THE LORDSHIPS . . . | 528 |
| THE DESCRIPTION OF MILFORD HAVEN . . . . | 529 |
| MILFORD TRACTS: | |
| I.—Letter to the Lords of the Council . . . | 564 |
| II.—Notes on the Haven . . . . . | 567 |
| III.—Places to be Fortified . . . . . | 570 |
| IV.—Notes on the Coast South of the Haven . . | 573 |
| V.—The Roads of Tenby and Caldey . . . . | 574 |
| VI.—High Tide at Tenby and Milford . . . . | 575 |
| VII.—The Necessity of Fortifying the Haven . . | 576 |

BAYERISCHE
STAATS-
BIBLIOTHEK
MÜNCHEN

# COLLECTIONS

FOR

# PEMBROKESHIRE.

---

I HAVE thought it might be useful and interesting to add to *The Description of Penbrokshire* some of the more detailed local information which the author had collected with a view to the second book. The following tracts, except where otherwise stated, are taken from the *Vairdre Book* (as to which see the Preface to this work, pp. xxi and xxvi).—H. O.

## I.

## PARISHES IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

†KILGARRAN HUNDRED Fo. 90a.

kilredin
Clydey
Penrith cu*m* capell caſtellan[1]
Maverdyvie cu*m* capell kilvowr[2]
llanvihangell penbedowe cu*m* capell Colman[1]
LLantood
Bridell
8 kilgarran

KEMES HUNDRED

S[t] Dogmells
Monington

---

[1] Now a separate parish ; see note 2 on p. 213, above.

[2] *Sic* MS. The names should have been written 'Ma*n*erdyvie' and 'Kilvowir'. The last part of the latter name seems to come from the rare man's name *Bywyr*. One *Bywyr Lew*, or 'the brave', appears in the pedigree of the royal line of Rhwng Gwy ag Hafren (see '*Gwehelieith Gwerthrynion*' in the Cardiff copy of *Hanesyn Hen*, p. 70 ; and also pp. 71, 72, 74). But why, as *Cil* is masculine, do we not have *Cilbowyr?* It is hardly likely that we have the same name in a contracted form in the not distant Carmarthenshire church of *Penboyr* (close to which is a Rhyd *y Foyr*) ; this is called *Penbeher* in *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 272, and *Penbeir* in *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 398, where Cilfywyr is spelt *Kylevewir*. The various forms of *Penboyr* perhaps together go to show that the *oy* of the modern form is an Old-Welsh *ou* (preserved in S.-Welsh, as in *dou=dau*, 'two', Middle-Welsh *deu*, and similar words, such as *our*, 'gold', *cnou*, 'nuts').

| | |
|---|---|
| Moilgrove[1] | Managhlogdduy[6] |
| Bayvill | llanvirnaghe[7] |
| Egloeſſerowe & pencelly vechan | Newport |
| Nevarne & kilgwin[2] | Dinas |
| Melyney[3] | ffiſgard cu*m* capell Michangell[8] |
| Whitchurch[4] & Nantgwin[5] | llanllawharne[9] |

---

[1] Moylgrove is for an older 'Mallt's Grove', *Mallt* being the form taken in Welsh by the name *Matilda*. In old writings it is called *Grava Matildis* (not *grana*, which is a mere scribal error for *graua*). *Grava* was a Low-Latin word for 'grove' (the A.-S. is *gráf* for 'a grove', and *græf* for 'a grave'). See *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 272, where the place is called *gñ Matild'*, and the *Vairdre Book*, fo. 256b, where the author cites (*inter alia*) an indenture of 6 Ed. I for the occurrence of *Grana Matildis*.

[2] Cilgwyn was the southern part of the parish of Nevern, now the largest parish in the county.

[3] Meline. [4] Eglwys Wen. [5] Llanfair Nant Gwyn.

[6] Called also *Manoghloke Duy* in *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 399. This curious orthography of *duy* for *du*, 'black', is very common in documents of the 16th century and later, where we also find *tuy* for *tŷ*, 'a house'. The sounds of *ŷ* and *ŵ* are now of course identical, and *uy* was evidently meant for an attempt at a phonetic representation of the long vowel-sound. The forms *duy* and *tuy* generally (at least such is the writer's experience) occur in names of places and persons, and not in vernacular Welsh compositions: but *tuy* is found in Welsh prose in Hengwrt MS. 306, written by Dr. Thomas Williams of Trefriw.

In MSS. written within the last fifty years, in the district between Trecastle and Llandovery, we find another (and by no means inaccurate) phonetic orthography unknown to literary Welsh, viz., *yi* for *ei*: thus *cyfeillion* would be spelt *cyfyillion*; we have found this orthography used by several different persons.

[7] Llanfirnach.

[8] Lower Fishguard was known as the Hamlet of Capel Llanvihangel. See *Statistical Account of the Parish of Fishguard* (*Camb. Reg.*, i, 262).

[9] Now Llanllawer, the *n* being dropped as in *Cronware*, which is called *Lann Cronnguern* in the *Book of Llann Dav*, pp. 124, 255. This form is also found in Egerton MS. 2586, fo. 413 (in note 1 on p. xxiii of the Preface to this work *Llanllaw hane* is a mistake for *Llanllawharne*); Lewis Dwnn, *Her. Vis.*, i, 173, calls the parish *Llan Llawen*. The last part of the compound seems to contain the Old-Welsh word *llawern* (plural *llewyrn*), 'a fox', answering to the modern Breton *louarn* and the Cornish *lowern*, *lowarn*. This obsolete Welsh word is found in a place or places once called *Cruc* and *Crucou Leuirn* ('the mound', or 'mounds, of the foxes'), somewhere near Chepstow in Monmouthshire, and mentioned in the *Book of Llann Dav* (1892), pp. 142, 262; in a place called *Laguernnuc* (=*Llawernog*), *ib.* 207; and in places and a stream still called *Llewyrnog* (on the map; but pronounced on the spot *Llywarneg*), the stream joining the Rheidol just below Pont Erwyd in N. Cardiganshire. (In Llewyrnog there is a *Carreg Cadno* or 'Fox's Stone', on the side of a hill, with the supposed marks of the feet of a fox which had jumped down from above.) The name also probably occurs in Laugherne on the Laugherne Brook, which joins the Teme near Worcester, and is called *Lawern* and *Laweme* in a charter of Offa, printed in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, i, 308. In Cornwall the

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | llanychloydog | †Dewisland Hundred | Col. 2. |
| | Pontvaen | S$^{t}$ dauids | |
| | LLanychaeth[1] | Whitechurch | |
| | Newcaſtle[2] | S$_{t}$ Elvywes[7] | |
| | Pontchardſton[3] | Brody[8] | |
| | Morvill | Haiſcaſtle | |
| | Hariſmote[4] | LLanrian[9] | |
| | Caſtelbighe | LLanhowell | |
| | Maencloghog[5] | LLandeloy | |
| | LLandilo[5a] | LLanrithan[9] | |
| | LLangollman | S$_{t}$ Edryns | |
| 27 | LLanvayre nant y gove,[6] | S$_{t}$ Lawrence | |

substantive is probably found in Tre-*lowarren* (in the parish of Mawgan in Meneage) and the adjective in *Larnick* (=*Llawernog?*) near Looe. *Lavernock*, a parish S. of Cardiff (accented on the *second* syllable by the natives), is called *Llywernog* in *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 626[a], though it has been suggested (Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 337) that its English name is a corruption of *Llanfyrnach*. *Llawern* and its derivatives and compounds occur as men's names. Thus we find a *Conlouern* in the *Book of Llann Dav*, pp. 146, 154; a *Lovern-ius* on the early inscription in Roman capitals on the stone at Llanfaglan, near Carnarvon, which reads: 'Fili Lovernii Anatemori'; and a *Lovernacus* (=*Llawernog*, *Loarnach*) on a stone of rather later type at Merthyr, near Carmarthen, reading: 'Caturugi Fili Lovernaci.' The Irish man's name *Loarn* is generally equated with the above words; it occurs in the name of Loarn Mór ('the Great'), who gave his name to the 'Tribe of Loarn' and their country (in Argyllshire), now Anglicized *Lorne*, and also as the name of two Irish saints, one a bishop, commemorated on Sept. 11 (see *Martyrology of Donegal*, 245, 435), and mentioned in Stokes' *Trip. Life of St. Patrick*, pp. 38, 337, 452, 550, where he is also called *Loorn*, *Lóairnn*, *Loairnd*, the other a priest (Aug. 30; *Mart. of Don.*, 229, 433). The adjective *Loarnach* is also found as a man's name (*Trip. Life*, p. 110).—J. R. and E. P.

It is not impossible, on the other hand, that the last part of *Llanllawharn* may come from some man's name analogous to Cynhaiarn, Aelhaiarn, Llwchaiarn, Trahaiarn, etc., embodying the word *haiarn*, 'iron', pronounced *harn* in S. Wales.—E. P.

[1] Llan-y-chaer. [2] Little Newcastle. [3] Puncheston. [4] Henry's Moat.

[5] In the MS. the *l* is altered from a prior *h*. Vorlan, a township of this parish in the hundred of Dungleddy, is now separated.

[5a] Anciently Llandeilo Llwydarth. In *Lib. Land.*, p. 244, it is spoken of as 'a *maenor* on the frontier of Deugleddyf and Cemais'; see note 2 on p. 97, above.

[6] This parish is partly in Kemes and partly in Dewisland.

[7] St. Elvis; called *Llanayleviewe* in *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 382. See Additional Note (*i*), below. So *Llanelli* is probably for *Llan Elliw*.

[8] Brawdy. In the MSS. of Gerald's *Works* this is spelt *Brewdi* (iii, 131) and *Breudi* (iii, 350, 390).

[9] In Egerton MS. 2586, fo. 405[a], George Owen has written the note: *g caron llanrithon* 5 *m(ar)tij g Rian* 8 *m(ar)tij*, *i.e.*, 'the feast (*gŵyl*) of Caron of Llanreithan is on the 5th of March, the feast of Rhian is on the 8th of March.' St. Rhian is called by William of Worcester (*Itin.*, p. 164), who gives his day, 'S. Ranus

| | |
|---|---|
| Marthry[1] | LLanſtinan |
| S[t] dogwells | Jordanſton |
| Leterſton | Manernawan[3] |
| LLanvayre[2] | |

---

abbas', and by Leland, *Itin.*, v, 29, 'S. Reanus Abbas'. There was a 'Saint Ranus or Rayn' commemorated in a chapel near the town of Crewkerne in Somerset, according to W. of Worcester, p. 163; his name still survives in 'St. Rayn Hill', on the Chard road, about 3 miles W. of Crewkerne. St. Caron is the patron saint of, and gives his name to, Tregaron (which parish is sometimes called *Plwyf Caron*) in Cardiganshire. In a not very early *Bonedd y Saint* found in the Cardiff copies of the *Hanesyn Hen* (the lost Hengwrt MS. 33), p. 115, he is said (with several North-Welsh saints) to have been brother to SS. Trillo, Tygai, and Llechid, and son of Ithel Hael of Brittany.

[1] The first *r* of this form of the name of *Mathry* (cf. *Marthrie*, p. 143, above) is perhaps intrusive. In the *Book of Llann Dav*, pp. 127, 129, 255, the name is written *Mathru;* but, on the other hand, we also find *Marthru*, *ib.*, p. 129, and the MSS. of Gerald (fifty years or more later as MSS.) uniformly give *Martru* in his frequent mentions of the place (*Works*, i, 56, 312, 314, 317-8, 320, 325, 327-8, 332; iii, 73, 224, 227, 235, 325); and possibly both forms are correct, the second *r* being for the article *'r*. *Marthru* is found in one of the later additions to the *Book of Ll. D.* (p. 339).

A similar double form is found in the spellings of the parish of Mathern near Chepstow in Monmouthshire. This is called *Matherne* in the *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 278, and *Martharne or Martherne* in the additions to the *Book of Llann Dav*, pp. 284, 292, 328, 340. The *Valor Eccl.*, vol. iv, has *Matharn* at p. 346, *Martharn* at p. 373, and *Marthern* at p. 345. In the original *Book of Ll.* the place is called *Merthyr Tewdrig* (from King Tewdrig, who was buried there after a battle at the Ford of Tintern)—see pp. 31, 90, 140-2, 148, 235, 274, etc.—and it has been supposed by some that *Mathern* is a corruption of *Merthyr* (like *Nevern* for *Nyfer*, and *Clegyrn* for *Clegyr*, which occurs in the parish of St. Nicholas, Pembrokeshire, etc.; see note 3 on p. 266, above); on the other hand, it might be for *Ma Theyrn*, '(the) King's Field'.

In any case, the derivation of a place anciently spelt *Martru*, *Marthru*, or *Mathru* from *Merthyri*, 'martyrs', will not hold; and yet it can but be on this derivation that the supposition (found, *e.g.*, in Browne Willis' *Parochiale Anglicanum*, 1733, p. 137) that Mathry church is dedicated to 'The Holy *Martyrs*, Sep. 28', is founded. In the *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 383, the place is called *Marthre.* Two groups of martyrs were commemorated on that day (see *Acta Sanctorum*); but the 'Seven Saints of Mathru' (whose names have been lost to us) are not said in the *B. of Ll. D.*, p. 129, to have been 'martyred', but to have died at Cenarth Mawr on the Teivi, whither they migrated from Mathry. Mathry Fair was on Michaelmas Day (p. 143, above). See note 7 on p. 107, and note 4 on p. 206, above.—E. P.

[2] Ll. Nant y Gof. This parish is partly in Kemes and partly in Dewisland.

[3] This place is now locally called *Manornowen.* The modern written form *Manorowen* must be a comparatively recent barbarism, like *Manoravon* near Llandeilo Fawr, which in the last century was called *Maenor Fabon* (reducible colloquially into *Manorabon*). Browne Willis, *Parochiale Anglicanum* (1733),

Granſton
St Nicholas
21 LLanunda

DUNGLEDY

LLanvallteg[1]
llangan[1]
llandiffilio[1]
llanykeven
Crynowe
Newemote
LLyſeyvraen[2]

Rynaſton[3] cu*m* Ambleſton
Lawhaden
Walton[4]
Bletherſton
Ambleſton
Clarebeſton
Wiſton
Spittell[5]
Redbaxton[6]
Prendergaſt
Oſmaſton[7]
Bulſton[8]

---

p. 177, calls Manorowen *Manernavan*, and Edward Llwyd (see note 5 on p. 248, above), *Manour Nowen*.

The first part or the place-name is of course the Welsh *Maenor*, which has as little to do with the English word *manor* as the last part of the name has with the name *Owen* (see *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 57-8). This last part looks as though it came from the personal name *Gnawan*. There was a *Gnauan* among St. Cadoc's Irish disciples (see *Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 36, 85, where the MS. reads *Gnauan*, *Gnauanum*). This is very probably the person meant by the 'Mynach Naomon' (or *Nawmon*) mentioned in the mythical *Red Book Triad* No. 11 (see *Y Cymmrodor*, iii, 55; Oxford *Mabinogion*, 301); and in *Trioedd y Meirch* (Hengwrt MS. 54, fo. 53[a]). Here the *m* would be Old-Welsh for *v*, and *o* written for *w*, as it not uncommonly was in the 13th century. The same element *-nawan* seems to occur in *Kilnawan* in the parish of Llanboidy, mentioned in the author's 'Terrier or Rental' of his possessions in the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, dated Aug. 20, 1583 (*Vairdre Book*, fo. 258[a]). This is not to be confounded with *Kilykenowon*, *Kilykenawon*, or *Kilykenawan* (from *cenaw*, 'a whelp'?) in Kemes Infra (*ib.*, fos. 173[a], 244[a]), mentioned as 'Capella de *Kilkanaon*' in *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 272. *Llanawan* or *Llannawan*, in the manor of Moylgrove, is called 'alias *Blaen Awen*', the form given on the 1-inch Map, and of which the other form seems to be a corruption (*V. Book*, fos. 201[b], 255[a]); there is a *Kilawen* at St. Issell's, near Tenby.—E. P.

[1] Part of this parish is in Carmarthenshire (see pp. 49, 166, above).

[2] Now Llys y Fran. The *ae* for *a* may be accounted for as a literary pseudo-restoration, on the principle explained in note 4 on p. 248, above. But it is a question whether *Brân* in some South-Wales place-names (especially in river- or brook-names) is not a dialectic modification for an older *Baraen;* for the *Nant Baraen* of the *Book of Llann Dav*, pp. 32, 44, is almost certainly the same place as Nant Bran (so called in the new 6-inch Ordnance Map, but spelt in the old 1-inch Map *Llanpran*), near St. Lythan's in the Vale of Glamorgan.

[3] Now a chapel of ease to Ambleston. [4] Walton East.

[5] The ruins of the spital or *hospitium* (which belonged to St. David's Cathedral) are near the church. Tavern Spite in Lampeter Velfrey parish was an hospitium of Whitland Abbey. The Welsh *yspytty* is not, as is often wrongly supposed (*e.g.*, in Bevan's *St. David's*, p. 82), derived bodily from the Latin *hospitium*, but from hospes, *hospit*-is, combined with *ty* 'a house', *yspyd* + *ty* making *yspytty*.

[6] Rudbaxton. [7] Uzmaston. [8] Boulston.

20 Slebech[1]

†ROWSE HUNDRED Fo. 90b.

Nolton
Talbenny
St Brydes
Marlaffe[2]
dale
St Ifmells[3]
Walwinfcaftle
Haſkard[4]
Walton[5]
llanſtadwell
Harbreſton[6]
Hubertſton[7]
Hareſton weſt[8]
Robeſton[9]
Steinton
Burton
Roſemarket
Johnſton
ffreiſtroppe[10]
Langome[11]
Camros
Roche
Lamſton
24 Trewgarne[12]

CASTELMARTIN HUNDRED

Caſtlemartin
Woram[13]
St Twinells[14]
St Petrox
Nangle[15]
Roſe Crowther[16]
Pull crochon[17]
Moncton
Boſherſton
Stackpoll[18]
Lantphey[19]

---

[1] This name is also found in the parish of Llangyfelach, near Swansea; see the *Lordship of Gower* (*Camb. Arch. Association*), pp. 170, 294, where a meadow called *Morva Slebedge* or *Slebege* ('Slebedge salt marsh') is mentioned.

[2] Marloes. In the *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 275, it is spelt *Malros*, which suggests a derivation from *mael* (= *moel*, Old-Welsh *mail*), 'bare', and *rhos*; and in the *Lords of Kemes* (see below), No. 10, *in initio*, it is called 'Parva Malros in Rous'. *Mailros* is the old form of Melrose on the Tweed (see Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, iii, 26; iv, 27; v, 12, etc.).

[3] St. Ishmaels. [4] Hasguard. [5] Walton West.
[6] Herbrandston. [7] Hubberston. [8] Haroldstone West.
[9] Robeston West. [10] Freystrop. [11] Langwm.
[12] Trefgarn, pronounced Trawgarn. [13] Warren.

[14] This is a corruption of *St. Winells*, the prosthetic *t* belonging to the word '*Saint*' (cf. *St. Tisels* for St. Issel's, note 2 on p. 296, below). William of Worcester, *Itin.*, p. 163, says of the place and the Saint: 'Sanctus Wymocus (*sic*), Anglice *Seynt Wynelle*, confessor, distat a Pembroke per 11 miliaria'. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, p. 275, col. 2, the church appears as *Ecclesia Sancti Wynnoci*, and in the *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 384, as 'Vicaria de Sancto Wynoco'. There is another 'Ecclesia de Sancto Winnoco' at p. 145 of the *Taxatio*; this is now St. Winnow's, near Fowey, Cornwall. The name *Winnoc* has also apparently become *Winnow* in two places in Cornwall called *Trewinnow*, one near Grampound, the other in the peninsula which ends with Mount Edgcumbe, near Plymouth. See Additional Note (*h*), below.

[15] Angle. [16] Rhoscrowther.

[17] The *r* of this word seems altered from a prior *l*. There is another Pwll Crochan in Pencaer, near Fishguard, and another in Denbighshire, giving its name to a well-known hotel in Colwyn Bay.

[18] Stackpole Elidor or Cheriton.

[19] Lamphey (anciently spelt *Lantefei*; see Additional Note (*a*), below).

Hogeſton
Manerbier
Penally
S[t] florens
Naſhe
Coffeſton[1]
S[t] Michaels in Penbrocke
S[t] Maryes in Penbrocke
Inſula de Caldey,[2]

†NARBETH[1a] HUNDRED Col. 2.

Cronwere[3]
Ludchurche
Amrothe[3]
S[t] Iffells
Bigelly
Williamſton[4]
Jeffreiſton
Gunſtreiſton[5]
Lawrenny[6]

---

[1] Cosheston.

[1a] *Sic* MS.

[2] See p. 305 below. The number of the parishes in Castlemartin hundred is omitted in the MS.

[3] The earliest extant mentions of Amroth and Cronware are as follows (*Book of Llann Dav*, pp. 124, 255): 'Lan rath halann cronnguern cum tribus territoriis *Amrath;* finis illorum, o frut gurcant hit glann rath' (*i.e.*, 'Llan Rath and Llan Gronwern, with the three territories of *Amrath;* their boundaries are from Ffrwd Wrgan [Gwrgan's Brook] to Glan Rhath [the Bank of Rhath].' Llan Rath is also called *Ecclesia Radh* in the *Life of St. Teilo* (*ib.*, p. 115). The Rhath seems to have been the stream which flows past Cronware Church, and now forms the boundary between the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen; and perhaps Ffrwd Wrgan was the smaller stream joining the sea a little further W.; between which two streams Amroth Church is situated. For the Rhath and Coed Rhath see further note 2 on p. 45, note 2 on p. 86, and note 4 on p. 248, above; and Lewis Dwnn's *Her. Vis.*, i, 122, note 2. For this use of *am-* with the name of a stream to designate a place situated on that stream compare *Llan-am-ddyfri* (now *Llanymddyfri*, Llandovery), treated of in the notes on p. 207, above. It should be added that the name Rhath is probably also preserved in *Penrath* ('Rhath End'), half a mile N.E. of the village of Begelly. There are also two farms called *Cilrath*, a mile or two N. of the town of Narberth.

[4] East Williamston.

[5] *Sic* MS. Now Gumfreston.

[6] This word may embody the Welsh *llawr*, 'floor or bottom', found in such place-names as Llawr y Glyn, Llawr y Coed, or Llawr y Bettws. The obscure element *Enni* occurs in other Welsh place-names, such as Llanddewi Ystrad *Enni* on the Ithon in Radnorshire, which cannot (on phonetic grounds) be identified with the 'Ystrad *Uynhid*' of Gwynfardd Brycheiniog's poem to St. David (see *Myv. Arch.*, i, 271[b], and Rees' *Welsh Saints*, pp. 48-51). There is also a *Caer Enni* mentioned as being in the parish of Llanfor, Merionethshire, in a tract probably taken from Hengwrt MS. 275 (written by John Jones of Gelli Lyfdy), one copy of which will be found in Add. MS. 15,022, fo. 110 (is this the place now called Caer *Crwyni?*). There was also a place called *Trauerenni*, in the old Cumbrian diocese of Glasgow, repeatedly mentioned in the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis* (pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 94), and perhaps situated in Teviotdale. The first element of this name, *Traver*, is rather common in S.E. Scotland, though its meaning is not certain, as in *Travernent*, now *Tranent*, *Traverquair*, now *Traquair* (standing on the *Quair* water). See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, i, 215 (note 82). Gerald calls Lawrenny *Leurenni* (*Works*, i, 309; iii, 309, 311), and *Lenreni* (iii, 152), which must be a mistake for *Leureni*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Marteltwy[1] | LLandewy[6] |
| Yerbeſton | LLampeter[6] |
| Loveſton | Rynalton[7] |
| Mynwere | Vpton[8] |
| Newton[2] | Carewe |
| Moncton[3] | Tynbye[9] |
| Robeſton[4] | 23 |
| Narberth[5] | |

[1] Called *Martiltwye* in *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 275. With reference to this obscure name, it is worth noticing that in the 14th century additions to the *Book of Llann Dav*, *Merthyr* Dovan and *Merthyr* Mawr (both in the Vale of Glamorgan) are called '*Marthel* Deuan' (p. 324) and '*Marthel* Maur' (p. 283). The last church is also called *Marghilmaur* and *Martelnaur* in *Tax. Eccl.*, pp. 279, 280. There is a place called *Martle* in the parish of Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire.

[2] This parish is now called Newton North. The Welsh name of Newton seems to have been *Llys Prawst*, 'Prawst's Palace' (or 'Court'); for the 'Ecclesia de Lyspraust' of the *Tax. Eccl.* of 1291, p. 275, col. 2, appears in the time of Henry VIII (see Bevan's *St. David's*, p. 116, where the name is misprinted *Lyspranst*) as Llysprance and Newton (*Valor Eccl.*, iv, 399). Here *-prance* is no doubt a mistake for *-prauce* = *Praws*, the softened form of Prawst. In the 'Life of Sir Rhys ap Thomas', printed in the *Camb. Reg.* (i, 58), his grandfather Gruffudd ap Nicholas is said to have detained from the Duke of York lands 'in *Lyesprans* and Newhouse in the marches of Wales, in the countie of *Hereford*'; here the editor conjectures Lyesprans to stand for Llys y Fran. Canon Bevan (whose citation of this passage is inaccurate in many ways) supposes Hereford to mean Haverfordwest (see note 2 on p. 81, and note 11 on p. 185, above), and adds that there is still a farm called Newhouse in Newton North parish (it is near the church). On the other hand, among many Pembrokeshire places of the name, there is a New house in the Hundred of Dungleddy, 6 or 7 miles N.E. of Haverfordwest, close to the church-town of Walton East, and 1½ mile W. of that of Llys y Fran.

Prawst and its compounds (such as Rhybrawst, Eurbrawst, Onbrawst, Brawstud) were not very rare as *women's* names in Welsh and Cornish: one Prawst was one of the three wives of Brychan Brycheiniog (see *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 275), and another was the wife of Einion Yrth ap Cunedda Wledig, and mother to Cadwallon Lawhir (see the Cardiff copy of *Hanesyn Hen*, p. 65).

[3] Mounton, or Mountain; see p. 64, above. [4] Robeston Wathan.

[5] Now divided into the parishes of Narberth North and Narberth South.

[6] Llandewi and Lampeter Velfrey. [7] Now sometimes called Reynoldston.

[8] The old name of Upton was Ucton. See *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 385, where 'Nashe et Ucton Rectoria' is spoken of, and Gerald's *Works*, i, 309; iii, 152, where it is called *Ucketune* and *Uccetuna*, and spoken of as alienated from the see of St. David's.

[9] This document is endorsed (on fo. 91b) 'P*ar*iſhes in Penbrokſhere'. To the Roose parishes may be added Haroldston St. Issels (see pp. 296, 303, below) and the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Martin, parts of which are outside the county of Haverfordwest (Skomer Island, formerly part of the lordship of Haverford, is still in the parish of St. Martin); to the Narberth, Coedcenlas and Redberth; and to the Dungleddy, the hamlet of Grondre (that part of the parish of Cil y Maen Llwyd which is in the county of Pembroke).

## II.

# IMPROPRIATIONS IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

---

IMPROPRIATIONS WTHIN THE COUNTEY OF PENBR'. Fo. 121a.

| *In the Kinges handes* | | *Belonginge to the Sea of St Dauides the Colledges of Brecknock and Cambridge* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PEBIDIAUCK DECANATUS** | | | | |
| llandeloy et llan hoell | vic' | whytchurch | Canon men'[2] | vic' |
| Granſton[1] | vic' | Brodey et haiſcaſtell | epus | vic' |
| fiſhgard | vic' | llanrian | Epus | vic' |
| 3 | | llan rithan | vic' Chorales | Cur' |
| | | St Edrins | Canon' men'[2]. | Cur' |
| | | llanſtinan | Succentor'[3] | Cur' |
| | | Manor nawan | vic' choral' | Cur' |
| | | Marthry | prebend'[4] | vic' |
| | | St Dogwells | Canon' | vic' |
| | | St nicholas | *pre*benda | vic' |
| | | llan vnda | Canon' | vic' |
| | | | | 11 |
| **PENBROK DECANAT'** | | | | |
| Caſtell m*ar*tyn | vic'[5] | Woran | Epus | vic' |
| Penaley | vic' | St Twinells | Canon | vic' |
| Amroth | vic' | Lanfey | Epus | vic' |
| Muncton | Cur'[6] | St Iſmells[8] | Canon | vic' |
| Newton | Cur' | Jeffreiſton | Canon | vic' |
| Rynalton | Cur q'[7] | manerbir | Coleg xpi: Cantabr'[9] | vic' |
| 6 | | | | 6 |

[1] Written 'Gra*m*ston' in the MS. See *Lamston* under Roose Deanery, below.

[2] *Canonici Menevenses.*

[3] The Sub-Chanter was the head of the Lower Chapter or College of Vicars Choral, now called Minor Canons.

[4] Substituted for a prior *Epus.*

[5] The churches which had become appropriated to the religious houses (who were themselves the rectors) were served either by a vicar, to whom a part of the glebe or a portion of the tithe (generally the most troublesome to collect) was allotted, or by a curate paid by a stipend.

[6] *Cur'* was first written here, and *Vic'* then substituted, which was struck out and *Cur'* reinstated.

[7] The MS. here has the usual compendium for *quia*, but *quære* or 'query' seems to be intended.

[8] A mistake for St. *Issell's;* see pp. 296, 305, below.

[9] Christ College, Cambridge.

Fo. 121b.

†ROWSE DECANATUS

| *In the kings mates handes* | *Belonginge to the fea of St Dauides the Colledges of Brecknock and Cambridge* |
|---|---|
| Marlas . . . . . | vic' |
| Dale . . . . . | vic' |
| St Ifmells . . . . . | vic' |
| Lanftadwell . . . . . | vic' |
| Hareſton weſt . . . . | Cur' |
| Stainton . . . . . | vic' |
| Roſe m*ar*kett . . . | vic' |
| Camros . . . . . | vic' |
| Roch . . . . . | vic' |
| Lamſton[1] . . . . | Cur' |
| St Iſmells de haroldſton[2] . | null'[3] |
| St Thomas . . . . | Cur' |
| St Maryes . . . . | Cur' |
| St m*ar*tyns . . . . | Cur' |

14

---

[1] Written in MS. 'La*nn*ston': see *Gramſton* under Pebidiog Deanery, above.

[2] This is now called 'Haroldston St. Issel's'. Here 'St. Issel's' is apparently a corruption of 'St. Ismel's'; but the real St. Issel (in Welsh *Usyllt*), father to St. Teilo, and patron of St. Issell's, near Tenby (called in Welsh *Llan* or *Eglwys Usyllt;* see Aneurin Owen's *Welsh Laws*, 8vo. ed., i, 558; ii, 790), was quite a different person from St. Ismael, the patron of the above-named 'St. Ismells', now St. Ishmael's, in Roose, who was the son of Buddig of Cornouaille, nephew to St. Teilo, and brother to SS. Tyfei and Oudoceus (in Welsh Euddogwy, the patron saint of Llandogo, corrupted from *Llan Euddogwy*, on the Wye)—see *Book of Llann Dav*, p. 130. William of Worcester (*Itin.*, p. 163) says of St. Usyllt: 'S. Ussoldus confessor, Anglice Seynt *Ussille*, plures ecclesiæ in Wallia'; but we know of no church dedicated to him except St. Issell's (and *possibly* Haroldston St. Issel's); see further the Additional Note (*h*), *infra*. Lewis Dwnn (*Her. Vis.*, i, 123) calls St. Issell's *Plwyf Saint Tisels*, which a careless annotator there identifies with Llandyssilio yn Nyfed (see above, p. 9; and 292, note 14).

As to St. Ismael, his name has nothing to do with *Ishmael*, Ismail being the fossilised Old-Welsh form of the name which would now be Ysfael; Ysfael actually occurs, indeed, as the name of a stream in Llanddarog, a few miles E.S.E. of Carmarthen. In the same ancient commot of Cedweli (now *Kidwelly*) is the church of Llan *Ishmael*, at the very mouth of the Towy. The name is found in a still older form as *Osmail*, one of the sons of Cunedda Wledig, who left his name to *Mais Osmeliaun* (later *Osfeilion* or *Ysweilion;* the *Hanesyn Hen*, p. 83, writes the names *Oswael* and *Maes Ossuyliawn*) in Anglesey (see *Y Cymmrodor*, ix, 167, 183); later Welsh antiquaries mixed him up with St. Oswald, and absurdly made *Osweilion* to be the district round Croes *Oswallt* or Oswestry (see, *e.g.*, *Iolo MSS.*, p. 122; *History of Powys Fadog*, v, 340-1). This 'Osmail' is called *Ismael* in the corresponding passage of the *Life of St. Carannog* (*Cambro-British Saints*, p. 101; MS. Cott. Vesp. A, xiv, fo. 94[a]).—E. P.

[3] This is substituted for a prior *Cur'*.

CARM*ar*THEN DECANATUS

| *In the Kinges ma*[tes] *handes* | *Belonginge to the ſea of S*[t] *Dauids*[1] *the Colledges of Brecknock and Cambridge* |
|---|---|
| Langom[2] . p*re*bend' ec'l' men' . vic' | |
| llandiſilio . p*re*bend' ec'l' brecon'[3] . vic' | |
| | 2 |

DONGLEDY DECANAT'

| | |
|---|---|
| Manclochog, llandilo, llangolman } . . . vic' | Lawhaden, bletherſton } . Canc' men'[4] . vic' |
| New mote . . . . Cur' | Spyttell . . p*re*centor'[5] men' . Cur' |
| llany keven . . . . Cur' | Oſmeſton . . fabric' ec'l'ie men'[6] . . Cur' |
| Wallton . . . . Cur' | |
| Clarbeſton . . . . Cur' | |
| Wiſton . . . . . Cur' | |
| Amleſton, Rin*ar*ſton } . . . . vic' | |
| 7 | 3 |

†EMLIN DECANATUS Fo. 122a.

| | |
|---|---|
| Caſtellan Capell' . . . Cur' | Clydei . . p*re*bend' . . vic' |
| Kilvowir[7] Capell' . . . null' | i |
| Colman Capell' . . . null' | |
| 3 | |

KEMES DECANATUS

llantood . . . . vic'
monni*n*gton . . . . Cur'
S[t] Dogmells . . . . vic'

---

[1] The heading at the top of fo. 122[a] reads '*Dauids*'.

[2] *Sic* MS. *Llangan* must be meant.

[3] The prebendaries of Brecon were suppressed (together with the offices of treasurer, precentor, and chancellor) by the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 82, the Act passed for the future regulation of 'The College of Christ at Brecknock'. The office of Dean, which was held by the Bishop of the diocese, had been suppressed by the 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 113, s. 21.

[4] *Canonici Menevenses.*

[5] The precentor was head of the Chapter at St. David's until 1840, when by 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 113, s. 1, he was created a Dean. Up to that time the Bishop had been Dean of the church.

[6] Appropriated to the maintenance of the fabric of the Cathedral.

[7] Perhaps *Kilevowir* should be read here; but the letter after *l* was apparently meant not to stand.

KEMES DECANATUS (*continuea*).

| *In the Kings mates handes* | | *Belonginge to the ſea of St Dauids the Colledges of Brecknock and Cambridge* |
|---|---|---|
| Moelgrove . . . . | vic' | |
| Bayvill . . . . | vic'/ | |
| Egloſerow . . . . | vic' | |
| Nevarne . . . . | vic' | |
| newcaſtell . . . . | Cur' | |
| Capell' Michaelis[1] liber' . | Cur'[2] | |
| Pencelly vychan liber' Capell'. | null' | |
| | io | |

Fo. 122b.

†*Impropriations in the handes of Layep(er)ſons purchaſid from the Crowne*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moncton iuxta penbrok | vic' | countes of Effex[3] | |
| St maryes in penbrok } | vic' | countes of Effex[3] | |
| St michaells in penbrok } | | | |
| martelltwye . . . | vic' | Mr Barlo | |
| mynwere . . . . | Cur' | Mr Barlo | |
| Slebech . . . . | Cur' | Mr Barlo | |
| Bulſton . . . . . | Cur' | Sr John wogan | |
| Managhlogddiye[4] . . . | Cur' | Mr Canon | |
| Inſula Caldei . . . | Cur' | Mr philpin[5] . . . . | null' |
| Coed kinles . liberacapell' | Cur' | paule Samon . . . . | null' |
| Naintgwyn[6] . liber' capell' | Cur' | Richard budd | |
| Criſwell . . Capell' | Cur' | Mr barlo . . . . . | null' |

---

[1] More like *Michaels* in the MS.

[2] This has been struck out and *null'* substituted, but the correction has subsequently been smudged out.

[3] Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, married (1) Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex (who died in 1576); (2) Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and (3) Sir Christopher Blount. She died, aged 94, in 1634. The manor of Monkton, which included the presentations to St. Mary and St. Michael, Pembroke, had been left by the will of her first husband to her for life. See the *Lives and Letters of the Devereux, Earls of Essex.*

[4] There is no dot over the *i*, but the word must be read so in the MS.

[5] Walter Philpin, Mayor of Tenby in 1601 (see Laws' *Little England* p. 302).

[6] *Sic* MS. The *i* is dotted.

Impropriations in the ſhere } 77 inde
- in manibus Regis } 43. inde
  - yt have vicars 22
  - ſervid by Curates 18[1]
  - not ſervid at all 3
- belonging to St ddes the Colledg of brecon' & criſt colledg in Cambridge } 23 inde
  - yt haue vicars . i7
  - ſervid by Cur' 6[2]
- in the handes of laye perſons } 11 inde
  - yt haue vic' . 3
  - ſervid by Cur' 6[3]
  - not ſervid . 2[4]

---

[1] This figure is substituted for '21'.

[2] Below this line is struck out 'not ſervid . . . . nulli'.

[3] This figure is substituted for a previous one, apparently 8.

[4] This document (fos. 121-2 of the MS.) is endorsed: 'Impropriations in Penbrok'. It shows what benefices in the county were formerly appropriated to spiritual corporations, and which of them were, upon the dissolution of the monasteries, seized by the Crown and granted out to lay persons called 'lay impropriators'. For the disastrous consequences of these seizures to the church in Wales, see Canon Bevan's *St. David's*, p. 161, and see also the author's comparison (p. 85, above) between the conduct of the 'bloodie men' who would offer no violence to the church, and the 'feared conſciences' of those who 'in theſe daies of peace will not bluſhe to ſnatche any parte of the Churche lyvinges if wee ſee it but hange lowſe'.

## III.

# PATRONAGE OF CHURCHES IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

---

Fo. 92a. **Penbrok Comitat'** / **Omnes Dignitates** Prebendæ Rectoriæ Porcionaria[1] Vicariæ liberæ Capellæ Curationes ac aliæ p*ro*motiones ſpirituales Infra Com' Penbrok, ad quoru*m* donationem, Collationem preſentationem nominationem ſeu Cura*m* pertinent. Collect' Anno D'ni 1594

*Ep'us monaster Preceptoria*[3] } *Signif*[2] { *Ep'um meneuen'. St Dogmaells. Slebech.*

**Pebidiauck**[4] **Decanatus**

| | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|
| Ec'l'ia Cath' meneven' | Ep'atus meneven' . . . . . | Regina Jure Corone / |
| | Dignitas in ec'l'ia meneuen' Szt[5] p*re*centoria | p*er*tinent ad collacionem Ep'i Meneven' |
| | Cancellaria in ec'l'ia p*red'* | |
| | Theſaurar' in eclia p*red'* | |
| | Arch*tus* meneven/ ſuffragan' ep'i[6] | |
| | Arch*tus* Brechon | |
| | Arch*tus* Carm*ar*then | |
| | Prebenda aurea de m*ar*thry[7] | |
| | Arch*tus* Cardigan | |

---

[1] Benefices held jointly, *e.g.*, Landewi Velfrey; see under Carmarthen Deanery, below.

[2] *Significant.*

[3] Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 290) has pointed out that, as readers of *Ivanhoe* (see chap. xxxvi) are aware, Slebech, belonging as it did to the Knights Hospitaller or Brethren of St. John, should be called a Commandery. A Preceptory, in later times at least, meant an establishment of the Knights Templar.

[4] Now the Deanery of Dewisland. The rural deaneries anciently consisted of ten parishes, and corresponded roughly to the civil hundreds, as the archdeaconries did to the counties. For the former important duties of the Deans Rural, see note 3 on p. 165, above.

[5] *Scilicet.*

[6] The Archdeacon of St. David's was *ex officio* the Bishop's deputy. In the *Valor Eccl.* (iv, 381) Archdeacon Andrew Whitmay is described as 'Meneven' suffraganeus', Rawlins, the then Bishop, being an absentee.

[7] Mathry, the so-called golden prebend, was among the preferments held by Gerald.

| | | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ec'l'ia Cath' menev-en' | Prebende de | Caere varchell[1]<br>llanddewi Aberarth[2]<br>Treflodan[1]<br>Clydei<br>llangan<br>S[t] nicholas & penfos[3]<br>Caervay[1] | *per*tinent ad collacionem Ep'i Meneven' |

M[d][4] Quod ad Quemli*b*et[5] dignitat' p*re*d' et ad Auream p*re*bend p*re*d' in eclia Cath' p*re*d' (preter eor*um* Corpora[6]) pertinet vnam prebendam Curſalem Que omnes etiam ſunt ex collatione Ep'i /

Sunt et alie Quinque prebende Curſales[7] in eclia Cath' predict' (preter prebend' Regine Ratione Collegij meneven' et prebend' ip*s*ius ep'i) Que etiam ſunt ex collacione ep'i

| | |
|---|---|
| Succentor ec'l'ie Cath' pred' . . | P*re*centor |
| Eccliæ Cathedr' vicaria/ vicarij Corales ſunt vicarij ibm . . . | Prebendarij |

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis ſit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure*[8] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whytchurch . . | vicaria . . | Canon/ meneven' | | |
| S[t] Elvywes . . | Rectoria . . | morgan voel . . | in groſſa[9] | |
| Brody . . . | vicaria/ . . | Epus | | |
| hayſcaſtell | Curatio . . . . . | | p*er*tin' vic' debrody[10] | |
| llanrian . | vicaria | Epus | | |
| llandeloy et llanhowell | vicaria | Regina . . . | p*ar*cell' colleg'[11] meneven' | |
| llanrithan | Curatio . . . . . | | vicarij Corales ſunt Rectores | |
| †S[t] Edrins | Curatio . . . . . | | Canon Meneven' ſunt Rectores | Fo. 92b. |
| S[t] Lawrens | Rectoria | Regina | | |
| Marthre[12] | vicaria | Epiſcopus | | |
| S[t] Dogwells | vicaria | Canon meneven' | | |

---

[1] A farm in the parish of St. David's.

[2] A parish in Cardiganshire, close to Aberayron.

[3] A farm in St. David's parish, now called Mynydd Du.

[4] *Memorandum.*

[5] MS. *Quennbl'*. This (or *Quembl'*) is not a recognised contraction for *quemlibet*.

[6] The endowments either of land or tithe.

[7] The cursal prebends were charged on the *cylchoedd*, or circles into which the parishes of St. David's and Whitchurch were divided, and were for the most part re-allotted every year (see Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*, p. 313). There are now six cursal prebendaries (all unendowed), of whom Her Majesty the Queen, who has a stall in the choir, is one. This royal prebend probably arose at the time when the College of St. Mary at St. David's was annexed by the Crown.

[8] In the MS. these column-headings first appear on the top of fo. 92b.

[9] Not appendent to a manor.

[10] The vicar of Brawdy.

[11] It belonged to the Chapter.

[12] The parishes from Mathry to the end of the deanery are now in the Deanery of Fishguard.

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis ſit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Letterſton | Rectoria | Regina | |
| lanvayr nant y gof | Capella Annexa ad letterſton. | | |
| llanſtinan | Curatio | | ſuccentor eſt Rector / |
| Jordaſton | Rectoria | Sr John wogan de bulſton | Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| Manornawan | Curatio | | vicarij Chorales ſunt Rectores |
| Granſton & St Nicholas | vicaria | Ep'us meneven' | Regina p*er*tin' monaſterio St Dogmells prebendar'[1] eiuſdem loci / |
| llanvnda | vicaria | Canon meneven' | |
| ffiſhgard | vicaria | Regina | p*er*tinenc' monaſterio / |

## Rouſ decanatus

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nolton | Rectoria | Perott | apend' Maner' ib*ide*m |
| Talbeny | Rectoria | Comes Eſſex[2] | apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| St Brides | Rectoria | Lagharne[3] | in groſſa |
| Marlaſſe | vicaria | Regina | p*ar*cell' Colleg'[4] Meneven' |
| Dale | Curatio | | p*er*tin' Priori hau*er*ford in manibus Regine[5] |
| St Iſmells | vicaria | Regina | p*er*tin' Priori hau*er*ford |
| wallwinſcaſtell | Rectoria | Perot | Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| haſcard | Rector' | Regina | |
| Wallton in Rouſe | Rectoria | Newport, Stepneth[6], Woodford, Ketter } iur' Catharn; Longvill clamat ius/ | |
| llanſtadwell | vicaria | Regina | iure prior' hau*er*ford |
| harbrenſton | Rectoria | Regina | |
| huberſton | Rectoria | Regina | |
| hareſton weſt | Curatio | | in manibus Regine p*er*tin' Colleg'[4] Meneven' |
| Robeſton | Rectoria | Perott | Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |

---

[1] Before this word *Ep'us meneven'* is struck out.

[2] Robert Devereux, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Lamphey was granted to his grandfather, Sir Richard Devereux, by Henry VIII, to whom Bishop Barlow surrendered it. But the Devereux family had held lands in Pembrokeshire for some generations. See note 4 on next page.

[3] Rowland Laugharne; see the list of Sheriffs, p. 158, above, No. 28.

[4] The College of St. Mary.

[5] The last three words are a subsequent addition of the author's.

[6] Apparently the representatives of Henry Catharne (see *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 392, and p. 51, above).

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis fit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steinton | . vicaria | . Regina . | . iure priori de pulla[1] | |
| Burton . . | . Rectoria | . Comes Effex / Longvill / Jo: Barlo / Jo: ap Res[2] | . . . . Apend' maner' ib*ide*m | |
| Roſmarken[3] | . vicaria | . Regina . | . p*ar*cell' Preceptor' | |
| Jonſton . | . Rectoria | . Regina | | |
| ffreſtropp | . Rectoria | . Regina | | |
| Langom | . Rectoria | . comes effex / Longvill[4] | . . apend' Maner' ib*ide*m | |
| †Camros | . vicaria[5] | . Regina . | . p*er*tin' priori hau*er*ford weſt[6] | Fo. 93a. |
| Roche . . | . vicar' | . Regina . | . p*er*tinens priori de pulla | |
| Lamſton | . Curatio | . . . . | . p*er*tin' Priori Hau*er*ford . in manibus Regine[7] | |
| Trewgarne | . Rectoria | . Newport[8] . | . apend' maner' ib*ide*m | |
| Haroldſton al*ia*s St Iſſmells | ec'l'ia Ruinata eſt & nul' Inhabitantes preter in[9] haroldſton / modo p*er*queſit' p*er* ſ*ir* John perot et fuit p*ar*cell' priorat' de hau*er*ford weſt | | | |
| St Thomas | . Curatio | | | |
| St Maryes | . Curatio | in harfordweſt | p*ar*cell' priorat de hau*er*fordweſt in manib*us* Reg*i*ne[7] | |
| St Martins | . Curatio | | | |

---

[1] This entry is a later addition by the author. 'Iure' is corrected from a prior 'p*er*tin'', and after 'pulla' 'in manib*us* Reg*i*ne' is struck out.

[2] See the list of Sheriffs, p. 158, above.

[3] Rosemarket. The author evidently spelt it thus through confusing it with Rhos Market (now also called Rhos y Farket), a place in Nevern parish (see the *Preface*, above, p. xi), whose modern name is a corruption of *Rhos Marken* or the like; it is called *Rosavarken* in a deed given in the *Lords of Kemes* (see below), § 7.

[4] The Longuevilles were descended from Sir George Longueville of Wolverton, co. Bucks, who died in 1457, having married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Roche of Roch Castle, co. Pembroke. The other daughter, Eleanor, married Edmund Lord Ferrers of Chartley, the ancestor of the Devereux of Lamphey, Earls of Essex. Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 241) states that Sir George (whom on p. 147 he calls Sir Thomas) sold his Pembrokeshire property; but that seems incorrect, as Sir John Longueville is mentioned in the *Valor Eccl.* (iv, 390) as then Lord of Roch (see also Leland's *Itin.*, vol. v, fo. 28). For the pedigree of the Longuevilles, see Baker's *Northamptonshire*, i, 27.

[5] Substituted for *Rectoria.*

[6] These last two words are a later substitution by the author in a lighter ink for an original *pulla.*

[7] *In manibus Regine* is a later addition by the author.

[8] Thomas Newport was patron at the date of the *Valor* (iv, 393).

[9] This word is written above the line.

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis sit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Penbroch decanatus**[1] | | | |
| Caſtellm*ar*tin | vicaria | Regina | parcella monaſterij Sti Albani[2]/ |
| Woram | vicaria | Epiſcopus | |
| S[t] Twinells | vicaria | Canon meneven' | |
| S[t] Petrox | Rectoria | | |
| Boſherſton al*ia*s Stacpoll boſher | Rectoria | | |
| Stacpole elider | ſine Cur' animar*um* | ſtanley[3] | Apend' maner' de Stacpoole |
| | vicaria ibm | ſtanley[3] | |
| Nangle | ſine Cur' Animar*um* | Regina | |
| vicaria ib*ide*m | | Regina | |
| Roſgrothor[4] | Rectoria | Regina | |
| pwllcrochon[5] | Rectoria | Regina | |

---

[1] Now the Deanery of Castlemartin.

[2] These four words are added (by the author?) in a lighter ink.

[3] Margaret Stanley, daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Vernon of Haddon, and wife of Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, third Earl of Derby.

[4] Called *Rhos Gylyddwr* in *Plwyfau Cymru* (*Myv. Arch.*, ii, 621); its other name was Llan Ddegymman. It was the site of one of the 'Seven Bishop's Houses of Dyfed'; see *Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales* (folio ed.), pp. 273, 794, where it is called *Llan Degman*, *Ll. Degeman*, and *Eglwys Degemman*. The saint's name was commemorated in a more recent period by an arched well not far from Rhoscrowther church, called formerly St. Degman's Well, to which great virtues were ascribed (Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 400). There is also an extinct chapelry of Llandegemman, near Tretower, in the parish of Llanfihangel Cwm Du, in Breconshire. The saint is chiefly connected with St. Decuman's (sometimes called St. Decombe's), a parish in W. Somerset, 5¼ miles E. by S. of Dunster; see his Life in Capgrave's *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, from which it appears, however, that he was a native of Western Wales ('ex illustri est prosapia oriundus in occidentalibus Cambrie partibus, que nunc Wallia nuncupatur', fo. 85[b]); and so it is possible that the church at Rhoscrowther commemorates his birthplace. The name *Degymman* (where *mm* = an older *mb*) has been wrongly equated by some with the entirely distinct name of St. *Tegfan*, commemorated in Llan-*degfan*, near Beaumaris. Rhoscrowther church, the advowson of which belonged in the 14th century to the Earls of Pembroke, is mentioned in the Pembrokeshire skins of the Inquisitions of 17 Edw. II and 22, 23, and 49 (two Inquisitions of the last year) Edw. III, cited in note 5 on p. 315 and note 1 on p. 319, below. It is spelt *Restrouthur* and *Rescorthurg*, *Rustruthur* and *Ruscrouthour*, *Rastrouthour*, *Rescorthurg*, and *Rostrouthur* in these five documents respectively. In the *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 275, it is spelt *Rostruther*. The first *t* is no doubt a mistake for a *c*, and perhaps the first *e* for an *o*.—E. P.

[5] See note 17 on p. 292, above. This place seems to have had an alias,

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis sit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moncton[1] | . vicar' | . co*m*itiſſa leſtr'[2] | . pe*r*tin' priorat' ib*ide*m et pe*r*queſit' pe*r* co*m*item eſſex cella fuit monaſterij Sti Albani / & dicta eſt Cella Penbrok in Recordis R*eg*ine & non muncton[3] |
| Lanfey[4] . | . vicaria | . Ep'us | |
| hogeſton | . libera capell' p*re*ſent' | coes eſſex mediet'[5] p*er*queſit de wogan; Jo: ap R*es* Longvill } medietas | Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| Manerbire | . vicaria | . Coleg' X'pi cantabrigie/[6] | |
| Penaley . | . vicaria | . Ep'us | |
| S[t] florens | . eclia libera ſine Cur' a*n*imar*um* | . Regina | |
| vicaria ib*ide*m | . | . Regina | |
| Coſeſton | . Rectoria | . Wiriot[7] . | . in Groſſa |
| S[t] michaells S[t] marys | . in Penbr' vic' | coitiſſa Leſtr'[2] | . pe*r*tin' prior' moncton & pe*r*queſit' pe*r* co*m*item eſſex |
| †Inſula Caldei | ſine Cur' animar*um* | . | . fuit olim prior' & cella pe*r*tin' monaſterio nunc pe*r*queſit pe*r* bradshaw[8]/ |

Fo. 93b.

---

*Porth*-crochan ; for we find it called 'Ecclesia de *Porterachan*' (where the *e* is evidently a mistake for *c*) in *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 275, col. 2, and 'E. de *Porttraghan*' (or '*Portcraghan*') in the Extent of Pembroke Priory, 1 Rich. II ('Exchequer, Q.R., Anct. Miscellanea, Bundle $\frac{11}{1}$, Skin 1), printed in Dugdale's *Monast.* (1825), iv, 321. In the *Inq. p. mortem*, 22 Edw. III, 1st Numbers, No. 47 (*Calendarium Inquisitionum*, 1806, etc., ii, 145), Skin 83, one of the jurors is named 'Will'us Portt*ra*ham' or 'Port*ra*tham'. The *porth* at Pwllcrochan was apparently the creek now called Martin's Haven ; for other places called *Porth* in Castlemartin Hundred, see note 1 on p. 319, below. As to the tradition connected with Pwll Crochan Bay in Pencaer, see Laws' *Little England*, p. 92 ; and cf. the note in Guest's *Mabinogion*, ii, 362. There is a fourth Pwll Crochan on the coast N. of Llanrian village.—E. P.

[1] Monkton Priory, originally a cell of St. Martin's Abbey at Seès in Normandy (see p. 11, above), was at the dissolution of the alien monasteries transferred to the Abbey of St. Alban's. Castlemartin vicarage belonged to the priory.

[2] See note 3 on p. 298, above.

[3] This paragraph is added by the author in the lighter ink.

[4] This word may also be read 'Lamfey'.

[5] *Medietatem*, a moiety.

[6] This entry seems a later addition by the author.

[7] George Wirriot, the last of his name, whose daughter and heiress married Hugh Owen of Bodeon, near Aberffraw, in Anglesey, the founder of the family of Owen of Orielton.

[8] James Bradshaw, the son of John Bradshaw, who belonged to a Lancashire

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis fit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cronwere[1] | Rectoria | Regina | |
| Ludchurche[2] | Rectoria | Regina / | |

---

family, and to whom St. Dogmell's was granted at the dissolution. James Bradshaw married Alice, the daughter of James ap Rhys of Mynachlog Ddu, whose second husband, Edmund Winstanley, is mentioned in the list of Sheriffs on p. 158, above.

[1] The parishes from Cronwear to the end of the deanery are now in the Deanery of Narberth, with the exception of Gunfreston, Upton, Nash, and Carew, which are in Castlemartin, and Minwear, which is in Dungleddy deanery.

[2] Ludchurch is called *Yr Eglwys Lwyd* ('the Grey Church') in *Plwyfau Cymru* (*Myv. Arch.*, ii, 621), but its old name in the 14th century was *Londes*-church or *Loudes*church. We find it called *Londchirch* in the Extent of Pembroke Priory, 1 Rich. II (see note 5 on p. 304, above): *Ecclesia de Londes* in the *Inqq. post mortem*, 17 Edw. II, No. 75 (*Calendar*, i, 316), Skins 110, 126; 22 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 47 (*Cal.*, ii, 145), Skins 83 and 86; and 49 Edw. III, Part 1, No. 70 (*Cal.*, ii, 346), Skin 104; and *Londeschirch* in the *Inq.* 26 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 63 (*Cal.*, ii, 180), Skin 2. In these *Inqq.* the advowson of the church is mentioned as belonging to the Earls of Pembroke. So *Ludsopp*, the old name of Lydstep, near Tenby, used by the author at p. 2, above, seems to be for an older *Londeshope* or *Loudeshope;* for among several personal names derived from South Pembrokeshire place-names in the *Inq. post mortem*, 36 Ed. III, Part 1, No. 38, Skin 12 (see (2) of the note on Sir John Carew, line 8 of No. V, below), we find one Johannes *Londeshope* as the tenant of lands in Geffreyston. Perhaps the *llwyd* in Castell Llwyd, said by Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 473) to be the old name of Llanmiloe near Pendine (anciently possessed by Milo de Cogan), and still surviving in a place called Castle Lloyd near Llanmiloe, is, as in *Eglwys Lwyd* (see above), identical with the same element *Lond-* or *Loud-*. In most or all of the MS. instances above adduced the third letter of the words may be optionally read *u* or *n*. Mr. W. H. Stevenson suggests that *u* is the right orthography, and that the *ou* may, in accordance with a practice in writing English names at that period, be written to represent the sound of a long *u*. It may be mentioned also here that in *Kulhwch and Olwen* (Oxford *Mabinogion*, p. 136), Arthur is said to have landed with a noted *pair* or caldron from Ireland at the house of *Llwydeu*, son of Kelcoed, at Porth Cerdin ('Rowan-tree Haven') in Dyfed, an unidentified spot; and that in the *Mabinogi* of *Manawydan ap Llyr* (*ib.*, p. 57) the same personage, there called '*Llwyt* son of *Kilcoet*', is introduced as having cast the spell over Dyfed on which the story turns; Dafydd ab Gwilym (*Works*, ed. 1789, p. 208, ed. 1873, p. 144), alluding to the latter story, calls him '*Llwyd* son of *Celgoed*'. The name *Cilgoed* occurs as the name of a stream rising close to Ludchurch, at a place called Blaen Cilgoed, mentioned in three of the Inquisitions above quoted, together with Ludchurch and the neighbouring Gelli Halog, and Lanteg or Lanteague by Cronware, as the property of the Earls of Pembroke (*Blanculcoyt*, *Kethlihauelok*, *Lanteg*, 17 Edw. II, No. 75, Skins 110, 117-8; *Blengilgoyt* or *Blengolgoyt*, *Kethlihauelot* or *Kethliauelot*, *Nanteg*, 22 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 47, Skins 83 and 87—and *Blanculcoit*, *Kethlihauelok*, and *Lanteg*, in the duplicate list of the same lands found in the Close Roll, 18 Edw. II, Skin 10—;

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis sit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amroth . | . vicaria | . Regina | |
| S[t] Ifmells[1] | . vicaria | . Canon meneven' | |

---

*Glengilgoyd*, *Ketlyhauelot*, and Nant*er*, 49 Edw. III, Part 1, No. 70, Skin 104; and *Lantege* and *Kilneygi* [? Kilvelgy], 26 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 63, Skin 2). This name *Llwydeu* is also found in the Oxford *Mab.*, p. 109, and a bye-form of it seems to occur in Cwm *Llwydo*, near Cemmes, Mont. There was also a Cilcoit near Tintern (*Lib. Land.*, p. 211).

It has been suggested (*ib.*, p. 363, note 13) that a place called Llwyn Teilo (*ib.*, p. 117) may be Ludchurch, but the context in which this place is mentioned makes it highly probable that it was Trefloyne, near Tenby (see note 4 on p. 157, above). It was *villa tantum* (*Lib. Land.*, pp. 117, 244; in the second passage it is miscalled *Lannteliau*), *i.e.*, had no church attached to it.—E. P.

[1] St. *Issell's* is meant; this same mistake occurs on p. 295, above. To note 2 on page 296 the following may be added: (1) William of Worcester, when he spoke of the 'many churches in Wales' dedicated to 'Seynt *Ussille*', was probably guilty of a similar confusion, and was thinking of the two St. *Ishmaels* (in Roose and Kidwelly Hundreds) as well as of St. Issell's and Haroldstone St. Issel's. (2) St. Ishmael's in Roose (called *St. Ismells* at p. 302, above) was once known in Welsh by the aliases *Llan* (or *Eglwys*) *Ysmael* and *Lan Yssan in Ros.* This may be seen by comparing the two lists of the 'Bishop's Houses in Dyfed' in *Anct. Laws of Wales* (folio ed.), pp. 273, 794 (where the Abbot of St. Ysmael is mentioned, and likewise its *propost* at p. 544); and also from the *Life of St. Caradog* (probably abridged from the lost work of Gerald), printed in Capgrave's *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, fo. 55[b], where we are told that the saint, being driven out of the 'insula nomine Ary' (probably Barry Island in Llanrian parish; see pp. 114-5, above) by the Norse pirates, was given by the Bishop of St. David's as a place of residence 'monasterium Sancti Hismaelis in Rosensi provincia vulgariter *Ysam* vocatum', which is said in what follows to be situate on the edge of the sea or of tidal waters (the little pill to the S. of St. Ishmael's village is still called '*Monk* Haven'; and there is a '*Monk* Hill Farm' in the parish). Gerald, in his *Itinerary* (i, 11; *Works*, vi, 85-6), speaks of St. Caradog's religious life 'apud Sanctum Hysmaelem in Rosensi provincia'. In the *Lib. Land.* St. Ishmael's is only called by its alias *Llanyssan;* see pp. 117, 244, where *Lan Issan mainaur* (Lanyssan *cum pertinentiis suis*, pp. 54, 60) is mentioned among the possessions of the Bishops of Llandaff in Roose. Gerald (*Works*, iii, 154) speaks of 'maneria de Lanstadhewal et sancto Ysmaele super Milverdici maris brachium non inamœna' as having been 'per advenas et alienigenas occupata', which must mean the Flemings who endeavoured to eject St. Caradog from St. Ishmael's. *Yssan* was probably formed from *Ysfael* (like *Cadog* from *Cadfael* and *Briog* from *Briafael*; see *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 92, note 6) by suffixing a diminutive termination to the first element of the personal name; the name *Isannus* also occurs as that of an Abbot contemporary with St. Illtud (see the *Life of St. Samson* in Mabillon's *Acta SS. Ordinis S. Benedicti*, i, 168), possibly the person after whom Llanishen near Cardiff was called (the Monmouthshire Llanishen is corrupted from *Llan Nissien;* see *Lib. Land.*, 230-2); but this Isan is perhaps too early to be identical with St. Ismael, nephew to St. Teilo,

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis sit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bygelly . | . Rectoria | . wogan de wyſton | . Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| Williamſton | . Capella anexa bygelly . | | |
| St Thomas Chapell | Chapell of eaſe vnder bigelly[1] | | |

---

whom St. Teilo is said to have appointed as St. David's successor in the Bishopric of St. David's (*Lib. Land.*, p. 109). (3) Browne Willis (*Parochiale Anglicanum*, pp. 178-9) ascribes both St. Issell's and Haroldston St. Issel's to St. Ismael. Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 347) follows him as to the last church.

In the *Inq. post mortem* of Aymer de Valence (17 Edw. II, No. 75; *Calendar*, i, 313, 316) there are mentions of property at 'Sanctus Ismael' on Skins 57 and 111. In the inquiry into the partition of the lands of the wife of Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke (who died in 1219), forming *Inq. post mortem* 40 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 53, we find on Skin 4, under the heading of 'Hauerford', mention of 'redditus Sancti Hismael et Penrhos'; which 'rents' are also specified among the appanages of the 'Burgus de Hauerford' in a long grant of lands to Queen Isabella by Ed. III, to be found in the Patent Roll 1 Edw. III, Part 1, Skin 2 (printed *Calendar*, p. 68). Pen Rhos cannot be identified; perhaps it meant 'Roose Head', and was the Welsh name of the S.W. point of Roose, comprising part or all of the peninsula included in the parishes of Dale and Marloes, which adjoin St. Ishmael's, and terminating in St. Ann's Head (in Dale). So the N.W. point of Kemes was called Pen Cemmes.

St. Issell's, near Tenby, was also one of the 'Seven Bishop's Houses of Dyfed' (*Welsh Laws*, *ut supra*), where it is called Llan *Usyllt*, Eglwys *Hussilt*, and Ecclesia *Hwssilth*, and said (like Llangeneu, another *esgobdy* very doubtfully identified with Llangan) to have no church-land attached to it. It is also mentioned in two *Inqq. post mortem* as forming part of the possessions of Laurence, son and heir (under age) of Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, viz., in 26 Edw. III, 2nd Numbers, No. 63 (*Seintussilt*, Skin 2; see *Cal.*, ii, 180), and 38 Edw. III, 1st Numbers, No. 47[b] (*Seyntvssil*; see *Cal.*, ii, 267). In the latter one David Vaghan and his son Walter (who had an infant daughter Nest) are mentioned as the rightful, and one John, son of Andrew, *Wysmon* as the usurping, tenants of lands, etc., at St. Issell's. (Andrew Wiseman is mentioned as the tenant of part of a knight's fee in *Coytrath* in *Inq. p. m.*, 17 Edw. II, No. 75, and in the documents numbered (2), (5), and (7) in Note 5 on p. 315, below; there is still a *Wiseman's* Bridge on the coast a little N. of St. Issell's). In the *Liber Communis* of St. David's (see Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*) St. Issell's is often mentioned, and the name of its saint is there spelt (with or without Latin terminations) *Ussul* (pp. 377-8), *Ussuld* (pp. 377-8, 380-1), and *Ussold* (383), while on p. 386 he is called St. *Oswald*. (By *Llandowssuld*, p. 382, and *Llandussuld*, p. 383, is meant Llandyssul in Cardiganshire.) In the *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 275, St. Issell's is called 'Ecclesia de Sancto Ussello', and Haroldston St. Issel's 'Villa Haraldi juxta Haverford'.—E. P.

[1] This entry in the 2nd column is added by the author in the lighter ink.

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis sit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jeffreiſton | . vicaria | . Canon meneven' | |
| Gumfreiſton[1] | . Rectoria | . w: will'ms . | . Apend' Maner' ib*ide*m |
| Lawreny | . Rectoria | . wogan de wiſton | . Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| Coed Kynles | . Libera capell' | the Chapell in Decaye . | . p*er*queſit' p*er* benſton |
| m*ar*telltwye | . Vicaria ſed Rect' in Record' epi[2] | { Regina/ } | p*er*tin' p*re*ceptor' p*er*queſit p*er* Jo[7] barlo:[4] |
| Yerbeſton | . Rectoria | . wog' de wiſton | . Apend' Maner' |
| Loveſton | . Rectoria | { whyte Adames | |
| Mynwere | . Curatio . . . . | | . p*er*tinens preceptor' p*er*queſit p*er* barlo/ |
| Moncton | . Curatio . . . . | | . in manibus R*eg*ine p*er*tin'[3] |
| Newton . | . Curatio . . . . | | . in manibus R*eg*ine p*er*tin' monaſter'/ |
| Narberth | . Rectoria | . Regina | |
| Robeſton wathan | . Capella Anexa Narberth | | |
| Rinalton | . . . . . | | . in manibus R*eg*ine p*er*tin' prior' hau*er*ford weſt[4] |
| Vpton . | . Rectoria | . herry bowen | . Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| naſhe . | . Rectoria | . harry bowen | . Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| Carew . | . Rectoria | . Regina | |
| Tynbye . | . Rectoria[5] ſine cur' animar*um* | } Regina | |
| Vicaria ib*ide*m | . | . Regina vel Rector ib*ide*m | |
| Criſwell[6] | Capella ſine Cura | . . | . p*er*tin' priori hau*er*ford nu*n*c p*er*queſit p*er* Jo barlo /[7] |

## In Decanatu de Carmarthen[8]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| landewy felfrey Rectoria | portio libera[9] | Regina |

---

[1] *Gunnfreiſton?* MS.

[2] This word is added by the author in the lighter ink.

[3] *Sic* MS.

[4] These entries in the 4th column are added by the author in the lighter ink.

[5] Some churches were served by a rector and a vicar, each with cure of souls, but the rector in time became non-resident, leaving the sole charge to the vicar. These sinecure rectories were abolished by 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 113, s. 48.

[6] The whole of the entries concerning Criswell are added in the lighter ink.

[7] The eldest son of Roger Barlow (the founder of the Pembrokeshire Barlow family), to whom Slebech was granted, and who was the brother of the Bishop of infamous memory.

[8] Now the Deanery of St. Clear's, in the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen.

[9] Without cure of souls.

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis fit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vicaria ib*ide*m portio Curata | | Regina | |
| llanbedr velfrey | . Rectoria | . Regina | |
| Crinow[1] | . Rectoria | . Regina | |
| llangan | . vicaria | . Ep'us meneven | . prebend' in ec'l'ia meneven' eſt Rector |
| llanvallteg | . Rectoria | . Ep'us[2] | |
| llandiſilio[3] | . vicaria | . Ep'us meneven' | . prebend' in ec'l'ia Brecon eſt Rector |

Fo. 94a

## Dungledy Decanatus

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| maen clochog | vicaria | . Regina | . per*t*inens Monaſterio / |
| llandilo[4] | . Curatio | . . . . | } per*t*inens ad vicarariam de maen- |
| llangolman | . Curatio | . . . . | } clochog |

---

[1] Now in Narberth deanery. See p. 166, above, note 1 (where in the last line but one of the first paragraph it is misprinted 'Cirnow'), and note 4 on this page.

[2] This word is added in the lighter ink, being substituted for a prior 'Regina'.

[3] Called in George Owen's time Llandyssilio yn Nyfed; see p. 9, above, and the 16th-century *Plwyfau Cymru* in the *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 621. The 'merrye jest' which arose from the name, alluded to on p. 9, must have turned on the resemblance of the words *yn Nyfed* 'in Dyfed', and *yn yfed*, 'drinking'. See the review of the first part of this work in the *Athenæum* for July 30, 1892.

[4] See note 5[a] on p. 289, above. A Llandeilo was one of the 'Seven Bishop's Houses of Dyfed' (*Anct. Laws of Wales*, folio ed., pp. 273, 794). Aneurin Owen (*op. cit.*, pp. 273, 902) suggests that this was Llandeilo Fach (by which he means Llandeilo Abercywyn, sometimes so called; see Carlisle's *Top. Dict. of Wales*, *s. v.*; the 'Llandeilo Fechan in Dyffryn Teifi', mentioned in *Lib. Land.*, pp. 109, 117, 244, was quite a different place, situated in Ystrad Tywi, not in Dyfed); but the writer thinks that Llandeilo Llwydarth is rather meant, if only from the fact that the latter place resembled two of the undoubted *Esgobdai Dyfed*, viz., St. Ishmael's in Roose (see note 1 on p. 307, above), and Llandeulyddog in the town of Carmarthen (*Lib. Land.*, 60, 117, 244), in being claimed or partly claimed by both the Bishops of Llandaff and St. David's in the 12th century; this was also the case with Mathry (*Lib. Land.*, 120-2, 244, and Gerald's *Works*, vols. i and iii). See *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 132, note 6. There were, however, five other churches called *Llandeilo* in Dyfed, viz., Llandeilo Llanddyfrwyr (now Llandowror): Llandeilo Tref y Cernyw (this would mean the Cornishman's town or vill; the original *Lib. Land.* reads *cerniu* in both places—see *Book of Llann Dav*, pp. 124, 254—; though the old edition has *cerniau* at p. 244), supposed to be Trelech (Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 247), but very possibly *Crinow*, the dedication of which seems now unknown (see note 1 on p. 166, above): Llandeilo Llwyn Gwaeddan (which, as Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans points out to us with reference to the last-cited note, was not a

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis fit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| newmote | . vicaria | . Regina . | . p*er*tin' Priori de pulla |
| lisyvraen | . Rectoria | . coes Essex, Phes, Picton[1] } j vice[2]; Jo[1] scurfild, Wog. wiston[1] } j vice[2] | |
| llawhadden | . vicaria | . Epus meneven' | . Cancellar' men' est Rector |
| Bletherston | . Curatio | . . . . | . p*er*tin' vicarie Lawhadden |
| llany keven | . Curatio | . . . . | . in manibus R*eg*ine |
| wallton . | . Curatio | . . . . | . in manib*us* R*eg*ine p*er*tin' preceptor' |
| Clarbeston | . Curatio | . . . . | . in manib*us* R*eg*ine p*er*tin' preceptor' |
| wiston . | . Curatio | . . . . | . in manib*us* R*eg*ine p*er*tin p*re*ceptor' |
| Amleston | . vicaria | . Regina . | . p*ar*cella preceptor' |
| Rinalston | . Curatio | . . . . | . p*er*tin' vicarie de Amleston |
| Spyttell . | . Curatio | . . . . | . p*er*tinens precentori Meneven' |
| Redbaxton | . Rectoria | . Regina . | } Jure preceptoru*m* |
| Prendgast | . Rectoria | . Regina . | |
| Osmonston | . Curatio | . . . | . p*er*tinens ad fabricam eclie Meneven' |

---

church, at least in the 12th century, being called in *Lib. Land.*, 117, 244, *villa tantum*, in which expression *sine ecclesia* was understood; but perhaps the original church which gave the place name was at Henllan or 'Oldchurch', ¾ mile to the N.), now Llangwathan (see note 5 on p. 69, above): Llandeilo Pen Tywyn (= 'at the end of the sand-hills'), now Pendine: and Llandeilo Cilrhedyn in Emlyn.—See *Lib. Land.*, 117, 244, and cf. *ib.*, 54, 59-60, where Llandeilo Llwydarth is called Llandeilo Pen Llwydarth (*Lanteliau Pennllitgart*), a name exactly descriptive of its situation near the north *end* of the ridge to which the name *Llwydarth* (= *Garth Llwyd*) must originally have been attached, and on which are still farms called Blaen ('the head or end of') Llwydarth and Llwydarth; this ridge stretches from N. to S. between the brooks called *Llony* (see note 1 on p. 319, below) and *Breynan ddy* on p. 97, above, and gave name to the Forest of Llwydarth (see note 12 on p. 87, above), which belonged in post-Norman times to the Bishop's Lordship of Llawhaden. The village of Llawhaden lies seven or eight miles to the S.S.W. of Llandeilo Llwydarth, and in earlier times was the seat of another of the old 'Bishop's Houses of Dyfed'.

It should be noted that while on p. 273 of the *Anct. Laws of Wales* the two churches of Llandeilo and Llandeulyddog are specified under separate headings, on p. 794 they are comprised under the one heading of 'Egluyss Teylau a Teuledauc', as if only one church were meant, jointly dedicated to both these saints.—E. P.

[1] See the list of Sheriffs, pp. 157-8, above. In the MS. *Jo. Scurfild* is substituted for *Longvill.*

[2] By turn. Each group of two persons presented alternately to the living.

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um* | *qualis fit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bulſton . | . Curatio . | . . | . p*er*tinen' p*re*ceptor': p*er*queſit p*er* Sr Jo: Woogan |
| Sleabeach | . Curatio . | . . | . p*er*tin' p*re*ceptor': p*er*queſit p*er* Barlo[1] |

Fo. 94b.

## In Decanatu de Emlyn[2]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kilredin . | . Rectoria | . Regina | |
| Clydei Pr*e*bend' | . Vicaria | . Epus Meneven | |
| Penrythe | . Rectoria | . Regina | |
| Caſtellan | . liber' Capell[3] Curata | . . | . in manibus Regine p*ar*cell p*re*ceptor' |
| Manerdivy | . Rectoria | . Regina | |
| Kilvowir | . liber' capell Curata | . . | . in manib*us* Regine / |
| llanychangell penbedow | Rectoria | . Regina | |
| Capell colman | liber' Capell Curata | . . | . in manibus R*eg*ine |
| Kilgarran | . Rectoria | . Regina | |

## Kemes Decanatus

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| llantood . | . Vicaria | . Regina | . p*ar*cell monaſterij |
| Monington | . Curatio . | . . . | . p*er*tin' vicarie de llantood |
| Bridell . | . Rectoria | . liberi ten' p*ar*och'[4] | |
| St Dogmells | . Vicaria | . Regina | p*er*tin' monaſterio / |
| Moelgrove | . vicaria | . Regina ſimul | |
| Bayvill . | . vicaria | . Regina tenentur | |
| Egloſſerow | . vicaria | . Regina | |
| Pencelly vychan | . liber' Capell' modo in decaſu[5] | | . in manib*us* Regine p*ar*cell monaſterij |
| Nevarne . | . Vicaria | . Regina . | . p*er*tin' colleg meneven' |

---

[1] A small blank is left before 'Barlo' in the MS., probably for his Christian name. See note 7 on p. 309, above.

[2] In the Archdeaconry of Cardigan.

[3] Free chapels were founded by the King, or by those who, like the Lords of Kemes, held *jura regalia*. They were exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop, although the incumbent was usually instituted by him. A donative chapel (such as are now Boulston and Coedcanlas) was built and endowed by the patron, and remained in his free gift without any institution by the Bishop. A chapel of ease (see St. Thomas's Chapel, under Begelly, p. 308, above), built for the accommodation of the parishioners for divine service, was subject to the mother-church of the parish in which it was situated.

[4] The freeholders of the parish.

[5] Now in decay.

| *No(m)i(n)a Eccl(es)iar(um)* | *qualis fit* | *Patroni* | *Quo Jure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newport | Rectoria | d'nus de kemes | Appendentes ad Baroniam de kemes |
| Dinas | Rectoria | d'nus de kemes | |
| llanerchloydog | Rectoria | dnus de kemes | |
| llanllawharne anex' llanychloydog | Capell' | d'm'us de kemes | |
| whytchurche | Rectoria | dns de kemes / liber' ten' p*ar*ochie (alternis vicib*us*) | |
| Melyney | Rectoria | dnus de kemes / liber' ten' p*ar*och' (alternis vicibus) | |
| Nantgwyn | liber' Capell / Curata | . . . | p*er*tin' monaſter' p*er*queſit p*er* R· buddes |
| Managhlog ddy | Curatio | . . . . | p*er*tin' monaſter': p*er*queſit' p*er* Eliot[1] / |
| llanvyrnagh[2] | Rectoria | Regina | |
| Capell' michangell | liber' Capell' / Curata | . . . | in manib*us* Regine p*er*tin' Monaſterio / |
| Pont vaen | Rectoria | Regina . | p*er*tin' priorat' de pulla |
| llanychaeth[3] | Rectoria | owenus Johnes | Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| Pontchardſton | Rectoria | owenus Johnes | Apend' maner' ib*ide*m |
| Newcaſtell | Curatio | . . . . | in manib*us* Regine p*er*tin' priori de pulla |
| Morvill | Rectoria | Longvill / Ja: Lewis | Apend' maner' maenclochog |
| Harryſmote | Rectoria | Woogan de wiſton. | in Groſſa |
| Caſtelbugh | Rectoria | Perrot | Apend' maner' ib*ide*m[4] |

---

[1] A blank is left before 'Eliot' in the MS. for his Christian name.

[2] Llanvirnach is in Emlyn Deanery. The rest to the end of the list are in Fishguard Deanery, with the exception of Henry's Moat, which is in Dungleddy Deanery.

[3] Llan-y-chaer. This place is called *Landirkayth* or *Landyrkayth* in the *Inq. p. m.* of William Martin the younger, Lord of Kemes (19 Ed. II, No. 100, Skins 20, 27, and 32; *Calendar*, i, 330). George Owen spells the name *Llanychaeth* here and at p. 289, and *Llannerchaeth* at p. 100, above; and it was spelt by others in the 15th-16th centuries with a final *th*. *Landir-* can hardly be for *Llanerch* (= 'a glade' or 'a particular spot'); for in the same Inquisition (Skins 20, 28, 29) a name which almost certainly begins with this element, Llanychlwydog (spelt *Llanychloydocke* or *-og* at pp. 100, 289, above), is spelt 'Lann*er*loydauk'. The modern form, *Llan-y-chaer*, seems to require us to suppose that the old *-th* represented the sound of the modern *dd* (not *th*), which occasionally interchanges with *r*, as in the instances given in note 1 on p. 319, below; if this is so, the last element *may* be the man's name *Aedd* (= *Aedh*, the Irish name of St. Aidan of Ferns; see Additional Note (*a*), below). The same Inquisition calls Eglwys-wrw *Eglysyronn* (or *-oun*?).

[4] Fo. 95 is blank except the indorsement on fo. 95[b], which is as follows: 'Patronages of Churches in Penbrokſheere.'

## IV.

Fo. 35a. **Notes** OF THE TALLAGE FOR REDEMPC*I*ON OF THE GREATE SESSIONS IN OULD TYME WITHIN THE COUNTEY OF PEMBROK.

In auncient tyme there were Juſtices Itinerant*es* in Pembrokſhire that kept Seſſions eu*er*ye third yeere, & the Countrey was wont at eu*er*ye Seſſions to Compounde, and payed CC$^{lj}$ for redemp*c*ion of theſaid Seſſions and p*ar*doninge all offences, ſoe that they ſhould not, keepe anye Seſſions but once in three yeeres, This 200$^{lj}$ was to be payed in two yeeres as the Recorde maketh menc*i*on, This appeareth by the Record[1] of theſaid Seſſions Itinerant. 19: *H:* 8: Coram Ric*ardo*[2] Ep*iscop*o Menevens*i*, Thoma abate de alba landa, Roderico abbate de Talley, Willimo abbate S$^{t}$ Dogmells, Joh*ann*e Wogan ar*migero* Will*ielm*o Owen ar*migero* et alijs Justic*iariis* Itinerant*ibus*, w*hi*ch Recorde remaineth in the bagge of South wales in M$^{r}$· Arthur Agardes office

---

[1] This record is preserved at the Record Office (Assize Roll, Pembroke, 19 Hen. VIII, No. 1155). It contains the usual letters patent to the justices and the close letters to the sheriff (one John ap Philip), both tested at Pembroke, and issued by the King as Earl of that county. Besides the bishop and abbots, the justices were John Port, 'one of our justices of the Bench', Rees Griffith, Thomas Griffith, John Salter, George Brumley, and John Wogan, described as esquires, and Richard Sned, William Owen, Richard Hord, and John Adams, described as gentlemen, the three last, with Thomas Griffith and John Wogan (?), being of the quorum (the original has 'quorum vos prefatos Thomam Gruffith Johannem Willielmum Ricardum et Johannem Adams unum esse volumus'). The sheriff and the other county officials resign their wands of office, and the justices make proclamation as to the business of the court, and that no fair, market, or court is to be held, and no man to go armed during the sessions. Henry Wiriot is appointed 'ex consensu totius comitatus' sheriff for the sessions, and the grand jury are sworn in. The proceedings mentioned relate wholly to securities of the peace, and are of no particular interest; nearly all the persons required to give security bear Welsh names. On the fourth day of the sessions all the magnates, freeholders, and inhabitants of the county attend and humbly petition for the pardon of all their offences up to date, and for the dissolution of the sessions, and offer to the king the £200 mentioned by the author; which petition and offer the king, in consideration of the tranquillity and the rainy weather (*tempestates pluviales*) which then prevailed in the county, is pleased to grant and accept, the money to be paid by five half-yearly instalments on the five following feasts of Michaelmas and Easter.

[2] Richard Rawlins; see note 6 on p. 300, above.

in the tellers[1] ſide at Westm*inster*, The ſaid Record ſheweth what thing*es* were harde and enquired of in that Seſſions /

I finde alſoe in the auncient booke of Receipt of Pembrokſhire of my father Willi*a*m Owen ad feſtu*m* ſanc*t*i Michaelis Anno i8: *H*: 8: de Tallagio d*omi*no Regi debito p*ro* vltima ſoluc*ion*e quinq*ue* ſoluc*ionum*, and this was payed by the knight*es* Fees as followeth at the rate of ix$^{s}$ a knight*es* fee eu*er*ye payement of the five paiement*es*. vid*elicet*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Williamſton Eluard[2] j feod*um* | | ix$^{s}$ |
| Chiriton[3] / Picton fee } j feod*um* | | ix$^{s}$ |
| Sagiſton[3] dj*midium* feod*um* | | iiij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$ |
| Koedkynlas di*midium* feod*um* | | iiij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$ |
| Lawreny j feod*um* | | ix$^{s}$ |
| Hogeſton j feod*um* in Manerbire | | ix$^{s}$ |
| Duo hundred*a* Castro Martini[4] tenent*es* Reg*is* ib*id*em ij feod*a* & di*midium* } | | xxij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$ |
| S$^{t}$ Iſſells in viſinet*o* Coedtraeth[5] ij feod*a* | | xviij$^{s}$ |

[1] 18: *H:* 8:

---

[1] On the receipt side of the Court of Exchequer. The four tellers who received and paid the money due to and by the Crown, and accounted to the Lord Treasurer, were abolished by 4 and 5 Will. IV, cap. 15. Their offices had then become valuable sinecures. As to the duties of the tellers, see Coke, 4th *Inst.*, cap. 11 ; also Madox's *History and Antiquities of the Exchequer*, ii, 303.

[2] Probably West Williamston, in Carew parish, called 'Williamston by Carew' at p. 67, above. The parish of East Williamston is about 4 miles to the E. of West Williamston. It will be seen from (2) of the note on Sir John Carew, at line 8 of No. V, below, that 'Sagiston et Willameston *Haruill*' are coupled together among the knight's fees held by him at his death in 1368. This may be either East or West Williamston ; Sagiston is about the same distance from both the Williamstons. The park of Williamston mentioned in note 2 on p. 267, above, was at West Williamston (see the map at the beginning of this work), and not at Williamston in Burton parish, as Fenton states or implies in *Pemb.*, pp. 246, 359 ; the MS. of George Owen which he there quotes is not the 'Description of Penbrokshire'.

[3] In Carew parish.

[4] Does this mean the two (out of three) commotes of the old cantred of Penfro included in the modern hundred of Castlemartin? viz., those of Penfro and Manorbeer? See pp. 46, 49, above.

[5] The forest of Coed Rhath ; see pp. 46, 48, 49, 86, 248, and 293, above, and the notes thereon.

Coed Rhath is mentioned several times in the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, chiefly among the possessions of the Earls of Pembroke. The following are the exact references to the occurrences of the name in these records, the volumes and pages of the printed *Calendar* (which is exceedingly inaccurate in its reproduction of the Pembrokeshire place-names here and elsewhere) being appended in parentheses. The spelling is always *Coytrath* (occasionally, but not often, miswritten 'Coytrach'), except where otherwise indicated :—*Inqq. post mortem:* (1) 17 Ed. II, No. 75 (i, 313, 316), Skins 52, 110, 117-9, 'Commotum' and 'Boscus de *Coytrath*'; (2) 22 Ed. III, 1st Nos., No. 47 (ii, 144-5),

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bigelly et Carue[1] | ij feod*a* . . . . . | xviij$^{s}$ |
| Martletwy { Lord Ferrys[2] fee / Wiriott*es* fee } | ij feod*a* . . . . | xviij$^{s}$ |
| Yarbeſton j feod*um* . . . . . | | ix$^{s}$ |
| Milton j feod*um* cu*m* Vcton[3] di*midium* feod*um* | . . . . | xiij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$ |

---

Skins 32 (the Commot), 53 (ditto ; but it is there spelt *Coytrayth*, the only instance yet found of this or a similar spelling in records), and 83, 87 (lands at 'Coyt*ra*h'); (3) 26 Ed. III, 2nd Nos., No. 63 (ii, 180), Skin 2 (*Coitrath*) ; (4) 40 Ed. III, 2nd Nos., No. 53 (ii, 278), Skin 4 (*Coytrath* and *Choitrath*) ; (5) 49 Ed. III, Part 1, No. 70 (ii, 345), Skin 104 (*Coytrath*, 5 times) ; (6) 9 and 10 Ed. IV, No. 21 (iv, 347), Skin 6 (the Lordship and Forest of *Coyderath*). To which may be added (7) another list of most of the lands contained in (2), Skin 83, found in the Close Roll 18 Edw. II, Skin 10, where lands at *Coytrath* are mentioned several times. A place called *Westirathuaghan* temp. Edw. II, and later *Westrathuaghan*, is also mentioned in (1), (2), (5), and (7) in connection with Coed Rhath, Blaen Cilgoed, Gelli Halog, and Lanteague (see note 2 on p. 306, above), and in (2) and (5) apparently in conjunction with another place there spelt *Glinbogh* or *Glynbogh* and *Glynburgh* (= *Glyn Bwch*) respectively, which is, however, not necessarily from the context in the Commot of Coed Rhath. *Westrathuaghan* perhaps means 'West of the Rhath Fechan (or Little Rhath) brook' (see note 4 on p. 248 and note 3 on p. 293, above) ; there is still a place called *Cwm Rath* on the new 6-inch, and *Pen y Cwm* on the old 1-inch Ordnance Map, a little W. by S. of Amroth church, and at the head of a little valley which runs down to Merrixton Bottom, tributary to the brook which joins the sea at Wiseman's Bridge, higher up which brook Pen Rath is situated ; possibly that brook, and not the one suggested in note 3 on p. 293, above, was the Rhath. We may compare the names East Pennar and West Pennar, applied to places situate E. and W. of Pennar Mouth, near Pembroke. The latter is called *Westpenr'* in *Inq.* No. (3), quoted above, and the former *Estpenr'* and *Le Estpenn'* in two Inquisitions on the lands of the De Bromhull family (36 Ed. III, Part 1, No. 30, and 2 Rich. II, No. 9 ; *Cal.*, ii, 247, iii, 11). *Pennar* seems to have been the name of the pill or estuary up which Pembroke is situate, joining Milford Haven at Pennar Mouth, and perhaps of one of the streams which form it ; the brook that flows by Duffryn, near Mountain Ash, is also called *Pennar*.

*Coed Rath*, the name of a house in Saundersfoot, is of modern coinage. —E. P.

[1] Carn in Begelly parish ; see the note on 'Carne', below. Begelly (spelt *Bugeli* in *Plwyfau Cymru*, *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 621) looks rather like a tribal name derived from a personal name Bugail (= *bugail*, 'a shepherd'), which we seem to find in the Merthir *Buceil* of *Lib. Land.*, 32, 43, 202, 204, a place probably somewhere near Bridgend, Glam. For such names in *-i*, see note 1 on p. 200, above.

[2] Lord Ferrers of Chartley ; see note 4 on p. 303, above.

[3] Upton. See note 8 on p. 294, above.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kemes | S. K:[1] . . . . x. feod*a* ad iiij$^{s}$ p*er* feod*um*<br>Abbat' S$^{t}$ Dogmells . . . v$^{s}$ dom*i*-*nus* de Kemes ij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$<br>I: K:[1] . . . . x feod*a* ad iiij$^{s}$ p*er* feod*um*<br>d*omi*n*us* Manclochog . . . v$^{s}$ et d*omi*n*us* de Kemes ij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$ | 20: feod*a* . | iiij$^{lj}$ xv$^{s}$ |
| Dungledy vij$^{xx}$ Carrucat*æ* terr*æ* . . . . | | | iiijlj xs |
| Manerbyr ij feod*a* . . . . . | | | xviij$^{s}$ |
| Penaley ij feod*a* . . . . . | | | xviij$^{s}$ |
| St. Florence ij feod*a*, v*iz* : king*es* fee & Jordanſton fee . . | | | xviij$^{s}$ |
| Hoggeſton j feod*um* . . . . . | | | . |
| Penbr*ok* ſol*uit* . . . . . | | | liij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Coedtraeth[3] ſupra ſilvam ij feod*a* . . . . | | | xviij$^{s}$ |
| †St. Iſſells ſiue ſub ſilvam 19: *H*: 8: ij feod*a* . . | | | xviij$^{s}$ Fo. 35b. |
| Coſteinſton[4] xvij carr*ucatæ* terr*æ* . . . . | | | xvj$^{s}$ |
| Saintſland[5] j feod*um* . . . . . | | | ix$^{s}$ |

14 *feod(a)* 19: *h:* 8:[2]

---

[1] *Kemes Supra* (or Ultra Clydagh), and *Kemes Infra* (or Sub Clydagh)—see the *Divisions of Kemes*, printed below—that is to say, above and below the Western Clydach (see p. 101, above). The former bailiwick contained ten parishes and the latter seventeen (see *Pembrock and Kemes*, fo. 1$^{b}$).

[2] In the MS. the first of these two marginal notes occurs in the left margin, and the second on the right margin, immediately opposite the line beginning with 'Dungledy'.

[3] See note 5 on p. 315, above.

[4] Cosheston. '18' is written over 'xvii', apparently by way of correction.

[5] This is perhaps the same as the modern Holy Land, near Pembroke, where was the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, which belonged to Monkton Priory (see notes 3 and 4 on p. 11, above). Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 427) says of this hospital that it stood about two or three hundred yards outside the old eastern gate of Pembroke, and that its name was then (1810) corrupted into '*Marlan's* Chapel' (so *Mawdlen's* Bridge, just S. of Haverfordwest—see note 6 on p. 98, above—is now corrupted into '*Merlin's* Bridge'), that a cross stood near it, and that 'the remaining ruins of this pious building were removed some years ago, and employed in the building of Holy Land, the seat of Joseph Adams, Esq.' Mr. Laws (*Little England*, p. 155) appears to imply that the name Holy Land was then first imposed by this Mr. Adams (but that seems only to refer to the house), and he identifies the cross in question with the *Crux subtus Pembroke* mentioned in the *Rotulus de Prestito*, 12 John (1210)—see Hardy's 'Rotuli de *Liberate* ac de *Misis et Prestitis*', 1844, pp. 173-8, 188-9. On p. 172 of the Roll this cross is called simply *Crux*, and there are (see below) some indirect reasons for identifying it with the *Crux super mare* of the same Roll, pp. 246-7. Mr. G. T. Clark, in his *Earls, Earldom, and Castle of Pembroke*, *Arch. Camb.* for 1859, III, v, 197 (whose references to the Roll, adopted by Mr. Laws, are not altogether accurate or exact), and Mr. Laws call the cross by Holy Land 'Holy Cross', but apparently without authority. Most of the entries above referred to in this Roll are calendared in Sweetman's *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland* [vol. i], 1171-1251 (1875), Nos. 401, 403 (pp. 59, 61); they are dated in June and July 1210, and relate to various payments made at the *Crux*,

Gounfreiſton ij feod*a* & di*midium* . . . xxijˢ vjᵈ q*uadrans*[1]

---

including sums allotted for the pay of knights, soldiers, sailors, and others going to Ireland in the king's service.

In the *Song of Dermot and the Earl*, wrongly ascribed to Regan (ed. Orpen, 1892), we are told that Henry II 'took ship to Ireland at the Cross . . . . in Pembrokeshire' (lines 2589-92):

'Li rei Henri, quant eskipa,
A la croiz en mer entra:
A Pemleoc [*sic*] shire a cele feiz
En mer entra li riche reis.'

(For the ancient limited extent of Pembrokeshire, see note 3 on p. 153, above, where another passage of the same work, ll. 2497-8, is quoted for the use of 'Penbrocscire'; here *unt* should be read *uint*, i.e., *vint*, 'came'; 'Penbroc sire' is also mentioned in l. 409.)

It appears that Henry II entered Pembrokeshire on Sept. 21, 1171, was at Pembroke Castle Sept. 25-6, at St. David's Sept. 27-9, at Pembroke (weather-bound; see Regan, l. 2577, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, pp. 216-7) from Sept. 29 to Oct. 16, when he embarked for Ireland at Milford Haven (see Benedict of Peterborough, Rolls ed., 1867, i, 24-5; Roger Hoveden, Rolls ed., ii, 29; Gerald's *Works*, v, 273, 275; *Brut*, 212-7; *Annales Cambriæ*, 53; Bridgeman's *Princes of S. Wales*, 51-3; Eyton's *Court, etc., of Henry II*, 160-3). King John also set sail from Milford Haven into Ireland in 1185; see Gerald's *Works*, v, 380.

Orpen, in his note on the *Song of Dermot*, line 2590 (p. 294), says that *The Cross* 'was the name of the regular place of embarkation near Pembroke', and that 'John, like Henry, appears to have embarked *apud Crucem super mare vel subtus Pembroke*', for which statement he refers to the above-quoted Roll as his authority, and asks whether the place meant could be Carew Cross—which is impossible, as Carew Cross is not in any sense 'subtus Pembroke', and is half-a-mile from even the head of the tideway in the two Carew creeks, points to which no large ship could have ascended. Mr. Orpen's other statements lack exact accuracy, as will be seen from the following statement of the facts: (1) There seems to be no mention anywhere of a cross called 'Crux super mare vel subtus Pembroke'. A *Crux super mare* is mentioned in the Prestita Roll quoted above (pp. 246-7), where payments are stated to have been made 'Guidoni clerico super Regin(aldum) de Cornhull' (*i.e.*, ordered to be paid to Guy by Reginald de Cornhill) successively 'apud Sueinesheiam' (Swansea) on the Sunday after Ascension Day (May 29, 1210, which day King John spent in Swansea on his way to Pembroke; see the same Rol p. 172, and *Arch. Camb.*, III, v, 197); at *Crux super mare* (no date specified); and on Friday, St. Mary Magdalene's Day (July 22), at Carrickfergus (for other payments made here on July 20-28, 1210, see the same Roll, pp. 197, 208, and the Irish Calendar above quoted, Nos. 405-7, pp. 63-4): also a payment to William de 'Jaucu*m*be', Knight, likewise at *Crux super mare*, 'super W. Archid. Huntindon'. But the identity of this *Crux* with the 'Crux subtus

---

[1] A farthing.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenbia villa . . . . . | iiij$^{lj}$ xiiij$^{s}$ |
| Nangle vij feod*a* cu*m* j feod*o* de Mirian[1] . . | iij$^{lj}$ iij$^{s}$ |
| Mirian[1] j feod*um* . . . . . | |

---

Penbroc' of the early portion of the Roll, though probable, does not seem absolutely certain. (2) The writer cannot find that King John is stated in the Roll to have sailed to Ireland in 1210 from *Crux subtus Penbroc;* which statement seems to be based on the entry in the Roll (p. 173) that on June 4, 1210, an imprest was made 'to the two servants of the Treasurers in London who had come (thither) with treasure at the *Crux subtus Penbroc*, when the Lord King went to Ireland'. (3) That the *Crux* 'was the regular place of embarkation near Pembroke' is only an inference from the passage of the *Song of Dermot*, coupled with the fact that payments for the forces going to Ireland were made at that place in 1210. But (4) Mr. Orpen fails to connect the passage he is annotating and those he quotes or refers to with another passage of his author (l. 2497, etc., partly cited in note 3 on p. 153, above), where we are told that as soon as Henry 'came to the sea in Pembrokeshire, in order to cross over, . . . . twelve traitors from Wexford came to land in a boat at Pembroke, close under (*dreiz suz* = the modern *droit sous*) the castle'. Is it not probable that here was the 'Crux subtus Pembroke', at the head of the navigation of the creek below the castle? In that case the *crux* could not, of course, have been situate at Holy Land, which is half a mile up the branch of the creek to the N. of the castle, near the head of the tideway; this, however, is a point where no ship can float. (Possibly, however, the place of embarkation was one for small boats, which took out passengers and cargo to ships lying in deeper water.) As for the word *subtus*, it might mean either at a lower vertical level, or lower down on the tideway, or merely under the walls of the town; 'Penbrok' might mean either the town or castle; while *super mare* might well refer to Milford Haven, called by Gerald (see note 1 on p. 307, above) 'Milverdicum *mare*', or its branches. (As to King John's embarkation for Ireland at Pembroke, see also Note A at the foot of No. V, below.)

Saint's Land (also mentioned on p. 324, below) is called *Seyntlond* in the Extent of Pembroke Priory, 1 Rich. II (see note 5 on p. 304, above, and Dugdale's *Monasticon*, iv, 322), where we find the heading 'Villa de Munketon et Seyntlond', and thereunder a mention of 'quædam placea vocata *Outelond*'; this place (Outland) the editor cannot identify. The initial letter is certainly an *O* in the MS., but owing to the similarity of *O* and *C* the name originally intended may have been *Cutelond;* there is a *Quoit's* Mill at the head of the next pill W. of the Priory.

[1] Merrion, in Warren parish. Crickmarren, not far off, was a chapel of ease to Monkton Church, and is called in the *Valor* (iv, 387) Crukemarran. *Crug* is 'a mound'; we find a place called Crickmail (= *Crug Mael*?) near Bosherston (also a *Crickdam* near Saundersfoot). There is a Cil *Maren* near Cayo, Carm., and a Cil*mery* three or four miles W. of Builth (*miaren* in Welsh means a bramble, and *mieri*, brambles). Fenton, however, calls Crickmarren 'Crug Maharen' in *Pemb.*, p. 375, where he is speaking of the appropriation of its chapel to the Priory by Bishop Richard Carew in 1259. If this orthography is taken from an old document (and not a mere fancy of Fenton's), it would condemn the etymology above suggested, and rather suggest a derivation from some form of the word *myharan* ('a ram' or

Geffreiſton j feod*um* Carne[1] vine[2] . . . . . ix[s]

---

a wether'); cf. Castle *Meherin*, near Ludchurch, mentioned on p. 108, above, *myheryn* being the plural of *myharan* (this place is designated Castle *Merhen* on the new 6-inch map of the Ordnance Survey!). There is a place called *Kilkemorran*, *Kylkemoran*, *and Kilkemoran*, mentioned in Nos. (1), (2), (3), and (7) of the documents quoted in note 5 on p. 315, above, which name might very easily be corrupted into *Crickmarren;* but the other places in conjunction with which this Kilkemoran is named seem to be in the wrong district for Crickmarren, namely E. of Pembroke. There is probably no etymological connection between *-marren* and *Merrion.* The latter place is mentioned in the *Inqq. post mortem*, 23 Edw. III, Part 2, 1st Nos., No. 169 (*Cal.*, ii, 160), Skins 43 and 57, and 49 Ed. III, Part 2, 1st Nos., No. 46 (*Cal.*, ii, 350), Skin 58, where it is called *Merian* and *Mirian* respectively, and coupled with Walwyn's Castle, Rhoscrowther, Herbrandston, Linney (*Lony*), *Skrinkhill*, now Skrinkle, Nangle, and Marloes (*Ecclesia de Malros*). It may here be added with reference to note 2 on p. 292, above, that the *Parva Malros* there mentioned is a place still called 'Little Marloes' in the parish of Marloes, and that the author calls Marloes *Marlas* on p. 108, and *Marlasse* on p. 302, above. As regards the old forms of the names of Linney and Merrion, one Thomas *Lony* is also mentioned in the last quoted *Inq.*, and Linney also occurs in Nos. (1) and (2) of the *Inquisitions* quoted in note 5 on p. 315, above (spelt *Luny* and *Lony* respectively); in (1) we also find a John de *Luny* named in connection with the mill of *Ffroyn* or *Froyn*, which is also mentioned in (2) together with *Lony*, and must have been on the next stream N. of the one flowing by Linney and now called *Fraynes*-lake. A stream called *Llony* is also mentioned at p. 97, above; and there is a village called Cwm *Lline* (so pronounced, not *Llyne*) on a large brook near Cemmes, Mont. Perhaps these names are from *llyn*, 'a pool', in which case we may compare the names of the brooks called Llynor (joining the Dee below Llandrillo) and Llynan (at Cardigan), and that of the river Llychwr, or Llwchwr, from *llwch*, 'a lake or pool'. The first vowels in the old forms of *Linney*, viz., *Luny* and *Lony*, seem to show beyond doubt that the place was pronounced with the 'primary' sound of the Welsh *y*, as *Lyni* and not as *Lini*,

---

[1] The author does not always make a distinction between *u* and *n*; but this name, as well as the *Carue* on p. 316, above, must refer to Carn, in Begelly parish, which is near Jeffreyston. (See (2) of Note B, at the foot of No. V, below.) 'Carn, 5 feoda', also appears among the Pembrokeshire possessions of Aymer de Valence, 17 Edw. II, in the printed *Cal. Inq. post mortem*, i, 316; but the original *Inq. p. m.* there purported to be abstracted, viz., 17 Edw. II, No. 75, Skin 110, reads: 'De quibus Johannes de Carru tenuit apud *Caru* quinque feoda et valent per annum C marcas.' The corresponding list of lands in the Close Roll, 18 Edw. II, Skin 10, describes these five knights' fees as being situate 'in *Carru*', and held by 'Johannes de Carru'; and the list in *Inq. p. m.*, 22 Edw. III, Skin 83, describes them as being 'in *Carreu*', and held by 'Johannes de Carreu'; so that only Carew can possibly be meant in these three records. See No. V, below, and the notes thereto, especially Additional Notes A and B.

[2] *Vine = visne;* see note 1 on p. 324, below.

Rouſe x feod*a* . . . . . . iiij$^{lj}$ x$^{s}$

---

in the 14th century, though this sound has almost universally now become *i* or *e* in the modern Pembrokeshire Welsh, in which *llynau* (= North-Welsh *llyniau*), 'pools or lakes', would be pronounced *lline*.

With regard to *Merrion*, it seems very probable that this is the modern form of the name written *Medgen* (which would now, if it existed in modern Welsh, have regularly become *Meddien* or *Meiddien*) in the *Lib. Land.* We there find (*Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 124, 255; cf. *Lib. Land.*, pp. 117, 244) consecutively mentioned among the possessions of the Church of Llandaff in the old cantred of Penfro, 'Eccluis Gunniau' or 'Guiniau', where we are told the saint was born, and 'Porth Medgen, villa tantum' (*i.e.*, there was no church there). Now *Porth* means a 'haven'; Eglwys W(y)nnio is believed to be St. Twinnel's, dedicated to St. Winnocus (see note 14 on p. 292, above, and Additional Note (*h*) below; but Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans plausibly suggests that *E. Wynnio* was Penally—see his *B. of Ll. D.*, p. 116, quoted in note 4 on p. 157, above); and Merrion Court, a mile from St. Twinnel's Church, is on the head-waters of a stream which flows through Stackpole to form (with others) Broad Haven. It is therefore not improbable that Porth Meddien was the Welsh name of Broad Haven, and that Meddien was the name of the stream flowing by Merrion. The interchange of *dd* and *r* (not common in Welsh) also occurs in the names of Llantrythid in the Vale of Glamorgan, which is called now in Welsh 'Llantry*dd*yd', but in records frequently 'Lanri*r*id' or the like (the personal name Rhi*r*yd is also believed to have been sometimes written 'Rhi*d*id' or the like); examples are *Lanryryd*, *Lanririd* (14th cent.), *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 324, 330, *Lanririd*, *Inq. p. m.*, 23 Edw. III quoted above, Skin 68 (*Calendar*, ii, 161); *Thlanrid*, *Inq. p. m.*, 8 Edw. II, No. 68, Skin 83 (this last is wrongly read *Lanririd* in the *Calendar*, i, 265, col. 1; the *Lanrethred* of *op. cit.*, ii, 350, is also wrong, the original *Inq. p. m.*, 49 Edw. III, Part 2, 1st Nos., No. 46, Skin 60, reading *Lanrhed*—the *n* is nearly illegible, and there may have been a contraction for *re* over it. The skin of *Inq. p. m.*, 35 Edw. I, No. 47, Part 1, containing the *Lanvirid*—leg. *Lanririd*—of the *Calendar*, i, 221, col. 1, seems to have disappeared; but we find *Lanririd* again in the *Inq. post mortem*, 18 Hen. VI, No. 3, Skin 45 (*Calendar*, iv, 196). [A manor of '*Wernririd* and Perthiolwen', in Monmouthshire, is also mentioned in the *Inq. p. m.*, 22 Edw. III, No. 47, Skin 40.] A place near Llandudno is called 'Yrwi*d*vit' on p. 110, and 'Ywi*r*vith' (twice) on p. 235, of the *Record of Carnarvon*. In Breton the words which in Welsh appear as *Dydd Iau* (or *Iou*), 'Thursday' (where the *dd* stands for an older *v*), and *heddyw*, 'to-day', appear in different dialects as *diriou*, *diziaou*, and *diziou*; and *hirio*, *hiziou*, *hizio*, *hisio*, *hiriv*, *hiriu*, *hidiv*, and *hidu*, respectively. In finals this change seems to occur in the N.-Welsh names for the heron, *creÿdd*, *creÿr*, and *crydd*, *cryr* (the S.-Welsh form is *crychydd*, the Breton *kerc'heiz*); also in the name of Llanychaer, near Fishguard, as to the old forms of which see note 3 on p. 313, above. [It may be added with reference to the *y* in the middle of the modern form of some Pembrokeshire place-names mentioned in that note, which at first sight looks like the article, that the local pronunciation of Llan-y-cefn in Dungleddy hundred is *Llan-dy-cefn*, pronounced as an oxytone. This form and the old form of Llan-y-chaer, *Llandirkayth*, mentioned

| | |
|---|---|
| Burton j feod*um* . . . . . | ix$^{s}$ |
| Stackpoole v feod*a* . . . . . | xlv$^{s}$ |

87: feod*a* paied

---

in the note referred to, perhaps favour the theory already broached by some antiquaries, that there was an old word *llan-dy*, meaning 'a house in the sacred enclosure', *i.e.*, a church or other ecclesiastical or monastic building ; but such pairs of names as *Llan-dyfaelog* and *Llanfaelog* cannot safely be quoted in support of this idea, as we know from the *Life of St. Pol Aurélien* (see *Revue Celtique*, v, 437) that the insular Britons of the 6th cent. commonly added the prefix *Ty-* (anciently *To-*) to the names of their saints, so that a St. Maelog would also be called *Tyfaelog*, or, as in the work cited, St. Cynog *Tygynog*—see Additional Note (*h*), below.] In *Inq. p. m.*, 28 Edw. I, No. 44, Part 1, Skin 3, (*Calendar*, i, 156), we find the Cornish Hundred of Kirrier or Kerrier spelt both *Kerrieth* and *Kerrier*.

It is noteworthy that on the W. side of Broad Haven is a place called *Trevalen*, standing apparently for Tref Alun, which may be compared with Pen Alun, now corrupted into Penally, another of the places most closely connected with St. Teilo (see notes 8 on p. 106, and 4 on p. 157, above) ; and *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 77, 116, 124-7, 255 (cf. *Lib. Land.*, pp. 73-4, 109-110, 117-120, 244), for St. Teilo and the estates of the Bishops of Llandaff near Penally.

Other places once called *Porth* in the modern Hundred of Castlemartin and old Commot of Penfro were Porth Manach (= 'Monk's Haven'; cf. note 1 on p. 307, above), certainly near Pembroke (see Additional Note (*h*), below), and supposed to be at Monkton (*B. of Ll. Dâv*, 124, 255 = *Lib. Land.*, 117, 244 ; and see the translation at pp. 363, 522), 'Portcrachan' (see note 5 on p. 304, above), and probably Freshwater East, near which is a farm still called *Port*clew (can *-clew* be a Teutonic corruption of *Culhwch?* cf. note 2 on p. 306, above). As for the 'Porth Cerdin in Dyfed' mentioned in that note, Lady C. Guest (*Mabinogion*, ii, 308, 362) thinks it may have been identical with Pwll Crochan in Pencaer, partly on account of the words *crochan* and *pair* meaning the same thing ('a caldron'), and partly on account of the old town of *Tref Culhwch* (see Fenton's *Pemb.*, pp. 21-2) not being far off. On the other hand, another of the three Pembrokeshire Pwll-crochans was also (see above) called *Porth*-crochan, which gives it a possible claim to be the ancient *Porth* Cerdin. In the passage of the *Mabinogion* referred to, the *Messur y Peir*, or 'Measure of the caldron' (probably some large cavity in a rock), is said still to have existed at Porth Cerdin : with the name may be compared that of *Mesur y Dorth* near Llanrian, where the name of this 'Loaf Measure' refers to the resemblance of an incised cross on a stone 'to the outline of a shilling loaf tin with the dough inside marked with the usual baker's cross' (Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 132). Is it possible that through a misreading of contractions, etc., 'Porthc*ra*chan' can have been miscopied 'Porthc*er*dian', and the latter 'rationalized' into Porth Cerdin ?—E. P.

The name *Angle* is certainly of Norse origin. The old Norse word Öngull, occurring in place-names, is believed to mean a fjord, and to embody the same root as *Angr*, 'a bay or fjord', occurring in such names as *Stavanger* Fjord or

Knightſton[1] di*midium* feod*um* 19: *H:* 8: . . iiij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$

Dewiſland, Llawhaden, Kilgarran, Narberth } paied not to this Tallage for redempc*i*on of Seſſions for ought that I can yett finde /

This Redempc*i*on of the Seſſions was vſed ſoe ordinarilye that the payem*en*t thereof grewe to be a ſettled rent and graunted eu*er*ye third yeere, and this paiem*en*t is remitted by kinge *H:* 8: when Wales was made Sheire grounde as appeareth by the ſtatute of 34: *H:* 8: *ca:* 26: of the ſame kinge, by w*hi*ch ſtatute it ſeemeth that this redeemeinge of Seſſions was not onlye vſed in Pembrokeſheire but in other part*es* of Wales alſoe[2] / *Redemp-c(i)on of the Sesſions grew to be a yeerelie paiement*

Yt appeareth by diu*er*ſe accompt*es* of the L*ordshi*ppe of Kemes *tempore. H:* 8: that the Lo*rd* of that L*ordshi*ppe payed . . .[3] towardes the redemp-c*i*on of the greate Seſſions of Pembroke ſhiere /

Alſoe I finde a write out of the Chauncerye of Penbrok directed to 4 Collectors of Kemes to leavy xxiiij$^{li}$ de tenent*ibus* et ſubdit*is* n*ostris* ib*ide*m nobis Conceſſ*as* ad quinque feſta vſualia ſolvend*as* p*ro* diſſoluc*ion*e vltime n*ost*re magne Seſſionis apud Penbrok tent*e* Coram Justic*iariis* n*ost*ris ib*ide*m Itinerant*ibus*, dat' apud Penbrok primo Septembris Anno *H:* 8: 22: *A writte to leavie this Tallage in Kemes*

Yt ſeemeth that the Collection of this money was layed by courſe vpon the *Freholders were Collectors.*

---

*Hardanger* Fjord in Norway; this is the substantive corresponding to the Norse adjective *angr* (= Old-English *eng*), 'narrow'. There was an *Öngul-ey* (now *Engelö*) near the *Engel* (= *Öngull*) Fjord (near the town of Bodö, in N. Norway). The name of *Anglesea*, which is called *Öngulsey* in the *Orkneyínga Saga* (Rolls ed., 1887), p. 70 (and its 'sound', *Öngulseyjar-sund*, *ib.*, pp. 71-3), is apparently of the same origin, the fjord referred to being the Menai Strait; here the *-s* of the compound (only found in Anglo-Saxon compounds after personal names) is characteristically Norse. *Angeln* in Schleswig (called by Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, i, 15, *Angulus*, which is the name by which the Pembrokeshire Nangle was also known by writers in Latin, such as Gerald; see his *Works*, i, 28-29, and *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 275), whence the Angles and English have been thought to be so called, is also probably of the same origin; the fjord here referred to being the *Schlei*-fjord. (This *Schlei-* forms the first element of *Schleswig*, of which the old form is *Slias-vik.*)—W. H. STEVENSON.

[1] Near Tenby. There are places called Knightstone in Devon, one in the parish of Ottery St. Mary, another in Bishop's Morchard, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Crediton. We may compare such names as Velindre Marchog (p. 109, above), and Plas Marchog between Lampeter Velfrey and Cronware.

[2] Section 110 of 34 and 35 Henry VIII, c. 26, provides, *inter alia*, that 'all the King's subjects and resiants (= residents; see *Faerie Queene*, iv, 11) in Wales . . . . shall be charged and chargeable to all subsidies and other charges to be granted by the commons of any of the' 'parliaments hereafter to be holden in England', 'and pay all other their rents, farms, customs, and duties to the King's highness as they have been accustomed heretofore; *fines for redemption of sessions only excepted, which the King's majesty . . . . is pleased to remit* at the humble suit of his . . . . subjects of . . . . Wales.'

[3] A blank is left here for the sum.

land in eu*er*ye Vini[1] or L*ordshi*p for J finde in the accompte of Anno 19: *H:* 8: that there were diu*er*ſe gentlemen & gentlewomen of the beſt accompt that were Collectors in this Tallage, w*hi*ch I thinke they did in reſpect they had land*es* in thoſe Vynyes or L*ordshi*ps, v*iz*: these that followe

Thomas Perrott ar*miger* } Collecto*ur*s of Nangle
Elizabeth Tankard vid*ua* }

Henry Capell Ar*miger* } Collecto*ur*s in Saint*es*land[2]
Maurice Butler }

Jenett Don[3] } Collecto*ur*s in Coſtingſton[4]
John Will }

Margeret Bawderipp . . . Collector in Milton & Vcton[5]

This Tallage was paied in fyve paym*entes*, v*iz*: twiſe eu*er*ye yeere, vid*elicet* one at Michelmas and one at Eaſter as appeareth by my fathers booke of Receipt*es* *Annis* 18: 19: *et* 20 *H:* 8:

*The ſomme totall of ye whole Tallage.*

The fom*me* totall of eu*er*ye payem*en*t of the fyve paye-m*entes* was as app*er*eth by the booke[6] of Receipt*es* afore-ſaid . . . . 41lj 14s 4d w*hi*ch in the fyve payement*es* amounteth . . . . 208lj 11s 4d } ccviijlj xjs iiijd[7]

---

[1] *Visne*, the neighbourhood ; from the Low-Latin *visnetum* (i.e., *vicinetum*). Spelt *vine* above ; see note 2 on p. 320.

[2] See note 5 on p. 317, above.

[3] A Jane Donn, or Dwnn, brought Picton Castle to the family of Philipps of Cilsant ; but this could scarcely be the same person. The author's first wife was her great-granddaughter (see the pedigree in his hand in Egerton MS. 2586, fo. 408a, where she is called 'Jane Don vxor tho Phe's millitis', and said to be the daughter of 'herry don de picton'). In Wm. of Worcester's *Itin.*, p. 121 (quoted in *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 191, note 2), one 'Henricus Don de *Pyrton*' is mentioned among those who fell at the battle of Edgecott Field, near Banbury, in 1469. Here *Pyrton* is clearly a mistake for *Pycton*.

[4] Cosheston parish ; see p. 317, above.

[5] Milton in Carew parish and Upton ; see notes 8 on p. 294, and 3 on p. 316, above ; and note 2 on p. 330, below.

[6] This word has been altered from 'book*es*', or *vice versa*.

[7] The above is taken from the MS. book *Pembrock and Kemes*, in the editor's possession.

## V.

## THE KNIGHTS' FEES OF SIR JOHN CAREW.

**Edwardus**[2] **dei gr(ati)a** Rex Anglie & Franc' & d*omin*us Hib*er*n' o*mni*- Fo. 33a.[1]
b*us* ad quos p*re*ſentes l*ite*re p*er*vene*r*int sal*u*tem.[3] Conſtat nobis p*er* inſpec-
c*ion*em Rotulor*um* Cancellar' n*ost*re q*uo*d nos nup*er* br*eve* n*ost*r*um* fieri fecim*us*
in hec verba Edwardus dei gr*ati*a Rex Anglie &[4] d*omin*us Hib*er*n' & Aquit'[5]
dil*ecto* ſibi Ph*ilipp*o Loitteler[6] eſcaetori ſuo in Com' Hereford in[7] Marchia
Wallie eid' Com' adiacente, Sal*ut*em, Scias q*uo*d de feod' milit*um* que
fuerunt Joh*ann*is de Carreu[8] defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite die quo
obijt et que poſt[9] mortem ip*s*ius Joh*ann*is et rac*ion*e minoris etat*is* hered' ip*s*ius
Joh*ann*is[10] in manu n*ost*ra existunt de aſſenſu dil*ecti* cl*er*ici n*ost*ri Ric*ard*i

---

[1] From the MS. *Pembrock and Kemes*, in the editor's possession.

[2] Edward III. The original enrolment of this document (designated 'A' in the notes below) is to be found in the Patent Roll 44 Edw. III (1371), Part 2, Skin 10; and the enrolment of the document recited therein, beginning at l. 4 of our text, and called 'B' in the notes below, is to be found in the Close Roll 37 Edw. III (1364), at the top of Skin 2. As the first and last clauses of No. V, abridged in A, are given in full by George Owen, it is probable that the latter took his text from the original, or a copy thereof, not from the enrolment in the Patent Roll. All the material variants of A and B (so far as the latter extends) are given in the footnotes below; they reduce themselves mostly or wholly to mistakes or modernizations made by transcribers.

[3] In A this sentence is abridged to: 'Rex omnibus quos etc. salutem.'

[4] *om.*, A. [5] Aquitaniæ.

[6] *de Lutteleye*, A, B. The form *Loitteler* is due to an error of transcription. He is called 'Philippus de *Lutteleye*' (or *Lutiley*) in the Inquisition quoted in Note B at the foot of this article. See also *Arch. Camb.*, IV, i, *Appendix of Original Documents*, p. iii, where he is wrongly called "*Johannes* de Lutteley". See note 2 on p. 329, below. [7] *et*, A, B.

[8] See Notes A and B at the foot of this article.

[9] *Per*, A, B.

[10] The heir was his son Leonard, described in Skin 2 of the Inquisition of 1362 quoted in Note B, at the foot of this article, as 'ætatis viginti annorum', to which 'et amplius' is added on Skins 4 and 5. Sir J. Carew's other son Sir John is said to have died without issue in his father's lifetime; and Sir J. Maclean (alone) mentions a third son Nicolas, who similarly predeceased his father. Their mother was Margaret, daughter of John Lord Mohun of Dunster, co. Somerset. Leonard died in October 1369 (two years before the date of the writ of dower printed in the text), leaving issue Sir Thomas de Carew, as to whom see note 4 on next page. Of the authorities cited at the end of Note B, at the foot of this article, Sir J. Maclean says that Sir Leonard died in 1395, but

de Spuenſer[1] Th^es[2] Ph*ilipp*e R*eg*ine Anglie Conſortis n*ost*re Cariſſime Cui cuſtodiam duar*um* p*ar*ciu*m*[3] o*mn*iu*m* terrar*um* & Ten' que fuerunt p*redict*i Joh*ann*is, h*ab*end' vſq*ue* ad l*egi*tima*m* etatem d*ict*i hered' vna cu*m* feodis militu*m* & advocac*ion*ib*us* eccl*es*iar*um* ad eaſdem duas p*ar*tes p*er*tinen. Conceſſim*us* aſſignavim*us* Elizabeth que fuit vxor p*redic*' Joh*ann*is[4] feoda

---

this must be a misprint; while Sir Thos. Phillipps gives his *obit* as '41 Edw. III, 1368'. His *Inq. p. m.* is 44 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 12; and the exact date of his death was Sunday before All Saints' Day, 1369. The proof of his having come of age (*Probatio Ætatis*) will be found numbered '*Inq. p. m.*, 38 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 67', in the Record Office, and dated Whitsuntide, 1364 (it is not mentioned in the printed *Calendar*). It thence appears that he was born on April 23, 1342, at Stoke Fleming, and baptized in the church of St. Ermond there; and that on that day his father, Sir J. Carew, demised for his life to Sir John Daumarle (D'Albemarle, which has become *Damerel* in the names of two Devonshire parishes, viz., Milton Damerell and Stoke Damerel, and of Damerel's Combe, near Modbury) land in the manor of *Flute Daumale* (Fleet, in the parish of Ermington, which belonged to the D'Albemarles at the time of *Domesday Book*). Previously, the manor of Ermington had belonged to Amicia, sister and heiress of Sir John Peverel of Ermington, who is said by some of the authorities named at the end of Note B, at the foot of this article, to have married Sir Nicolas Carew, grandfather to our Sir J. Carew, and thereby to have first induced the Carews to settle in Devon, bringing many Devonshire manors (*e.g.*, Weston Peverel, near Plymouth, and Mamhead, held by our Sir J Carew—see Notes B and C, at the foot of this article) into the Carew family (see Pole's *Description of Devonshire*, p. 333, Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, p. 208). In the *Inq. p. m.*, 44 Hen. III, No 35 (according to the revised numbering; see *Cal.*, i, 18, No. 21), in answer to an inquiry as to what lands in Devon had been held by Hugh Peverel (father of John Peverel, then the King's ward and a prisoner among the Welsh), lands at Weston, Ermington, *Mammehauede*, and *Marlewill* (or *Merlewill*) are specified. From the *Inq. p. m.* of Sir John Carew the elder, son of Sir Nicolas, and father of our Sir John (17 Edw. II, No. 38; see the beginning of Note B, at the foot of this article), it appears (Skin 8) that he held at his death the manor of *Mammehefde* of Wm. *Speek* by military service.

If Sir J. Maclean and others are right, and Sir Nicholas Carew did not marry the Peverel heiress, how came his son and grandson to hold at least one Peverel manor (Mamhead; and query whether not also Ermington?); and what brought the Carews first across from Pembrokeshire into Devonshire, if not this Peverel marriage?—E. P.

[1] *Ravenser*, A, B. [This is the old name of Ravenspur in Holderness, Yorkshire, from the Old-Norse **Hrafns-eyrr*, *Hrafn* (our 'Raven') being a personal name, and *eyrr* 'a spit of land'. It was sometimes called *Ravenserod*, which is the same word *plus* the O.-N. *odd*, 'a point'.—W. H. S.]

[2] *Thesaurario* ('Treasurer'). [3] Of two-thirds.

[4] She was apparently his second wife (see note 10 on p. 325, above); but it is at least a curious coincidence that the Margaret Mohun who is said to have married our Sir John Carew had a sister Elizabeth (see Mr. H. C. Maxwell-Lyte's *Dunster and its Lords*, p. 34, where Margaret's marriage is given, but no

et p*ar*tes feodor*um* milit*um* ſubſcripta v*iz*' vn' feodu*m* militis cu*m* p*er*tin in Laureny[1] in d*ict*a Marchia q*uo*d Joh*ann*es filius Petri Corbett[2] tenet et quod ad Centu*m* ſolidos, duo feoda milit*um* cu*m* p*er*tin' in Gonnfreiſton[3]

---

particulars about Elizabeth, who is not mentioned in any of the authorities cited at the end of Note B, at the foot of this article, for the Carew pedigree). Sir Thomas Carew, grandson of our Sir John Carew, who was a child of a year old at the death of his father Sir Leonard (see note 10 on p. 325, above), married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir William Bonville of Shute, near Colyton, in S.E. Devon. This Sir Thomas was, like his grandfather, a great soldier, and distinguished himself in the French campaigns. He died Jan. 25, 9 Henry VI. His great-grandson, Sir Nicholas Carew, who died 11 Edw. IV, is buried in Westminster Abbey.

[1] *Laurenny*, A, B. [2] *Corbet*, A, B.

[3] *Gumfreston*, A, B. Possibly the *nn* of this word, as elsewhere, is meant for *m*. Cf. notes 1 on pp. 295-6, above. In the *Inq. p. m.*, 48 Ed. III (1375), 1st Nos., No. 70 (held at Hereford before John ap Rees, the King's Escheator for that county and the adjacent Marches of Wales; *Cal.*, ii, 336), Thomas Wiriot is found to have held no lands of Sir Leonard de Carew (who died in October 1369; see note 10 on p. 325, above) except 'unum ortum in villa de Gomffreiston nomine glebe', together with the advowson of Gumfreston church; one William Seys [= *Sais*, 'the Englishman'], Rector of Gonnffreiston (*sic*), had held the said garden from the death of the said Thos. Wiriot on the Monday before St. David's Day, 36 Edw. III (1363). Thomas Wiriot had also held of one Philip Roger one messuage and one carrucate of land in *Aroneston* or *Aroueston*. Mr. J. Roland Phillips, who cites this document in his *Memoirs of the Ancient Family of Orielton* (1886), pp. 24-5, says, with reference to this Inquisition, that 'Gomfreston and Aroueston (probably meaning Haroldston) are in South Pembrokeshire, and are included in the marriage settlement of Hugh Owen and Elizabeth Wirriott'; which marriage took place about 1571 (*op. cit.*, pp. 17, 18). *Aroueston* can be neither of the Haroldstons, but is to be identified with Rowston, in Tenby parish, and close to Gumfreston; there is another Rowston not far from Orielton, situate ¼ mile E. of Cheriton church. The church called *Lanworfrit* in the *Book of Llan Dâv*, p. 56, and *Lann gurfrit*, *ib.*, pp. 62, 124, 255 (see the *Lib. Land.*, pp. 54, 60, 117, 244, where the name is twice wrongly given; also 364, 522), has, it is believed, been supposed by some, on account of the superficial resemblance of the names, to be identical with *Gumfres*-ton; but this cannot be, as the church in question is, in the last two of the four passages just referred to, said to be in *Ros* or Roose. In *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 275, Gumfreston is called *Villa Gunfrid.* In the *Lib. Land.*, pp. 363, 522, Gumfreston is conjectured to be either *Eglwys Wynnio* (as to which see note 1 on p. 319, above) or a place called *Menechi*, which is described as on the Ritec, near Penally (? at Hollow Ways), and for which see *B. of Ll. D.*, pp. 124-6, 255, 366. *Menechi* is apparently an abstract substantive formed from *mynach*, 'a monk', meaning 'a monastery', and the native equivalent of the loan-word *mustwyr* (from *mon*[*a*]*sterium*, like the Middle-Welsh *cussyl*, later *cysyl*, from *consilium*), which will be found in the *Book of Ll. D.*, p. 207 (= *L.L.*, p. 198) and in the *Strata Marcella* charters of 23 Edw. I printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, v, 637 ('Villa quæ dicitur *Mistuir*' or '*Mystuyr*').

& Wydoloc[1] in eadem Marchia que Joh*ann*es Wydoloc[2] tenet et que ad

---

In the *Originalia Roll*, 41 Ed. III (top of Membrane 34)—abstracted in *Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio*, ii, 295—is enrolled the King's writ, dated 22nd August 1367, to the Escheator for Wales and the Marches, touching lands in *Williameston*, held by the late Henry and his wife the late *Welthiana* (= Gwenllian) Bertelot 'of the heir of the late John Carew', lately under age, which are there ordered to be released by the Escheator in consequence of 'the recent proving of the age of Leonard de Carru, son and heir of the late John de Carru', and the 'coming of age of John, son and heir of the said H. and W. Bertelot'. For the *Probatio Ætatis* of Sir Leonard de Carru (dated 1364), see note 10 on p. 325, above); while the *Inquisitio post mortem* of 'Welthiana Bertlot' (*Inq. p. m.*, 41 Ed. III, 1st Nos., No. 3, Skin 2; *Cal.*, ii, 278), dated Pembroke, July 24, 1367, gives us the additional information that the land in question was at *West* Williamston ('Westwilliamston in com' Pembr'').

Now as Sir Leonard Carew owned land in West Williamston, and his father Sir J. Carew (see Note B, at the foot of this article) owned a fee in Sagiston and Williamston Harvill (see note 2 on p. 315, above), it seems to follow that Williamston Harvill is identical with West Williamston. On the other hand, Williamston Eluard (see the note last referred to) seems to be East Williamston (not West Williamston, as there conjectured); it is again mentioned in the *Inq. p. mortem*, 36 Edw. III, Part 2 (1st Nos.), No. 30, Skin 2 (see *Cal.*, ii, 254), where Robert *Robelyn* (deceased on the Monday before Nov. 30, 1361) is said to have held lands in *Mayoowyston*, *Oggeston*, and *Jamiston* (Mayeston—mis-spelt *Mireston* in the old 1-inch Ordnance Map —is in Cosheston parish, W. of Carew, while Hodgeston and Jameston lie S. of Carew), and also of Thos. de *Northwode* twenty-one acres of land at *Willameston Eluard*, and of the Master of *Slebache* a bovate and eight acres of land in *Willameston* and *Ridebard* (Redberth parish, lying directly between East Williamston and Carew parishes; see Fenton's *Pemb.*, Appendix, p. 63, *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 388, and No. VII, below), and of John de *Carreu* seven bovates of land at *Jorbardeston* (Yerbeston parish; see (2) on p. 334, below). *Mayeston* and *Rodebard* are also mentioned on Skin 2 of the *Inq. p. m.* quoted in the last paragraph.

In the *Inq. post mortem*, 1 Edw. II, No. 65 (Skin 4, dated August 26, 1307; see *Cal.*, i, 230), on the lands held by Guy de Brian, Waltere Hugh is said to hold nine carucates of land in *Rypperistone*, *Willame yston* (sic) *Langeberch*, and *Noteshock* by military service, doing suit every fortnight therefor to the court of Walwyn's Castle. This Williamston is in the parish of Haroldstone West, E. of which lie Lambro and Nattshook, while Ripperston lies some miles S.W., in the parish of St. Bride's.

[1] *Wydelok*, A, B. Now Wedlock, in the parish of Gumfreston. If this word is Welsh, it is probably for *Gwidolog*, the South-Welsh form of *Gwydoliog*, formed from the personal name *Gwidol*, a name derived from the Latin *Vitalis*. This name is rare in Wales and Welsh literature. It is preserved in the name of a brook which gives its name to Aber *Gwidol*, on the Dovey, opposite Llanwrin, Montgomeryshire. It was also the name of the father or grandfather of the cele-

---

[2] *De Wydelok*, A, B

dece*m* Marcas, Medietatem vnius feodi milit*is* cu*m* p*er*tin' in Martheltewy[1] in ead*e*m Marchia q*ua*m Refus ap griffith miles & Ph*ilipp*us[2] de Roche tenent & que ad Centu*m* folidos, Medietatem vnius feodi militis cu*m* p*er*tin' in Coetkellas[3]

---

brated Vortigern, in Welsh called Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, as may be seen from the genealogy of the kings of Buallt and Gwrtheyrnion (for these districts see note 2 on p. 203, above) given in Stevenson's *Nennius*, § 49 (pp. 60-1, and notes thereto) : here the MSS. used and collated by Stevenson (whose collations of proper names are, however, often most defective ; see *Y Cymmrodor*, ix, 146, note 2, paragraph 2, and xi, 79, note 5) read either 'Guorthigirn Guortheu [*al.* Guortheneu], filii Guitataul, filii Guitolin, filii Gloui' (leg. *Gloiu*?), or 'Guorthegirn filius Guortheneu . . . filius Guitaul . . . filius Guitolion', etc. (or 'map Guithaul map Guitolin', etc.). *Guitataul* is here a mistake for *Guitaul*, *Guortheu* for *Guortheneu*, and perhaps *Guitolin* for *Guitolion ;* in Welsh tradition the latter is taken to be the epithet of Vortigern, not the name of his father. *Guitolion* exactly represents the Latin *Vitalianus;* but perhaps the proper reading is *Guitaul Guitolion*, *i.e.*, Gwidol of [*i.e.*, who gave his name to the district of] Gwidolion (Gwidolion and Gwidoliog would be formations of equivalent meaning). Vortigern was partly connected by tradition with Dyfed ; for he is said by Nennius (§ 47) to have finally retired 'usque ad arcem Guorthigirni, quæ est in regione Demetorum juxta flumen Teibi'. This is the fort which retains the name of *Craig Gwrtheyrn*, on the Teifi, in Carmarthenshire, a little above Llandyssil. (The place was within Dyfed prior to the 8th century, though just outside it, in Cantref Mawr, subsequently, or at least in the 11th ; see note 2 on p. 199, and note 4 on p. 257, above.) The name Vitalianus occurs in the well-known inscription at Cwm Gloyn, formerly in Nevern churchyard, inscribed, in Roman capitals, '*Vitàliani* Emerito' (or 'Emereto'), and in Ogam, *Witaliani*, and supposed to be as early as the 5th century. There is also a Roman funerary inscription to one *Vitalis* at Caerleon (see Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, pp. 103-4, 226 ; Rhys' *Welsh Philology*, 2nd edition, pp. 276, 396).—E. P.

[1] *Marteltwy*, A, B. In the MS. there is only one character for the *tl* of this word, which looks like an *l* altered to a *t*. See note 1 on p. 294, above. With reference to the change of *Merthyr* to *Martel*, pointed out in that note, it may be mentioned that there is a place called *Pentlepoir* in the parish of St. Issell's, the first part of which looks like the Welsh *pentre(f)*, 'a village'.

[2] *Johannes*, A, B. Here and elsewhere the contraction *J h'es* (= Johannes) has apparently been confused with *Ph'us*. Cf. note 6 on p. 325, above.

[3] *Coytkellas*, A, B. Now Coedcanlas. This assimilation of *nl* or *nll* into *ll* is rare in Wales. It occurs, however, in the names of : (1) *St. Woolo's* Church at Newport, Monmouthshire, Anglicised from some such colloquial Welsh form as *Llan-Wnllw*, the saint's name in correct Welsh being *Gwynllyw ;* (2) *Brilley*, a parish (in which most of the place-names are Welsh) on the Radnorshire border of Herefordshire, between Hay and Kington. This is called *Brunleg* (twice) in the *Inq. post mortem*, 51 Henry III (1267), No. 30, Skin 2 (see *Arch. Camb.*, *Original Documents* appended to 4th Series, vol. i (1870), p. i where it is wrongly printed *Brunley ;* and *Calendar*, i, 30) ; *Brunleie* in *Inq. p. m.*, 10 Edw. III (1336), 1st Nos., No. 62, Skin 11 (*Calendar*, ii, 73), and *Arch. Camb.*, *ut supra*, pp. ii-iii ; *Brunleye* (the *n* being expressed by a con-

in ead' Marchia q*ua*m Joh*ann*es Percevals[1] tenet & que ad ſexaginta ſolid', vnu*m* feod' milit*is* cu*m* p*er*tin' in Milton[2] in ead' Marchia quod Willi*el*mu*s* Malyfaunte tenet et quod ad Centu*m* ſolidos[3] vnu*m* feod' milit*is* cu*m* p*er*tin' in Churcheton[4] & Lantegonet[5] in ead' Marchia q*uo*d Joh*ann*es Melyn tenet &

---

traction) in the *Inq. p. m.*, 27 Edw. I (1299), No. 142, Skin 13 (see the *Calendar*, i, 154, where it is wrongly printed *Brumleye*, and the translation of the document in *Hist. of Kington*, 1845, p. 264); and *Brunleye* and *Brunl'* in *Feet of Fines* (*Pedes Finium*), Hereford, 36 Henry III (1252), p. 235 (translated, from a transcript, in *Hist. of Kington*, pp. 259-60; and in *Arch. Camb.* for 1869, III, xv 228, note 1, wrongly quoted from the Close Roll, 36 Henry III, Skin 16, where there is mention of the Fine, but not of Brilley). The place was apparently called *Brynley* in 1403-4 (*Arch. Camb.*, *ut supra*, p. 240), but had become *Brilley* by the reign of Henry VIII (see *Arch. Camb.*, IV, i, *Appendix*, p. xiii; and *Valor Eccl.*, iii, 32).

In Cornwall the change of *nl* to *ll* was the rule. The *Arganlis*, *Henland* or *Henlant*, and *Henlistone* of Domesday Book have now become *Arrallas* (a manor near Mitchell in the parish of St. Enoder, spelt *Argallez temp.* Ed. III), *Helland* (near Bodmin; =Welsh *Henllan*, which takes the form *Hentland* in the parish of that name in Herefordshire and the place of the same name in the parish of Rhoscrowther), and *Helston*. There are two great Duchy manors of Helston, both mentioned in Domesday, Helston in Kirrier, including the town of that name (called *Hellas* in the Cornish *Resurrectio Domini*, l. 673), and Helston in Trigg, including the town of Camelford and a fort (probably the original *hen llys*) called Hellesbury or Helsbury ('castrum Hyllysbery dirutum', Wm. of Worcester, *Itin.*, p. 96); the new *llys* of Trigg gave its name to the neighbouring parish of Lesnewth (= *llys newydd*), which in turn has given its name to the Hundred of Lesnewth. Both Lesnewth and Hellesbury are in that hundred and the Deanery of Trigg Minor. Two of the commotes of the old Cantred of Buallt (now the hundred of Builth), viz., those of Llysdinam and Treflys, seem similarly to have taken their names from the commot courts (*llysoedd*) or the places where such were situate. There are also a *Helles-veor* and *Helles-vean* (= the Welsh *Henllys Fawr* and *Fechan*) near St. Ives. There are, of course, many places called *Henllys* in Wales besides the seat of our George Owen; one well-known one, locally pronounced *Henllysg* or *Henllysc* (*llys*, 'a herb', is also there so pronounced in compounds, as *y ferllysg*, 'the houseleek'), just N. of Llandovery.—E. P.

[1] *Perceuale*, A, B.

[2] In the parish and just west of the church-town of Carew. See note 5 on p. 324, above.

[3] A, B, and the original Inquisition spell the name *Malfaunt*, and give the value as 'ad 10 marcas'. The same person is also said in the Inquisition to have held a fee in *Oketon* (Upton; see note 8 on p. 294, and also pp. 316, 324, above), worth 40*s.*

[4] There is a place called *Critchurch* on the 1-inch Ordnance Map, and *Crickchurch* in the voters' lists, half-a-mile N.E. of the church-town of Carew, and a Churchland $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of that of Reynalton; also a Churchton close to St. Issell's Church. The two last-named places seem, however, too far from Landigwynnet to be the Churchton referred to in the text.

[5] Landigwynnet, in the parish of Carew, anciently the site of a mansion. What has been read as *n* is a *u* in the MS.; but the author does not always distinguish the two letters

q*uo*d ad Centu*m* ſolidos Medietatem vnius feod' militis cu*m* p*er*tin' in Piſcaner-nawe[1] in ead' Marchia q*ua*m Ric*ard*us Huſcard[2] & que ad xl$^{s}$, et vnu*m* feod' milit*is* cu*m* p*er*tin' in Combe[3] Coffyn in Com' Devon' quod ad decem m*ar*cas extendunt[4] p*er* ann' h*ab*end' in dotem ſua*m* ipsa[5] de feodis et p*ar*tib*us* feodor*um* pred*ic*'[6] ſec*un*d*u*m legem et conſuetud' R*eg*ni n*ost*ri Contingentem, Et ideo tibi precipimus q*uo*d eid*e*m Elizabeth feoda & p*ar*tes feodor*um* pred*ict*a cu*m* p*er*tin' in balliv*a* tua que per mortem pred*icti* Joh*ann*is quondam viri ſui Capta ſu*n*t in manu*m* n*ost*ra*m* lib*er*es h*ab*end' in dotem ſuam pred*ictam* in forma p*redict*a ſaluo Jure Cuiuſli[7] Teſte me ipso apud Weſtm' xiiij die Novembris Anno R. n*ost*ri xxxvij.[8] Nos autem[9] br*ev*is n*ost*ri p*redicti* ad requiſic*ion*em dil*ect*i et fidelis n*ost*ri Joh*ann*is de Gourney[10] qui p*re*fat' Elizabetham[11] duxit in vxorem & eiuſd*em* Elizabeth exemplificand' duximus p*er* p*re*ſentes[12] In Cuius Rei Testimoniu*m* has l*ite*ras n*ost*ras fieri fecim*us* patentes Teste meip*so* Apud Weſtm' xx° die Novembris Anno[13] R*eg*ni n*ost*ri Anglie xliiij° R*eg*ni vero n*ost*ri Franc' xxxj° ex'[14]

---

[1] Called *Piscanerna* (with optional *u*'s for the *n*'s) below ; here, however, the MS. has *n*'s rather than *u*'s. This can hardly be a corruption of some place-name beginning with a derivative of *Piscaria* ('a fishery'). (See (2) on p. 334, below.)

[2] Here A and B insert *tenet*, which is required by the sense.

[3] *Coumbe*, B. See note 8, below, and (5) on p. 334, below.

[4] *Extenduntur*, A, B.

[5] *Ipsam*, A, B.

[6] *Predictis*, A, B.

[7] *Cujuslibet*, B ; *cujusl(ibe)t*, A.

[8] 1364. Here B ends ; it is followed by similar writs addressed to Thomas Cheyne, the King's Escheator in Devonshire, concerning the assignment to Dame Elizabeth Carew of the King's fee in Combe Coffyn (see note 3 on this page, and (5) of Note B, at the end of this article) and the advowson of *Stok-flemyng* Church (see the note last quoted, and also note 10 on p. 325, above).

[9] Here A inserts *tenorem*.

[10] Gourneye, A. See Note C, at the foot of this article.

[11] Here B inserts *iam*. For Elizabeth, see note 4 on p. 326, above.

[12] The rest of the document is thus abridged in A: 'In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Westm' xx die Novembris.'

[13] 1371.

[14] *Examinatum*.

---

## ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

### A.[15]

The name *Carew* has variously been taken by antiquaries to stand for *Caerau* or *Caer Yw* (*Myv. Arch.*, ii, 621), which would mean respectively 'The Fortresses' (cf. the parish of Caerau, near Cardiff), and 'the Fort of Yw' (or 'of the Yew-trees'). If it is from *Caerau* (which would have been written *Cairou* in the 11th, and *Caereu* in the 12th, cent.), then *Carew* must be an orthography and pronunciation based on written, not on spoken, forms ; on the other hand it seems to us that the old forms of the word given below, especially *Karrio* and the like, point rather to an oxytone accent, and a derivation from Caer *Yw*, *Ew*, or *Iw*. The name *Ew* has been supposed to occur as a personal

---

[15] See note 8 on p. 325, above.

name in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, fo. 34ª, where *Bet Ew*, *bet Eitew* (not *Etew*, as printed by Skene in his *Four Books*, ii, 32), has been translated (*ib.*, i, 315), 'the grave of Ew, the grave of Eddew' (*sic*) ; but the writer believes that in the *Black Book of Carmarthen* orthography a final *-w* in such a position is generally equivalent to the modern Welsh *f* (pronounced like the English *v*), and that the two names therefore probably stand for *Ef* and *Eiddef* (*Eidda*, the name of a township and stream in the parish of Yspytty Ifan, Carnarvonshire, would be the exact form assumed by this *Eiddef* in the modern Carnarvonshire dialect). There is the well-known commot of Ystrad *Yw* round Crickhowell in Breconshire, which has been thought, however, to derive its name from the *Ywen*, a brook in the parish of Llanfihangel Cwm Du. (*Ywen* means 'a yew' ; *yw*, 'yews', and *eiddew*, 'ivy'.) For the Ywen brook, on which there was a Roman station, see Lewis' *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 4th ed., 1849, article 'Llanvihangel-Cwm-Du'; and Jones' *Breconshire*, ii, 499-501, where, and on the old 1-inch Ordnance Map, it is spelt *Ewyn*, and Llygad Yw, '*the spring of the Yw*', where it rises, is mentioned. The district-name is preserved in the name of the parish of Llanbedr-*Ystradyw*, and is sometimes ignorantly altered into *Ystradwy* (as on the old Ordnance Map) ; and the new 6-inch Ordnance Map has similarly altered *Llygad Yw* into *Llygadwy* (correctly spelt in the old map), and omitted to give the name of the brook Ywen.

The name of *Carew* is variously spelt in the MSS. of Gerald's *Works: Karreu* in MS. Cott. Domitian, V (not 'Domitian, I' as wrongly stated in the Preface to vol. iii of the Rolls ed., p. xxxviii), fo. 141ᵇ, col. 2 (*De Jure et Statu Menevensis Ecclesiæ; Works*, iii, 313), and in the *Symbolum Electorum* (*Works*, i, 315, 325 ; the original MS., Trin. Coll. Camb., R. 7, 11, has not been collated by the writer). In the *De Rebus a se gestis*, in MS. Cott. Tiberius B. xiii, it is spelt *Kaereu* in the last line of col. 1 in fo. 159ª (*Works*, i, 25), *Kerreu*, at fo. 159ᵇ, top of col. 2 (*Works*, i, 26) ; and *Kerriu*, apparently corrected from a prior *Kerreu*, in the first instance, and certainly *Kirreu* in the second instance, on p. 160ª, col. 2 (in *Works*, i, 28-9, each of these is wrongly printed *Kerreu*).

In the Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland [vol. i], 1171-1251, the forms *Carreu* (with an optional *K* for the first, and *w* for the last letter) and *Carrio* or *Karrio* (pp. 78, 107) will both be found (see the Index). In the documents abstracted in the 2nd vol. of the same Irish Calendar (1252-1284), the name is spelt *Carreu*, *Carrew*, *Karreu*, and *Karru* (p. 563). In Hardy's *Rotuli Literarum Patentium* (folio, 1835), p. 92, col. 2, we find *Carrio* (14 John) twice, and *ib.*, p. 164, col. i, *Karreo* once, for Carew. Mr. Hardy, in his *Introduction* to that work, p. xxxiv, translates the first of these passages ('Sciatis quod reddidimus Willelmo de Carrio domum suam de Carrio cum terris quas habuit die quo venimus ultimo usque Penbroc' ad transfretandum in Hyberniam, anno regni nostri xiiº'; see note 5 on p. 317, above, and (4) of Note B, below), and there spells the name *Cairaw* (is this the fancy orthography of some modern Welsh etymologist whom Hardy consulted?) ; this *Introduction* is also printed in Hardy's *Description of the Patent Rolls*, etc. (8vo, 1835), where the bastard form *Cairaw* will similarly be found at p. 125 ; lastly, the passage is cited as from this p. 125 by Mr. G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, III, v, 199, who, however, there spells the name *Karrio*. Hardy, in the *Index Locorum* to his folio edition of the 'Patent Rolls', has only 'Carrio, *v.* Karrew'; but no such entry as 'Karrew'

(or any similar form) is to be found in its proper place. *Karreo* occurs in its place in his *Index Nominum*. Sir William Pole (who died in 1635) gives both *Carru* and *Carrio* in the Carew pedigree printed in his *Description of Devon*, p. 129; and Polwhele, who gives (*Hist. of Devonshire*, 1797, ii, 135) a Carew pedigree communicated by the Rev. J. W. Carew of Bickleigh, speaks of the grandson of Gerald de Windsor as 'Odo, or *Other de Carrio de Carru*, *Carriu*, *Karriu*, *Carrew*, or, as it is now written, *Carew*', and of *his* son as '*William de Carrio*' (the italics of both quotations are in the original).

In the *Book of Llan Dâv*, p. 210 (*Lib. Land.*, 200), mention is made of a place called *Cair Riov* or *Cariou* (a name which, if it now existed, would probably be *Caer Riau* in literary Welsh), situate on what is now the Chapel Farm, in the parish of Llangattock-Veibon-Avel, near Monmouth.

Carew in Pembrokeshire is locally pronounced *Carey;* and similarly the Pole-Carews of Antony, in Cornwall, near Devonport, descendants of Richard Carew the historian of Cornwall, pronounce their name *Poole-Carey;* but the Devonshire Carews (or some of them at least) pronounce their name *Carew*. —E. P.

B.[1]

Sir John Carew, Lord Deputy of Ireland, died on May 16th, 1362 (36 Edw. III). He was born at Mohun's Ottery in the parish of Luppitt near Honiton in Devon (which remained the seat of the family till the days of Elizabeth, when it passed through heiresses to the Southcotts of Indio, near Bovey Tracey); this place and the lands about it (see below) came to him through his stepmother, Elenor, daughter and heir of Sir William Mohun of Mohun's Ottery, his father Sir John Carew the elder's first wife; their only son Nicholas (half-brother to our Sir John Carew) having died (on 20th June 1324) without issue, and previously conveyed his lands to his father's surviving issue (see Pole's *Description of Devon*, p. 128). The mother of our Sir John Carew (the younger) was his father's second wife Joan, daughter of Gilbert Lord Talbot. Prince, *ut infra cit.*, agrees with the other pedigrees here, and does not say, as wrongly stated on his authority by the writer of the article on our Sir John Carew in the *Dict. of National Biography*, that he was the son of Elenor, his father's first wife. Our Sir J. Carew married another member of the Mohun family (see note 4 on p. 326, above). In the *Inq. p. m.* of Sir J. Carew the elder (17 Edw. II, No. 38; see Skins 4 and 6), his heir is declared (his son Nicholas having predeceased him) to be his brother Thomas, then (10 July, 18 Edw. II, *i.e.*, 1324) aged 33, not (as we should expect) his (the deceased's) surviving son, our Sir J. Carew, though the latter, and also his mother, are incidentally mentioned in the document ('Johanna quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Carru, *Johannes filius ejus*', etc.—Skin 6). See also the Fine ('Feet of Fines, Devon, Edw. II, No. 160'; dated 15 Edw. II, and settling certain Devonshire manors, etc., in remainder on our Sir J. Carew) recited in Skin 8 of the Inquisition referred to; also Sir Nicholas Carew's *Inq. p. m.*, 17 Edw. II, No. 35. (See the *Calendar*, i, 308.)

The original 'Inquisitio post mortem Johannis de Carew, Chevalier', from which the particulars of some of his lands given in the document in our text are (at least ultimately) extracted, is still preserved at the Record Office (*Inq. p. m.*, 36 Edw. III, Part 1, No. 38). The following is a *complete* list of his possessions

---

[1] See note 8 on p. 325, above.

as given and spelt in the original record. They are not accurately given in the printed *Calend. Inq. p. m.*, ii, 247-8. The names marked with an asterisk are also given (*ib.*, p. 269) as then (1364) late possessions of Sir John Carew's in the *Inq. p. m.*, 38 Ed. III, Second Numbers, No 39, which has also been examined by the writer (*Cal.*, ii, 269).

(1) On Skin 2 (dated Sept. 12, 1362, and relating entirely to the Manor of Carew): 'Manerium de Carreu cum membris eisdem castro et manerio spectantibus' (also mentioned in the summary of possessions on Skin 8 as 'castrum et manerium de Carreu cum membris et aliis pertinentiis suis').

(2) On Skin 12 (Lands, etc., in Pembrokeshire; dated end of August, 1362): One Knight's Fee in 'Laurenny', half a fee in 'Knygthteston' (Knightston), two fees in 'Begely et Carne' (this word may also be read *Carue*; see note 1 on p. 316, and note 1 on p. 320, above), one fee in 'Geffreiston', held in moieties, one by a 'Johannes Loudeshope (see note 2 on p. 306, above), two fees in 'Gumfreston et Wyd[e]lok' (held by John 'Wydelok'), half a fee in 'Coytkellas', one fee in 'Marteltwy', held in moieties, one fee in Milton, half a fee in 'Oketon' (Upton), one fee in 'Churcheton et Lantegonet', one fee in 'Jorbardeston' (Yerbeston), half a fee in 'Piscanernaw' (the *n*'s of this word may equally well be read *u*'s), a fee in 'Sagiston et Willameston Haruill' (see note 2 on p. 315, and note 3 on p. 327, above), one-third of a fee in 'Sagiston', held in moieties, a quarter of a fee in 'Goldsmethesangle' (unidentified), a quarter of a fee in 'Louelleston' (Loveston), and the same in 'Dunnyngiston' (Dinaston, near Yerbeston). To these is added the advowson of 'Carru' (Carew) church.

Among the surnames of the tenants we find (besides those mentioned above) 'Patrechurche', 'Robelyn', 'Wogan' (there is still a Wogaston in the district where these lands lay, situate between Yerbeston and Martletwy), and 'Palmereslake', and that of 'Castelmartyn' among those who make the Inquisition for Pembrokeshire.

(3) (4) In Hampshire (Skin 4) Sir John Carew held the manor of 'Andeport' or *Annedeport (Amport, near Andover) of Sir Lucas de Ponynges 'ut de manerio suo de Basynges'; in Berkshire (Skin 5), that of Mollisford (Moulsford, near Wallingford; originally granted by Henry I to his ancestor Gerald de Windsor, and regranted—as were also Carew and other lands in Pembrokeshire; see Note A, above—to William de Carew by King John; hence some of the Carews, down to about 1450, were styled 'Barons of Carew and Mullesford').

(5) In Devonshire (Skins 7-10) Sir John Carew held (July 16, 1362) the manors of 'Stoke Flemynge' (including its church and also lands, etc., at 'Southton Dertemouth' and 'Lytle Dertemouth', perhaps the same place; see the end of this note), 'Mammehead' (including the church), '*Gamelton' (or 'Galmeton'), '*Otery Mohun' or 'Moghon' (including 'Loueput' within that manor, and rents at 'Marynlegh' or 'Marlynglegh', parcel of the same manor), '*Monketon', and 'Combe Coffyn' (see note 3 on p. 331, above), and a tenement in the City of Exeter. Of these places Stoke Fleming and Little Dartmouth are a little S., and Galmpton rather further N., of Dartmouth; Mamhead lies N. of Dawlish; Combe Coffin (now called Combe Pyne from its later possessors, the Pynes) in the very S.E. of the county, between Colyton and Lyme Regis; and Luppitt, Mohun's Ottery (see above), and Monkton lie together, N. of Honiton. 'Marle, alias Marynaleghe manerium' is stated to have belonged (together with Mohun's Ottery and Monkton)

to Sir Thomas Carew (great-great-grandson to our Sir John Carew) in the Inquisition held after his death in 4 Edw. IV (No. 18; *Calendar*, iv, 324), and similarly to *his* son Sir Nicholas Carew (the one buried in Westminster Abbey; see *Inq. p. m.*, 11 Edw. IV, No. 38, Skin 7; *Cal.*, iv, 352). We cannot find a Marley near Mohun's Ottery on the 6-inch Ordnance Maps; Marley near South Brent, well known as a seat of the Carews of Haccombe, only came to them in 1806 by a marriage with the Palks. A manor of *Marynelegh* or *Marinelegh* (which sometimes admits of being read *Marmelegh*) belonged to the Mohun family. See the *Inquisitions p. m.*: 7 Edw. I, No. 13, Skin 15 (*Cal.*, i, 66); 14 Edw. I, No. 23 (*Cal.*, i, 90); and 4 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 35, Skin 12 (*Cal.*, ii, 31). The place of the same name referred to in the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 190, col. 1 (where it is said to have been held by Wm. de Mohun), and the *Nomina Villarum* (Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, vol. ii, Division 3, p. 383), is certainly Mariansleigh, near South Molton, in the Hundred of Witheridge, North Devon, which was known also as *Marleigh* (Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, ed. 1811, p. 304) and *Mareleigh* (Westcote's *View of Devonshire*, p. 281). For the Carew pedigree and some of the Carew manors see Sir Wm. Pole's *Description of Devonshire* (published 1791), pp. 128-131; Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, ed. 1811, pp. 37-8, 170: for Sir John Carew especially, Prince's *Worthies of Devon* (1701), pp. 148-50, and the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography:* and, for the Carew genealogy alone, the three pedigrees given: (1) in Appendix I to Sir John Maclean's edition (1857) of *The Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew* (a work written by John Vowell, *alias* Hooker, of Exeter, uncle to the celebrated Hooker), and based on the authorities there cited; (2) in Sir Thomas Phillipps' 'Pedigree of Carewe, of Carewe Castle, Co. Pembroke, and Mohun's Ottery, Co. Devon, and the Branches of Haccombe, Antony, Bury, and Crowcombe' (privately printed at the Middle Hill Press in 1830); (3) by Polwhele in his *Hist. of Devonshire*, 1797, ii, 135-9 (this pedigree is in places extremely inaccurate, and notably so in connection with our Sir John Carew and his issue). These pedigrees differ from one another in many important particulars. It may be noted that in the second of his Carew pedigrees Sir John Maclean calls Stephen, Constable of Cardigan, the second husband of Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, 'Constable [of the Castle] of *Abereeny*'; he means *Aberteivi*, the Welsh name of Cardigan town! In his introduction to the pedigrees, the same writer gives a translation of the Charter Roll of King John (14 John) granting Moulsford to William de Carew, and reciting its previous grant by Henry I to (Nest's first husband) William's great-grandfather, Gerald Fitzwalter (de Windsor).

For the grant by Edw. III to our Sir John Carew (in the years 2 and 6 Edw. III) of the royal interest, etc., in the town (*villa*) and harbour of Dartmouth and the towns of Clifton, Dertemuth, and Hardenasse (these are the component parts of the borough of Dartmouth, whose charter is dated April 14th, 1341; and Southton, named above, was in Clifton), see *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.*, ii, 19 (*bis*), 64; and for Dartmouth, etc., see Lewis, *Top. Dict. of England*, *s. v.*, Westcote, p. 424, Risdon, p. 168, Leland, *Itin.*, iii, 28-9, 40.—E. P.

Of the places named in (1) and (2) above, several are mentioned, together with Minwear and Reynalton, in the record of November 14, 1405, copied by George Owen in the *Lordes of Kemes*, § 9 (see below in this Appendix), which

specifies: (The Rectories of) *Carew*, *Octon*, *Laureny*, *Koedkenlas*, *Martletwy*, *Mynwere*, *Yorbeston*, *Lovelston*, *Rinalton*, *Bigelly*, *Jeffreston*, and *Gomfreston*. These are all indicated there to be 'infra visinetum de Carew'.

Can the 'Churcheton' named in (2) (see note 4 on p. 330, above) be *Cheriton* Carew, the present name for the 'church-town' of Carew? This is situate about two miles from Landigwynnet, with which *Churcheton* is coupled in *loc. cit.* Sir John Perrott had houses and lands at 'Cheryton within the parish of Carewe' and also in 'Sagiston' and 'Landigunith', and 'one parke called Will*ia*mston Parke' (see note 2 on p. 267, note 2 on p. 315, and note 3 on p. 327, above), etc., in the same parish (Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 40-1). To what has been said about the name *Carew* in note A, above, it may be added that there is a place now called Carew Farm in St. Twinnell's parish, called by George Owen in his map of the county (see the beginning of this work) 'Sowth Carew'.—E. P.

C.[1]

The so-called *Inquisitio post mortem*, 38 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 55 (this is the *present* numbering; the old number is No. 5; see *Cal.*, vol. iv, p. 451), contains writs, dated 20th Oct. 1364, to arrest 'Johannes de Gurnay, Miles, de Com. Somerset', John Fresshford of the same county, and John Badham of Gloucestershire, and seize their lands and chattels for and till the satisfaction of a certain debt. In the report on Sir John's property in Devon (Skin 2) he is said to have held, early in November 1364, 'apud Mammeheade manerium ibidem'; and the fact that Mamhead (see (5) of Note B, above) was one of the manors held by Sir J. Carew at his death on May 16th, 1362, seems to identify him conclusively with our John Gourney (though he is not in our document called 'miles') who married Dame Elizabeth Carew. On Skin 4 of the document Sir J. Gurnay is said to have then (early in Nov. 1364) had in Somersetshire capital messuages and lands at *Inglescombe* (English Combe, a parish about three miles S.W. of Bath) and *Knolle* (Knowle, in the parish of Bedminster, just S. of Bristol), and lands 'super *Kenyaldon*', and at *Odwode* (there is an *Odd* Down now above English Combe), *Thurnet* or *la Thurnet* (this word meant a clump of thorn-bushes), *Gabanemor*, *Pilhull*, and *Hales* (there is a *Hale* Combe descending from Leigh-upon-Mendip into Mells Park).

Sir J. Gurnay is evidently the 'John Gournay' who owned lands at Knolle in Bedminster on Dec. 30th, 1352 (26 Edw. III; see Collinson's *Somerset*, ii, 284, and *Inq. post mortem*—it is really an *Inq. ad quod damnum*—of that year, 2nd Nos., No 35, *Calendar*, ii, 179), and was one of the sons of the Sir Thos. Gournay who fled abroad in consequence of his complicity in the murder of Edw. II, and, being seized at Burgos in Spain, was conveyed to England by the orders of Edw. III, but executed on shipboard on his way home. Sir Thomas's manors, which included English Combe, were forfeited to the Crown and annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, but some at least of them were regranted to his children by the Crown. The manor of English Combe and others of the forfeited manors were held by his brother, Sir Thomas de Gournay, and afterwards by *his* son Thomas: on the death of the latter without issue the

---

[1] See note 10 on p. 331, above.

remaining Gournay manors went to another brother of Sir John Gurnay's, Sir Matthew de Gournay, a distinguished soldier who fought at Cressy and Poitiers, and lived at Stoke-under-Hamden, about six miles W. of Yeovil; on his death, at the age of ninety-six, on September 26th, 1406, the remaining Gournay manors reverted to the Crown. This is the account given in Collinson's *Somerset*, ii, 139, iii, 319-20; but Collinson had not seen the document which shows that English Combe was in Sir *John* Gurnay's possession in Oct. 1364, and that he then possessed the manor of Mamhead (through his marriage with the widow of Sir John Carew; for whom see note 4 on p. 326, above[1]). For the Gournay manors see Collinson, ii, 139, and the following *Inqq. post mortem:* 53 Hen. III, No. 23 (*Calendar*, i, 32); 24 Edw. I, No. 28 (*Cal.*, i, 128); 13 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 37 (*Cal.*, ii, 91), where Thomas de Gourneye is said to have held West Harptree, *Inglescombe*, and *Farnton* (now the parish of Farrington Gournay, about eight miles N.E. of Wells); 17 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 25 (*Cal.*, ii, 109), where 'Thos. de Gournay de Harptre' holds East Harptree, etc.; 30 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 64 (MS. Additions to the *Cal.*, ii, 199, at the Record Office); and 48 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 7 (*Cal.*, ii, 336). Most of the Gournay manors lay between Bristol, Bath, Frome, and the Mendips, in which district, besides Farrington Gournay, we still find the manor of West Harptree Gournay, a place called Gurney Slade at Binegar, and the parish of Barrow Gurney, four miles S.W. of Bristol. There is also a Gurney Street at Cannington, not far from some other Gurney manors on the Parret.

One Thomas de Gurnay was Chancellor of St. David's on the 18th November, 1287.—E. P.

---

## V. (Part II.)

### †Feoda de Carrew.[2]

Fo. 33b.

Lawreny vn' feod'[3] petrus[4] Corbett tenet

---

[1] It is to be noted, however, that Mamhead was not among the manors assigned by way of dower to the widow; see p. 331 (and cf. (5) on p. 334), above. With reference to note 10 on p. 325, lines 6-7, and the first six lines of note 4 on p. 326, above, Mr. Maxwell-Lyte has kindly informed us that the authority for Elizabeth Mohun is a genealogical document printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, v, 692, which says: 'Filiæ dicti Johannis [de Mohun] quarti, Margareta nupta Johanni de Carru, Elizabetha quæ moriebatur sine exitu.' This passage would seem to exclude the hypothesis that Elizabeth, the widow of Sir J. Carew, mentioned in our text on pp. 326, 331, above, can have been Elizabeth Mohun. The document purports to be extracted from the chartulary of Sibton Abbey, in Suffolk (now Arundel MS. 221 in the British Museum, described as a MS. of the early 14th century).

[2] From the MS. *Pembrock and Kemes.* The first half of this document consists of George Owen's rough notes on Collection No. V. See that document and the notes thereto for full particulars as to the place-names, knights' fees, etc.

[3] 'Vn*um* feod*um* must be meant; but the last word looks more like 'feodi' than 'feod''.

[4] A mistake. It was John, son of Peter Corbett. See p. 327, above.

Gomfreiſton et Wydoloc ij feod', Joh'es wydoloc tenet
Martletwy d'[1] feod' Reſus gr' miles et Phus[2] de Roch tenent
Coed kenlas[3] d' feod' Joh'es p*er*cevall tenet
Milton j feod' Will'm Malefant tenet
Churchton et Lanegonet[4] j feod' Joh'es Melin tenet
Piſcanerna[5] d' feod' Ric. Huſcard tenet

There is more of knight*es* fees in Carrew Theſe vt patet p*er* libru*m* de Redempc*ion*e Magne Seſſionis 18: 19: 20: H: 8:[6]

Bigelly j feod'
Carn[7] j feod'
Geffereiſton j feod'
Yerbeſton j feod'
Martletwy ij feod'
Williamſton Eluard[8] j feod'
Vcton[9] d' feod'
Sageſton d' feod'
Knightſton d' feod'
8: et d'. tot' xv: feoda ex'

---

[1] *Dimidium.* [2] *Philippus.*

[3] The name of Coedcanlas is spelt *Coedkenllys* at fo. 4[b], and *Coid kenlles* at fo. 71[a], of Lansdowne MS. lxxii (written in 1592). George Owen's spellings above are *Coed kinles* (p. 298), *Coed kynles* (pp. 87, 309), and *Koedkynlas* (p. 315). There are also a Coed Cenlas in the Welsh part of Pembrokeshire, in the parish of Whitchurch in Kemes, and Castell Cenles in Mathry parish (see p. 98, above, and pp. 343, 348, below). These names probably come from the man's name Cynlas; but there is also a brook-name *Cynlais*, occurring in the rivulet which gives name to *Ystrad-gynlais*, Breconshire, and is called in the *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 42, 134, *Cingleis*. The Welsh word *camlas* (from *cam-glais*, 'crooked brook') must have meant primarily a sluggish winding stream, and now means a ditch, trench, creek, channel, or canal, and sometimes a meadow on the bank of a stream, presumably one where there are or have been old channels or creeks. The large meadow immediately below the Garth Bridge over the Irvon in Breconshire, and on the left bank of the stream, is called *Gamlas*, and answers to this description; the old channels there are largely dried up and overgrown. There is a stream called *Camlais* which joins the Usk six miles above Brecon.

[4] For *Lantegonet;* see note 5 on p. 330, above.

[5] The '*n*'s' of this word rather resemble '*u*'s'. See note 1 on p. 331, above.

[6] Printed as Collection No. IV, above. Following this paragraph are George Owen's rough notes on that document. Pp. 314-324, and the notes thereon, and (2) on p. 334, above, should be generally referred to for particulars about the places named.

[7] See note 1 on p. 316, and note 1 on p. 320, above.

[8] See the notes at the foot of p. 328, above.

[9] See note 8 on p. 294, above.

# VI.

# TENANTS IN CHIEF OF THE LORDS MARCHER.

TENENTES IN CAPITE DE DOMINIS MARCHIE.[1] Fo. 28a.

[Yt is ſaid that it is one ſigne or badge of a l'ippe marcher in Wales that he ſhould haue tenant*es* to holde of him in Capite whereof I haue noted theſe out olde Record*es*[2]/.]

Llanymddiffry[3] tenetur de Principie[4] wallie in capit'[5]

---

[1] This little tract is endorsed by the author (fo. 29b) 'Tenentes in Capite de dominis m*ar*chie'. He has written below the endorsement, in a lighter ink: 'a copie of this for london 1608'; and below that again: 'yt is don . . .' There is a fair copy of this tract in *Pembrock and Kemes*, fo. 28a, the variant readings of which are given in the notes hereto. It has been printed (from the *Vairdre Book* text) with the *Baronia*, p. 42, but very inaccurately indeed, and with the concluding note beginning with the word 'Baskervilli' omitted. Most of the extracts from the *Vairdre Book* printed in the *Baronia* and the *Arch. Camb.* have evidently been made by someone who could not read the ordinary Elizabethan script, and who, when he came to words written rather worse than the rest of his text, simply omitted them, sometimes giving a blank where they should have been, sometimes not, *à son gré*. On many of the unhappy Welsh place-names copyists, editors, and printers have (as is usual in Celtic periodical publications) done their worst; the extracts cannot have been (we will not say collated with the MS., but) even revised by anyone with any knowledge of Welsh or of Welsh topography.—E. P.

The author's heading of this collection is somewhat misleading in its extensiveness. His intention in making the collection evidently was to accumulate instances of the tenure referred to, with a view to supporting his 'case' that Kemes was held of the Crown *in capite*, and not through the intermediacy of the lords of Pembroke. But his instances are almost exclusively drawn from Pembrokeshire or the holdings outside that county of great Pembrokeshire lords, especially the lords of Kemes.

[2] This paragraph is only in the *P. and K.* text. 'Out' means 'out of'.

The author, in his Proofs 'that Kemes is an Aunciente Lordshippe Marcher' (*Vairdre Book*, fo. 27, printed with *Baronia*, p. 37), says: 'The two essentiall partes beinge the onelye efficiente causes that all Lordshipps marchers had theire first begineinge, *videlicett* (1) That it was [both] Conquerred from the Princes of Wales by an Englishe Lorde [and] (2) That it was holden in *Capite* of the Crowne of England Before the principallitie came to the Crowne of England *vidz't* : 11 : E[dwardi] I,' *i.e.*, in 1283.

[3] *Llanymddyfry*, P. and K. Llandovery; see the end of note 4 on p. 206, above, on which page *Llanymdhfry* is a misprint for the *Llanymdhyfry* of the

---

[4] *Principe*, P. and K.

[5] *capite*, P. and K.

Maner[1] de Dilwyn[2] tenetur in capite de duce Lancaſtre[3] et Monigton[4] de co*m*ite warwycke[5] in capite

Baronia m*ar*chie de wallwins[6] caſtell tenetur de Comite glou*er*nie in capite et fac' ſect'[7] ad Com' Pembr' de Menſe in Menſem primo *E* 2[8]

---

MS. Llandovery and the two commots of Hirfryn (above Llandovery; the name still survives in two farms locally called *Ceſn Herin*, through written *C. Hirfryn*, near Cynghordy) and Perfedd, below Llandovery (both on the left bank of the Towy, being two out of the three commots of Cantref Bychan in Ystrad Tywi, now united to form the 'Hundred of Perveth'), were held of the Princes of Wales by the Audleys and some at least of those to whom their Lordship of Kemes descended. See the *Calendar of Inquisitions*, iii, 132 (15 Ric. II, Part 1, No. 1, on Sir Nicholas D'Audley; here the original, Skin 7, has 'castrum, manerium, et hundredum de Lanand[eu*er*i], cum Commot*is* de Perueth et Hi[r]vry[n]); *ib.*, 317 (Fulk Fitzwarine, junior, 9 Hen. IV, No. 36, Skin 2); also the *Inq.* of *his* son Fulk Fitzwarine, 8 Hen. V, No. 106, summarized in *Cal.*, iv, 54. (Cf. Note A at the foot of this article.)

[1] *Manor'*, P. and K.

[2] Dilwyn is a village and parish 6 miles W.S.W. of Leominster, in Herefordshire. The word is misread *Cilwyn* in the *Baronia* text.

[3] *Lancastrie*, P. and K.; which omits *et* and begins a new paragraph with 'Monington'.

[4] *Monington*, P. and K. Monnington is a parish on the Wye, 9 miles W.N.W. of Hereford, and about the same distance S.S.W. of Dilwyn. There is another Monington parish in Kemes, called in Welsh Eglwys Wythwr. See Note A at the foot of this article.

[5] *Warwicke*, P. and K. See Note A at the foot of this article.

[6] The final *s* is not properly finished. P. and K. has *Wallwinscastle.*

[7] *Facit sectam*, *i.e.*, does or pays suit. See note 1 on p. 186, above.

[8] See Note B at the foot of this article. It may be added to that note that in the Lansdowne MS. lxxii we have the following descriptions of the Lordship of Walwyn's Castle, as belonging to Sir John Perrott in 1592: 'The Lordship of Castlewallwin and the mesuages landes tenementes and mylles in Malros Pierston Fobston Fenton Rowspoole more Swertebury Harroldston the towne of Castlewalwin and Sick parcell of the saide Lordship of Castlewalwin and the Mannor of Fletherhill' (fo. 41); 'the Mannors of Castelwalwin Fletherhill and Syck' (fo. 50); 'the lordship of Castlewalwin and Mannor of Fletherhill' (fo. 76b); 'the Lordshipp ot Castlewallwyn and Fletherill' (fo. 80). Pierson is in the parish of St. Bride's, and Fopstone in that of Marloes; Rosepool, Sick or Zick, and Fenton in that of Walwyn's Castle; there is a Fletherhill in Rudbaxton parish (see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 327), which may be the one meant. There is also a *Sick* Farm in the parish of Marros, Carmarthenshire; the word *sic* meant a small brook, and is common in the place-names of the N. of England. In central Lancashire the form is *Syke*, near Sheffield *Sick*, and in Shropshire *sitch.*

It appears from *Cal. Inq.*, ii, 157 (23 Edw. III, Part 2, 1st Nos., No. 80), that Guy de Brian (junior) then (lately) held a parcel of land at what is misspelt in *op. cit.* 'Flecherhill in Dunglody' (Fletherhill in Rudbaxton), and did service therefor to the court of Wiston.

feoda de[1] { Trewerne[2], Melyneyth[3], Bayvill, Egloſwen[4], Mynyth melin[5], Molgrove[6], Nantgwyn et trefgynon[7], Pontchardſton[8], Nantm*er*chan[9], Dynas, Pontfayne } tene*n*tur[11] de d*omi*no de kemes in Capite[12]

19 E[10]

---

[1] In the *Vairdre Book*, the bracket after 'feoda de' is omitted, so that those words look as if they only applied to the word *Molgrove*, which they immediately precede; but the bracket is properly inserted in the *P. and K.* text.

[2] In the parish of Nevern.

[3] Now Meliney, or Meline. Is the final *-th* of the old form representative of an old plural in *-ydd* or *-edd*? The modern plural of *melin*, 'a mill', is *melinau*, colloquially pronounced in Pembrokeshire *meline;* the existence of the word *melinydd*, 'a miller', would militate against the survival of a plural *melinydd*, 'mills', if such ever existed.

[4] Whitchurch in Kemes.

[5] In Llanychllwydog parish.

[6] *Molgroue*, P. and K.

[7] P. and K. has *Nantgwin.* There is a Pont Gynon on the Nevern, in Eglwys-wrw parish (see p. 101, above), the adjacent parish to Llanfair Nant Gwyn, which is so called from the Nant Gwyn of our text: also a Tregynon on the Gwaun, in Nevern parish, which is apparently the place meant. This Nant Gwyn and Tregynon are mentioned in George Owen's Extents, etc., of Kemes in the *Vairdre Book:* there is a second Nant Gwyn in Llanfair Nant y Gof parish.

[8] *Ponchardston*, P. and K. Puncheston parish is in Kemes, about 6 miles S.E. of Fishguard.

[9] See Note C at the foot of this article.

[10] *19: E:* P. and K. The above list of fees is quoted by the author from the *Inquisitio post mortem* of William Martin the younger (19 Edw. II, No. 100) in the same order as they occur in the original (Skins 20, 27, and 32). See note 3 on p. 313, above, and the *Calendar of Inqq.*, i, 330. A copy (but not an accurate one) of the Inquisition on Skin 20, and extracts from Skins 29 and 32, are printed with the *Baronia*, pp. 72-5; and a translation of Skin 20 is given in § 6 of the *Lordes of Kemes*, printed in this Appendix, below—where the original forms of the place-names in the text on this page and other particulars will be found.

[11] *Tenetur*, P. and K.

[12] In the author's *High Fee and Meane Tenure of Kemes* (*Pembrock and Kemes* MS., fos. 2-3, printed in this Appendix, below) eight out of the eleven fees here given are called 'the Eight Knight Fee of the High Fee', as answering immediately to the high court of Kemes on account of their tenure in chief of the lord. Of the other three, *Pontcharston* is there given as one of the eight mesne fees of Kemes: while the fees and manors of *Bayvill* and *Moylgrove* appear there merely as members annexed to and parcel of the Barony, though under the jurisdiction of its high court. When, therefore, the author says in our present text that these three fees were held in capite, he cannot refer to their tenure in his own day. He means that they were so held of William Martin the younger at the date of the Inquisition from which (see note 10 on this page) his list is quoted. That such was then their tenure may be seen by reference to Skin 20 of that document, as printed with the *Baronia*, p. 73.

eod' de llyſyvran[1] tenetur in capite de ep*iſcop*o Meneven' vide in extent' de Lawhaden[2]

---

[1] *Llysyvram*, P. and K. There is no dot to make the final *m* into *in*.

[2] Here ended the original neat draft of the author. What follows is comparatively a scrawl. The 'extent' alluded to by the author will be found in the *Black Book of St. David's* (see Note D at the foot of this article), fos. 27[b]-28[a], headed 'Patria de Lawhaden', and marginally noted: 'Feoda Militum no*n* dividend*a*'. Here the jurors began by reporting that 'Willelmus de Rupe tenet Lysurane in capite de domino Episcopo pro 1 feodo'. The other places successively mentioned in this paragraph of the 'Extent' are Hosp(ita)le (Spittal); Kilb*er*th (Kilbarth in Rudbaxton parish), Frowlynchirch, Scaneton (*Scaueton* may also be read; Scolton, in the parish of Spittal?), and Hethoke (see note 2 on p. 1, above; this and the previous three places formed one fee, and had formerly been held by Guy de Brian); Llandethauk (held by John Laundrey); Wou*er*an (*i.e.*, Warren; the *u* can be read an *n*); Kylmayn, alias Monketon (not the parish of Monkton by Pembroke, but the one near Narberth, now written *Mountain*, but spelt *Muncton* at p. 64, above; both are locally pronounced *Mounton* or the like—see the end of Note D at the foot of this article); Lantefey (Lamphey; see note 7 on p. 106, above, and Additional Note (*a*) at the end of this book); Lyspraust et Newhous (see note 2 on p. 294, above); Cotlond (in the parish of Llawhaden); and Hendref Cradoc (? Hendre, in the parish of Llandyssilio). *Woueran* (there written without any contraction) forms a sub-heading under the Extent of Lamphey at fo. 34[b]. The author calls Warren *Woram* at pp. 77, 292, 304, and *Woran* at p. 295, above; if *Woueran* stands for such a Welsh form as **Llan-fyfran*, like Edern in Lleyn, W. Carnarvonshire, for *Llanedern, then the very same name or word *Myfran (or whatever it was) may also exist in an unmutated form (after the masculine noun *crûg*) in Crick*marren*, alias *Crug Maharen* (see note 1 on p. 319, above; George Owen, in the map reproduced at the beginning of this work, calls the place *Crygmaharen*).

In the Extent of Lamphey we also find *Porthllu* (*i.e.*, Portclew) mentioned at least six times on fos. 30-5. This form seems to show that the *-clew* of *Portclew* stands for the Welsh word *llyw* (='a rudder'; hence 'a guide, a chief'), and cannot be derived from *Kulhwch*, as suggested in the notes at the foot of p. 322, above. The *llu* of the old form could hardly stand for *llu*, 'an army'; for that would be phonetically Anglicised *lee*, *clee*, *tlee*, or *thlee*. There is also a Welsh river-name *Lliw*; one Lliw flows into the Llwchwr estuary near Loughor, and another joins the Dee at Llanuwchllyn, just above the head of Bala Lake. The Welsh word *llw* means 'an oath'.

With regard to *Llandethauk*, the writer of the MS. or a contemporary has written opposite the name in the margin 'No*ta* p*ro* llandethauke', which looks as if he did not know where it was. The name of the holder suggests *Llandawke*; for the Laundreys (including one John Laundrey, whose *Inq. p. m.* is dated 4 Edw. II—see *Cal.*, i, 231, and cf. i, 9, 249) were large holders of lands between Carmarthen town and the eastern boundary of Cantref Penfro. But as all the other holdings in the above list, except those at Warren and Lamphey—for particulars as to which two the reader is specially referred in the MS. to the 'Extent of Lamphey'—seem to be in or near the ancient Lordship of Llawhaden, it is possible that the place meant is *Maenclochog*, which was in

Gibrik*es* ford[1] tenetur in Capite de ep'o men':

bromeſton[2]
Patrik*es* ford[3]
tankardſton[4]
Jordenſton[5]
Littandſton[6]
Caſtru*m* lupi[7]
Castrum kenles[8]
} tene*n*tur[9] in capite de ep'o ti[10] ſupe*r*ior' balli'e in extent' Ep'i[11]

Codoganſton[12] tenetur in capite de Epiſcopo Meneven' ti[13] Codoganſton libro p*re*d' in ball' infer'[14].

---

that lordship. (The scribe confuses *Maen-* and *Llan-* at fos. 14-15 of the MS., where Llangloffan in the parish of Jordanston is spelt indifferently *Langoffan*, *Llangoffan*, *Maynglossan*, and *Maynggloffan*.) There is also a stream called Llechog, and a place on it called Blaen Llechog (misspelt *Llan-llethog* in the old 1-in. map), not far from Maenclochog in the parish of Llangolman; and *-llechauk*, like *-clochauk*, might easily be mis-transcribed *-dethauk*.

Can *Frowlynchirche* have meant 'the church of St. Mary', to whom Spittal Church is dedicated?

[1] *Gibrickes foord*, P. and K. The place is now called Ford (see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 331, 340), and is in Hayscastle parish. Canon Bevan, *St. David's*, p. 99, note 3, says, however, that a manor in St. Lawrence is called after Gibbrick's Ford. [2] Now Brimaston, in the same parish.

[3] *Patrickes foord*, P. and K. For this place, probably identical with St. Lawrence, see the note on 'Patrickesworth' in Collection No. VII, below. Canon Bevan, *St. David's*, p. 99, note 3, conjecturally identifies it with Gibbrick's Ford; but that they are different places is shown by the original passage in the *Black Book of St. David's*, cited in Note D at the foot of this article.

[4] The *r* is more like an *n*: *Tancardston*, P. and K. Tankerston, in Brawdy parish, miscalled *Taskarston* on the old 1-inch Ordnance Map. See p. 99, and note 5 on p. 179, above; and p. 348, below.

[5] *Jordanston*, P. and K. The parish of Jordanston in Dewsland, 5 miles S.W. of Fishguard, pronounced Jordeston, and called in Welsh *Tref Wrdan*. There are several Jordestons in English Pembrokeshire. There was also a *Melyn Jordan*, or 'Jordan's Mill', in the manor of *Eglosserow* (Eglwys-wrw), belonging to George Owen, as may be seen from the *Vairdre Book*, fo. 248[b]. It is called *Jordens Mill* at p. 101, above; lies on the Nevern River, and is now called Felin *Wrdan*. There are also a Rhôs *Wrdan* and Tre-*wrdan* near Trellyffan in Nevern parish. The translation of Jordan into *Iwerddon* ('Ireland') found in *Trev Iwerdon*, given apparently as the Welsh name of the Dewisland Jordanston in *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 622, must be due to folk-etymology. The (English) Pembrokeshire pronunciation of the name Jordan is *Jurdan*.

[6] *Sic* also P. and K.: for *Littardston*.

[7] Wolf's Castle, on the Western Cleddy, in the parish of St. Dogwell's.

[8] Castell Kenles in Mathry parish; see above, p. 98, and cf. note 3 on p. 338, above. [9] *Tenetur*, P. and K.

[10] *Titulo*, *i.e.*, 'under the heading of'. P. and K. has *ti:*

[11] See Note D at the foot of this article.

[12] See Note E at the foot of this article.

[13] *Titulo*, *i.e.*, 'under the heading of'. P. and K. has *ti:*

[14] *Inferior'*, P. and K. In the *Vairdre Book* this sentence does not stand as

Baſkervilli[1] olim tenuerunt[2] hamlettu*m*[3] in com' & vicino[4] ſalopienſi in capite vt de honore monte gomeri p*er* ſ*er*vitiu*m* dandi Regi vnam ſagittam barbatam quoties rex venerit in p*ar*tes illas ad fugandu*m* in chacea de cornedon,[5] Camden in com' hereford fo 472[6]

here on held[7] in Capite of a lip[8] m*ar*cher in wales

---

it was first composed by the author. From 'tenetur' to 'Meneven'' inclusive is added by him in a lighter ink overline; while originally 'ib(*idem*)' followed 'ti Codoganston', and 'de extent p$^{o}$' followed 'p*redicto*'.

[1] This paragraph and the following one are in a different ink from anything that has preceded, and are obviously later additions by the author.

[2] *Tenerunt*, P. and K.

[3] *Hamblettum*, P. and K. Camden says 'hamlettum de Lanton'. The place meant is Lawton, situated about 6 miles N. of Ludlow, in Corve Dale, Salop. Lawton and the pedigree of the Baskervilles (connected with those of Eardisley), who held it by Serjeantry, and its tenure, will be found fully treated of in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, v, 100-110.

[4] *Vicinio*, P. and K.; see note 1 on p. 324, above.

[5] Corndon Hill is about 5 miles E. of the town of Montgomery, and in that county; but the wild district of which it forms part, including the Stiper Stones, is mainly in Shropshire. Lawton is about 15 miles, as the crow flies, S.E. of Corndon Hill. In Welsh *Cornedon* was made into *Cornattyn*, just as the *Suletune* and *Prestetone* of *Domesday Book*, fos. 252$^{b}$, 269$^{a}$, have now been Wallicized into *Selattyn* (Shropshire) and *Prestatyn* (Flintshire). '*Cornattyn* Forest in N. Wales' is mentioned in Brewer's *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII*, vol. iii, Part 1, top of p. 183. *Corn* is dialectically used in Welsh for *carn*, 'a cairn'; Carn Gafall (*Carn Cabal*, Stevenson's *Nennius*, § 73), near Rhayader, being now (1893) called *Corn Gafallt* by the *Welsh-speaking* dwellers thereon. One may compare, perhaps, Llanfihangel Rhos y *Corn*, near Brechfa in Carmarthenshire.

[6] The edition quoted is the first *folio* edition of the *Britannia*, 1607.

[7] *One holdeth*, P. and K. [8] Lordship.

---

## ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

### A.[1]

The manors, etc., of Monnington-on-Wye and Dilwyn occur frequently in the *Inquisitiones post mortem;* see the *Calendar*, vol. i, end of p. 27 (*Monyton maner'*, 49 Hen. III); p. 62, col. 1 (*Moniton*, 5 Edw. I): vol. ii, p. 2, col. 2 (*Dylewe maner'*); p. 86 top (lands at *Solers Dilewe*); p. 109 end (*Solersdilew maner'*, and *Diliwe maner' ut de castro de Monemuthe*): iii, p. 35, col. 1 (*Litteldylewe*); p. 92, col. 2 (*Dilewe maner'*); p. 132, col. 1 (15 Ric. II, Part 1, No. 1, Skin 7), where Sir Nicholas D'Audley of Helegh and Elizabeth his wife hold the manor of *Monyton super Weyam* of Thomas

---

[1] See notes 2 and 4 on p. 340, above.

Earl of Warwick as of the Honour of *Colwent* and the manor of *Dilliw* of John Duke of Lancaster ; p. 277 (2 Hen. IV, No. 56, Skin 14, where the same Elizabeth D'Audley holds the same two manors by the same tenure) ; p. 317 end (9 Hen. IV, No. 36, Skin 2, where Fulk, son and heir of Fulk, Fitzwarine holds a third of these two manors in the same way ; p. 334 top (12 Hen. IV, No. 36, Skin 12, where Margaret Hilary, sister and one of the heirs of Nicholas D'Audley, does the same—except that here *Colwent* is described as a lordship, not an honour). The last four Inquisitions have been examined by the writer, as they are not all accurately calendared. We also find lands, etc., at the manor of *Dilwe* at p. 169, col. 2, of the same volume. In vol. iv of the *Calendar* we find these two manors described as similarly held, and held together, on pp. 13, 52, 54 (where Fulk, a son of the former holder Fulk, Fitzwarine holds a third of *Monyton* and two-thirds of *Dyllwe*) ; at pp. 133, 155, portions of the manor of *Dillewe* (alone) are held of the Duchy of Lancaster by the Hankford family (the *Monyngton* at p. 133 is stated to be in Somerset) ; at p. 287 a third part of the manors of *Monyton super Wayam* and *Dillewe* is held by Sir Wm. Troutbek, *Dillewe* of the Duchy of Lancaster ; at p. 340 Thomas Welyngton holds land, etc., at *Solers Dylewyn* and (?) the manor of *Dylewyn ;* at p. 420 Roger Barewe, Esq., holds the manor of *Dillewyn* (? or a member thereof) ; and at p. 445 Hugh Tyrel holds lands at *Holme juxta Dylawe*, *Dylewe*, and *Dylewe Solers* (this entry is in the Appendix, and refers to 20 Edw. III). Sollars Dilwyn is a township, and Little Dilwyn a place, in Dilwyn parish. *Colwent* is Colwyn Castle (near Builth) in Elfael (S. Radnorshire), which (the castle, manor, or forest) is called *Colewent*, *Colwent*, or *Colwen*, in the *Cal. Inq.*, i, 236, 275-6 ; ii, 77, 197, 294 ; iii, 222 ; iv, 191 : at which places it may be seen that Colwyn Castle was often and over a long period held by the Earls of Warwick, and that the manors of *Albedeley* or *Abbedeley* (Abberley, 12 miles N.W. by N. of Worcester) in Worcestershire and Flamsted in Herts were also held of it.

It will be seen from the above that Monnington and Dilwyn are first recorded to have been held together in 15 Ric. II (1391-2) by Nicholas d'Audley, lord of Kemes, and that they descended through the Audleys to other families who intermarried with them. But the two manors are named together in connection with one of the same family as early as 18 Edw. II ; for in the Close Rolls for that year, at the end of Skin 12, we find an instruction to John Wroth, *custos* of the manors of *Monyton* and *Dylue*, to pay to *Katharine de Audele, reclusa de Ledebury*, the arrears of a pension of £30 due to her from the *firme* of those two manors.

In the 16th century MS. Harl. 762, we find (fo. 6[a]) 'Parochia de *Dillewyn:* Manerium de *Dillewyn* tenetur de Domina Regina per seruit*ium* militare de honore de Dyllewyn', and (fo. 3[b]) 'Parochia de Monington : Manerium de Monington tenetur de domina Regina per seruicium militare'. Dilwyn is called *Dilge* in *Domesday Book*, fo. 180[a], col. 2.

The parish of Monnington-on-Wye is to be carefully distinguished from Monnington Straddel, on the other side of the Wye and near the Valley of the Dore, a place often mentioned in the *Inqq. post mortem.* Owen Glendower is traditionally said to have died at Monnington-on-Wye, and one of his daughters to have married a Monnington of that ilk.—E. P.

B.[1]

The reference is to the *Inq. post mortem* of Guy de Brian, 1 Edw. II, No. 65 (*Calendar*, i, 230). On Skin 4 of the original Inquisition he is said to have held on the day of his death 'vnam Baroniam Marchie dictam Baronia de Castro Walwani (*or* Walwain) . . . . [de co]mite Glouernie in capite, etc.', doing suit therefor monthly to the county (*comitatus*) of Pembroke. It is added that the barony was then in the king's hands owing to the minority of Gilbert de Clare, son and heir of Lord Gilbert, lately Earl of Gloucester. In the list of knights' fees, lands, etc., subordinate to Walwyn's Castle the following place-names occur in the following order and orthography: *Malros* (Marloes; see below), *Benton* (in the parish of Burton), *Borton* (Burton), *Ladale* (='The Dale', now Dale), *Waltone* (Walton West), *Huscard* (Hasguard), *Rypperystone*, *Willamystone*, *Langeberch*, *Noteshock* (see the third paragraph of the notes on p. 328, above), *Harauldystone* (Haroldston *West*), *Sancta Brigida et Hethburch* (St. Bride's; and Headborough, in the parish of Walwyn's Castle), *Herbraundystone* (Herbrandston), *Colystone* (the place called Coldstone in the old 1-inch, Coleston in the new 6-inch map, in the parish of Walwyn's Castle; there is, by the way, another Coldstone, so written, and called by George Owen in the *Vairdre Book*, fo. 145[b], last line, and in *Pembrock and Kemes*, fo. 3[a], *Colston*, but now pronounced *Codeston*, in the parish of Castlebighe), *la More* (Moor in the parish of Walwyn's Castle?), *Hounteborch* (Honeyborough in Llanstadwell parish; cf. *Huntspill* in Somersetshire, spelt *Honyspill*, *Honspill*, etc., in 15th cent. Inquisitions), *Muskelwik* (there are three Musclewicks, one in Marloes, one in Talbenny, the last in St. Ishmael's), *Hok* (perhaps East and West Hook, in the parish of Marloes, next to St. Bride's; but 'Hooks', with or without qualificative prefixes, are as common as blackberries in the central part of W. Pembrokeshire; see note 3 on p. 33, above) *et Sancta Brigida*, *Parua Malros* (see note 2 on p. 292 and note 1 on p. 319, above), and *Swartebourch* (mentioned twice, but in the first instance the parchment containing the *-ourch* has disappeared; very likely this was the 'Borough' that must have given its name to *Borough* Head, in the parish of Talbenny); in the list of Sir J. Perrott's possessions in his Lordship of Walwyn's Castle in Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fo. 41 (see note 8 on p. 340, above), this place appears as *Swertebury*. Marloes, Herbrandston, and Walwyn's Castle also occur in the two Despenser Inquisitions quoted in the first paragraph of note 1 on p. 319, above, *q. v.*

In the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, 16 Hen. VI, Nos. 46, 50 (according to the *Calendar*, iv, 183), the manor of Walwyn's Castle is called '*Syke* manerium alias dictum Castrum Wallwayn'. It is there said to be a member of the Honour of Clare. The *Inq. p. m.*, 5 Edw. III, 2nd Numbers, No. 163 (*Cal.*, ii, 46), also relates to the Barony and castle of Walwyn's Castle and their tenure by Guy de Brian; Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, is recorded to have held the manor and lordship at his death in 22 Edw. III (*Cal.*, vol. ii, p. 145, line 3), where it is called *Castrum Gawin;* and later in the same reign it was held by the Despensers (see above). In the *Inq. p. m.*, 9 and 10 Edw. IV, No. 21 (*Cal.*, iv, 347), Skin 6, the manor and lordship of *Walwenescastell* is found to have been held by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, of the king 'ut de corona'.—E. P.

---

[1] See note 8 on p. 340, above.

C.[1]

This word may also be read 'Nantm*ar*chan'. The place is presumably the *Llanmerchan* mentioned at p. 100, above, in the parish of Llanych-llwyddog. This place retains its name; it is not named in the old 1-inch Ordnance Map, but is one of the houses just S.W. of the name 'Sych-nant' on that map. The latter place is called *Sighpant* by George Owen, *Vairdre Book*, fo. 171b, and *Sychpant* in the new 6-inch survey, on which ('Pembrokeshire, Sheet X, N.E.') Llan Merchan is called *Llan-merch-Ann*, which means (except that *merch* ought strictly to be *ferch*) 'the church of Ann's daughter'! This ludicrous corruption may be either due to folk-tradition or to the Welsh would-be editors of the Welsh place-names for the authorities of the Ordnance Survey; it may be mentioned that the writer has heard from an old native of the Cwm Dwr, E. of Llandovery, a folk-tale explanatory of the name of a hill there (near Halfway), Cefn *Erthan* (also called by some in the country round Cefn *Arthen*), to the effect (as far as he remembers) that a person named *Ann* went round the hill (perhaps more than once!) backwards (*yn wysg i thin hi*) in order to obtain some rights or privileges for the poor or the commoners over the portion embraced by her circuit; the idea apparently being that *Cefn Erthan* was a corruption of *Cefn erch Ann* (from *erchi*, 'to request or beg').

The modification of *Nant* into *Llan* is common in Wales; thus *Nanhyfer* Nevern) became *Llanhyfer* (see the *Catalogue of the Lords of Kemes*, fo. 11b, printed in this Appendix, below), *Nant Honddu Llanthony*, *Nant Teyrnon Llantarnam*, *Nant Carfan Llancarvan*, etc. No doubt the change is partly to be explained by the fact that either *llan*, 'a church', or *lan*, from *glan*, 'a bank', admitted in these names, owing to the circumstances of each case, of being substituted for *nant* so as to form an equally appropriate place-name. There was, however, still a chapel at 'Llanmarchan' in the author's time. It is mentioned by him in his first Extent of the Barony of Kemes (*Vairdre Book*, end of fo. 175a). Another Pembrokeshire instance of the change referred to is Llanveran in the parish of St. David's, called in the *B. B. of St. D.*, fo. 8b, 'Nannt*er*uan' (leg. 'Nanntu*er*an'), which is glossed in a later, but old, hand *Llanverran*. There is another Llanverran in the parish of St. Nicholas, called in the *Black Book of St. David's*, fo. 16a, *Lanuan*, glossed in the margin by Sir J. Price of Brecon 'Llanu*er*an'.—E. P.

D.[2]

This list of places held as knights' fees in the upper Bailiwick of Dewisland (there called *Pebidiauk*) is taken from the *Black Book of St. David's* (now Additional MS. 34,135), a copy made in 1516 (by 'H[enry] Cadharne', Constable of Pebidiog or Dewsland, and Recorder of the courts in Llawhaden and Pebidiog—Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 111; see the end of the MS. at fo. 62b, and cf. p. 51, and note 5 on p. 302, above) of an extent of 1326. Here (fos. 15b, 16a) such of the place-names as the author has extracted will be found in exactly the same order. The passage has been privately printed from this MS. or some copy or copies of it under the title of 'Feoda Militum Episcopi Menevensis, etc.', by the late Sir Thos. Phillipps of Middle Hill,

---

[1] See note 9 on p. 341, above.

[2] See note 11 on p. 343, above.

who purports to have taken it from 'fo. 126 of original, p. 103 of copy' (the *old* pagination of fo. 15b is p. 26 or fo. 13b). The full list of place-names occurring in the passage is as follows (in the exact order and spelling of the original MS.): Gybrisford, Brem*er*ston, Heyscastel et Rendeston (now Rhinderston in Hayscastle parish), Trefduok (*or* Trefdnok), Littardiston, Patrickysford, Patrikysford, Tankardiston, Jordanyston, Littardiston (held by John *Littard*), Castrum Lupi, Castrum Kenlas, Gibbrigysford, Vadum Gybrygh. The forms of the names are not accurately reproduced from the MS. by Sir Thos. Phillipps. In the margin of the MS. they are written again by Sir J. Price, and over his 'Tankardiston' another hand of the period has written *Trebrynallt*. *Trefduok* is clearly the same as the *Ecclesia de Treffdyanc* (leg. *Trefdyauc*), found in the printed *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* under the Deanery of Pebidiog (p. 275a), and called in the list of 'Valores Ecclesiarum appropriatarum' given in the *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 381a, *Tresdnyoke* (leg. *Trefduyoke*). Canon Bevan (*St. David's*, p. 116) conjectures this to be *Trevine* in the parish of Llanrian (see note 1 on p. 144, above); but the episcopal mansion there is called in the *Valor*, iv, 379a, 'Mansio sive manerium de *Tresdeyn*' (leg. *Trefdeyn*), and (apparently) *Tresdean*, p. 381b, while it is spelt in the *Black Book Trefdun* and *Trefdyn* (fos. 9a and 12a). The church meant by *Trefdyauc*, *Trefduyoke*, and *Trefduog*, can only be that of St. Edren's (not mentioned under the latter name in either *Taxatio* or *Valor*, but on pp. 295, 301, above, stated to be impropriate to the canons of St. David's), close to which is a place called *Tre-ddiog* (in the new 6-inch maps), or *Tredduog* (in the old 1-inch map and the last list of voters for the county). George Owen (p. 99, above) calls it *Trethyog*. These forms are the regular modern representatives of the Old-Welsh forms given above; there is *now* no difference made in Pembrokeshire between the pronunciation of *u* and *i* in such a position; but the evidence seems to point to an *u* having been the original letter (the form *-duyoke* is certainly for *-duoc*, according to the orthography mentioned in note 6 on p. 288, above, and found elsewhere in the *Valor*); and the name *Duog* would be the exact Welsh representative of the well-known Irish man's name *Duach*. There is a Tre-ddiog Fach in the parish of St. Lawrence, which adjoins St. Edren's.

As for *Trevine*, the old forms in the *B. B. of St. D.* certainly seem to point to *din* as the last element of the word; and there is an earthwork called Castell Hafod (by Fenton; the 1-inch map calls the place *Car Havod*), which might have been called a *din*, not far off (see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 32). The *-vine* of the modern name is, however, pronounced (at least by the educated) just like the English word *vine;* and the new 6-inch map has accordingly Wallicised the word into *Trefain*. The *Trefddyn* of the *Valor*, iv, 346b, is the parish now spelt in English *Trevethin*, near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire.

With *Tre Dduog* as an old *church*-name, now disused, may be compared the 'Ecclesia de Landewy et *Tresendek*', in the Deanery of Carmarthen, of the *Tax. Eccl.*, 272b. Here *Landewy* is Llandewi Velfrey, and *Tresendek* seems to be a misreading for *Trefcendek*, or some such old form of Tregindeg (see p. 97, above), in the parish of Bletherstone (misspelt in the *B. B. of St. D.*, fo. 28b, *Berygondog*). If any separate church (or chapel) is meant by 'Tresendek', it would appear to be that of Egremont, just on the opposite side of the Eastern Cleddau, and just within the Carmarthenshire border; Egremont and Llandewi Velfrey being still partially adjacent parishes. Canon Bevan says (*op. cit.*, p. 117) that the 'name Tresendek defies all identification, and its occur-

rence . . . . involves the presumption that the equally puzzling title of Felfre is of comparatively modern origin'. As to which it may be said : First, that there is no parallelism between the two names 'Landewy *et* Tresendek' and 'Llandewi Velfrey', in Welsh *Llanddewi* (*yn*) *Efelfre* (=Llanddewi *in* Velfrey), the former answering to such English ecclesiastical names as 'Chorlton-*cum*-Hardy', etc., and the latter to such names as St. Just *in* Roseland, Walton- and Clapton-*in*-Gordano, etc., where common church- or parish-names are differentiated by appending to each the name of the district where the place is situate. The fact that such now-existing *distinctiones* are omitted (as they often are) in the Welsh *Taxatio* does not necessarily prove that they were not in use at the time of its compilation. Secondly, there is nothing in the least puzzling in the name *Efelfre* (Velfrey), at least *qua* the constituent of two names of parishes. Efelfre was one of the commots of Cantref Gwarthaf Dyfed (see pp. 45-8, and note 1 on p. 166, above), and those parishes were situated therein. The *etymology* of *Efelfre* is puzzling : the *-fre* (mutated from *bre*) is probably the word *bre*, 'a hill', well known from its occurrence in the common hill-name *Moelfre*.

It may be noted that in the *Inq. p. m.* of Roger Mortimer, senior (11 Edw. I, No. 28 ; *Calendar*, i, 79), he is said in one of the inquisitions held at Narberth to have held of the king the commot of *Wlfrey* and 'vna villa Walensis de Walescheria', which *villa* is later on said to be *Moylhistonne*. This is Molleston, S.W. of Narberth, and near Mountain (anciently Muncton) and Newton North, once called in Welsh *Cilmaen* and *Llys Prawst* respectively (see note 2 on p. 342, above ; can *Kylmayn* possibly be a scribal error in transcribing the place-name now written *Cil-foden ?*). It is to be noticed that *Molleston* is indicated as being held with Velfrey, and not, as we might expect, with Narberth, the district S.W. of which town would appear to have become completely Anglicised only in the later middle ages. In another inquisition of the same record held at *Nerberd* there are mentioned as held together : 'Villa de Nerberd, Villa Roberti, Villa Templarii, Ville (*sic*) Campestre' (Robeston Wathan and Templeton ; and cf. *Camp* Hill, S. of Narberth, or possibly *Canaston ?*). 'Terra de Sottisdonne' (Sodston) is mentioned in the same skin. In the Velfrey skin the curious man's name *Gossalwe* occurs three times among the jurors. With *Moilhistonne* may perhaps be compared *Tremoelet* in Pendine parish, mentioned in the *Inq. p. m.* of Guy de Brian (see Note B, above), where (Skin 3) it is spelt *Tref Moillet*. The name of the reputed manor of *Maeles* (giving name to Mayls Green) in the parish of Oystermouth, near Swansea, may also be compared.

E.[1]

This must be Tref Cadwgan, in the parish of Whitchurch in Dewsland. The author takes this extract from fo. 17[a] of the *B. B. of St. David's* (on which MS. see Note D, above), where we find the list of the holders of knight's fees in the *Lower* Bailiwick of Dewisland. The holdings are as follows : *Cadyganiston* (marginally glossed in a 16th-17th century hand : 'thys is tregadwgan' ; it was held by Philip *Cadigan*, also mentioned as the holder of a half-fee in Castrum Kenlas in the Upper Bailiwick, in fo. 16[a] of the MS.—see Note D, above—where his name is spelt *Cadogan*), *Tankardyston* (held

[1] See note 12 on p. 343, above.

by Domina Wenthliana Martyn ; the place is also mentioned under the Upper Bailiwick ; see Note D, above), *Trefclemens* (held by Robert Martyn ; now Tre Glemais between Llanhowel and Llanrian churches, called on the new 6-in. map both *Triglemais* and (!) *Triglemaes ;* the genuine local pronunciation seems to be *Treglemish*—so the Gwynlais brook near Walnut Tree, Glamorganshire, is locally called *Gwinlish*), *Oweynston* (Eweston in Brawdy parish ; see line 3 of p. 70, above, and cf. Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fo. 43, where it is called 'Eweston, alias Owenstone'), and *Newgol.*[1] In Robert Martyn's fee the lord had no rights of wardship or marriage, as he had in the other fees in this bailiwick and in *Pencayr ;* Robert Martyn also held land in *Assepiston* (Asheston, parish of Brawdy. Sir T. Phillipps thinks the *p* is a mistake for an *r*, and that the name involved is *Asser*). The above place-names have been rewritten in the margin of the MS. in a later hand and sometimes different orthography. The passage is printed by Phillipps at p. 3 of his publication (see Note D, above), where it purports to be taken from 'fo. 137 of original, p. 110 of copy'.

Touching the parish of Whitchurch, in which Tre Gadwgan is situate, Canon Bevan says (*St. David's*, p. 116) that in the Deanery of Pebidiog 'occur the names of *Llandebowen* and *Llanelvech*, combined as a single benefice, and *Capella Albi Monasterii*, apparently a chapel attached to one of the Cistercian houses, neither of which we can identify.' He adds in a note that Whitchurch, originally a chapelry to St. David's, is *perhaps* intended by the *Capella ;* but

---

[1] Newgale ; see note 2 on p. 247, above, to which it may be added (1) that there is also a *Porth Neugwll*—so spelt on the old 1-in. map—on the coast by Moelfre, in Redwharf Bay, Anglesey : (2) that the statement of Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 142, that 'Newgall . . . ought to be written New Vill, being in all old deeds called by no other name', seems to be partly, if not entirely, based on a misinterpretation of passages in the *Black Book of St. David's*. Fenton gives in his *Appendix* (No. 10, p. 37) a series of extract-notes made by Richard James (1592-1638) from that MS. ; the first three lines of the last paragraph of that page are taken from fo. 10[a] of that MS. and rightly described by James as extracted from the 'Proficua' of 'Castrum Poncii et Noua Villa' (these are the exact headings of the paragraph in the MS.)—but the '(Newgall)' inserted after James' 'Villæ' is Fenton's addition ! Is not *Nova Villa* (mentioned again on fo. 11[a]) the same as its homonym *Trenewydd*, a place a mile from Poyntz Castle? On fo. 11 we find under the next heading of *Breudy* (Brawdy, the parish in which Newgale is situate) the following places mentioned : *Penryn*, Lachmayn (glossed in 16th cent. hand *Llochvaen*), Trefrustawe (glossed *Treyscaw*), Vrothes (glossed *Trenewydd ;* there is a Trenewydd Fawr a mile N. of Treyscow), *Landenev* (now Llandenoi), Penhesken, *Lanwengar* (now Llanungar), and Karneknokher (glossed Karnewcher, and at fo. 64[a] of the MS. called by Sir J. Price of Brecon 'Carnelogher'). These places (the ones known to preserve their names have been italicised) embrace a considerable district round Brawdy : but there is no mention of Newgale under that name in the sections relating to Brawdy or Poyntz Castle. Perhaps the *Nova Villa* near Poyntz Castle was so called by way of contrast to *Vetus Villa*, now Nolton. It may be added that the 'Villa *Damar*' of Fenton's *Appendix*, p. 37, is a misreading of the 'Villa Cam*er*ar*ii*' (*i.e.*, St. Nicholas) of the MS., fo. 14[a].

there can be no doubt that Whitchurch is meant, for *Album Monasterium* is the usual designation in the *Tax. Eccl.* for several other Whitchurches in England and Wales (*e.g.*, the one between Ross and Monmouth, p. 160). And *Llanelvech* must be St. Elvey's (in Welsh *Llanailfyw*). *Llandebowen* the writer cannot as yet identify ; it is not Llanhowel or Llandeloy, which appear in the same list as *Lanowel* and *Landalee* (the last is called *Landellaw* in the *B. B. of St. D.*, fo. 17$^{b}$). The *Llande-* may of course stand for *Llan-* ; can the *-bowen* stand for an original *-brodu*, *-brodi*, or the like, and the church meant be *Brawdy*, which is a vicarage (St. Elvey's is a rectory)? or can the place meant be Llandonoch in the parish of Llandeloy (*Landenauk*, *B. B.*, fo. 17$^{b}$) or Llandenoi (see note 1 on last page) in the parish of Llanreithan? St. Tenoi or Teneu was the mother of St. Kentigern ; the name of the church dedicated to her in Glasgow has been corrupted into *St. Enoch's*. There was also a church once at a place in the Lower Bailiwick of Dewisland called in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 17$^{b}$, *Egluscomhithich* (glossed in margin *Eglwys Comhithich*), and, in a fine of 27 Hen. VI, quoted by Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 111, *Eglwys Cwmmwdig;* in which document, according to Fenton, it is (wrongly) said to be in the parish of St. David's. This chapel is also referred to in a letter of a Canon of St. David's to Browne Willis, cited in *op. cit.*, pp. 114-5 (cf. p. 20), where part of the edifice is said to have been standing within living memory. Was the exact situation of this church at *Llanvirn*, near *Cwm Wdig*, in Llanrian parish, on a stream that flows into Aber Eiddy Bay, called the *Dwr Wdig?* *Llandigige* (mentioned on p. 100, above) cannot be the place meant; for that is called on the same page of the *B. B. Lanygige* and *Lanegige*. St. Elvey's is so called from St. Ailbhe, 'Archbishop' of Munster, who baptized St. David (see Additional Note (*i*), below) ; the idea that it is dedicated to St. Teilo probably arose through a verbal confusion with that saint's baptismal name, which was *Eliud*, and would now be *Elydd*, if it existed.

It may be mentioned here that the derivation of *Pebidiog* from *pâb* (a loan-word from Lat. *papa*), assumed by Canon Bevan in *op. cit.*, p. 115, who thinks it was so called from St. David, is impossible: it is not denied that St. David may have been called *papa* or *pâb*, but the suffix in *Pebydiog* is *-iog* (Old-Welsh *-iauc* = Gallo-Roman *-iacum*), not *-ydiog*, and combined with *Pâb* would make *Pebiog* or the like. The first part of the word *Pebydiog* is *Pebyd;* which actually occurs by itself in a place-name in Eglwys-wrw parish, *Mynydd Pebyd* (or *Pebid?*) called by George Owen *Myneth*, *Monyth*, *Mynith*, *Moneth*, or *Monythe Pebid* (or *Pebyd*) in the *Vairdre Book*, fos. 191$^{b}$, 193$^{a}$, 247$^{b}$, 248$^{b}$, 282$^{b}$. Apparently Pebyd was a man's name, with the same base as *Pebin*, which occurs in *Dol Bebin*, between Llanllyfni and the Nantlle Lakes in Carnarvonshire (for the Pebin of this place see the Oxford *Mabinogion*, p. 59).

# VII.

# POSSESSIONS OF THE PRECEPTORY OF SLEBECH.

## LANDES IN WALES GEVEN TO THE TEMPLERS OR KNIGHTES OF ST. JOHNES.[1]

Fo. 42a.
*Slebech*
*Wiſton*
*Mary brugh*
*eclia de woodſtok*
*Ridpacſton*
*Prendgaſt*
*villa Of-mundi*
*boleſton*
*piketon*[6]

Wizo[2] et Walterus filius eius, et Walterus filius Walteri dederunt totam villam de Slebeche, cum molendino piſcatura terris libertatibus &c. in Dungledey pertin' eidem . cum Eccleſia Stæ Mariæ de Wiſton,[3] et terris de Marebergh[4] Eccleſia villæ de Woodſtoke,[5] Eccleſia Rudpacſton, Eccleſia Predergeſte, Eccleſia Villæ Oſmundi, Eccleſia de Boleſton. Piketon[7] &c. in Dungledy.

---

[1] All or nearly all the places named in this list (which was supplied to George Owen by Camden, who copied it from an original not known to the writer), and many more, are included in the *Confirmatio* to the Preceptors by Anselm (Bishop of St. David's 1230-1247), printed in Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, Appendix, pp. 62-5, and referred to at p. 289 of the body of the same work (the document is there erroneously referred to as No. 13 in the Appendix; it should be No. 18), whence it appears that the original of the document was then at Slebech. Some of the places are mentioned in the list of the possessions of the 'Ballivia de Slebech' in 1338 in the *Knights Hospitallers in England* (Camden Society, 1857; printed from a MS. in the Record Office of Malta), pp. 34-7. A list of the possessions of the Preceptory of Slebech in 1535 will be found in *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. iv, pp. 388-9; and a useful *résumé* of what is known on the subject in Canon Bevan's *St. David's*, pp. 98-100. See note 1 on p. 292, and note 3 on p. 300, above.

Fenton's list includes far more places than any of the other three lists. The material variants which these four lists present to the list printed here are appended in the footnotes.

[2] *Wiz*, Fenton, p. 63. Wiston (in Welsh *Castell Gwys*) is named from him. In the *Chartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester*, Wizo and his son Walter are recorded (Rolls Ed., i, 228, 262-6) as having given Wiston church ('ecclesiam de Dugledi et omnes capellas et decimas ad eam pertinentes') to that monastery. In *op cit.*, p. 265, Wiston church is more particularly described as 'Ecclesia Castelli Wytsonis de Dugledin'. [3] Fenton has *Castro Wiz.*

[4] *Terram de Sancta Maria Bergha, etc.*, Fenton, p. 63. *Marybrough, Valor Eccl.*, iv, 388. Now Maryborough, in the parish of Wiston.

[5] Fenton has (p. 63): '*ecclesiam de Amleston* cum *cappellis* suis scilicet de villa Reineri et *de Wodestok.*' Woodstock is in the parish of, and Rynaston is a chapel of ease to, Ambleston. See Collection No. IX, below. But where and what was 'the *chapel*' or '*church* of Woodstock'?

[6] This and the other marginal notes to this document are in the handwriting of George Owen.

[7] Rudbaxton, Prendergast, Uzmaston, Boulston, and Picton—all in the neighbourhood of Haverfordwest. Fenton (who reads 'Ecclesiam de Boleston

Robertus filius Humfredi dedit Eccleſiam de Landegoſe[1] &c. duas carucatas terræ, Yuo filius Letardj Eccleſiam de Letarſton.[1]

Philippus de[2] Poer, dedit Eccleſiam de Patrick*es*worth.[3]

Willielmus filius Haimonis,[4] Robertus filius Cutberti,[5] et Richardus filius Tancardj barones, dederunt totam villam de Roſmarth,[6] cum Eccleſia, molendino, terr', cum plurimis etiam terris in Hauerford & Coferum.[7]

---

cum cappella sua de Piketon') also includes in the summary of Dungleddy grants one of 'Ecclesia Sancti Martini de Villa Clarenbaldi' (Clarbeston) and 'Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Waletuna' (Walton East; but Rees, *Welsh Saints*, p. 350, says that this church was dedicated to St. Mary). Further down in Fenton's list (p. 64) are gifts by the same family of lands in places stated to be 'in Dungledi', viz., 'Willamel et Borchinfield', 'Stokebũgia' (? Stubbleborough in the parish of Llawhaden), and 'Allagrestona'. One of these places may be the same as the *Buttorchyn* of the list in the *Valor*. The *Skeybo(u)r* of that list must be the Welsh *ysgubor*, 'a barn'. There is a Skybir in the parish of Letterston (see the next note), apparently identical with the *Skeybryth* of the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 16ᵃ, which is glossed in the margin *Skyber Tucker* in a hand of the 16th-17th century; one of the Tuckers of (the neighbouring) Sealyham is apparently referred to.

[1] Llanfair *Nant y Gof* is a chapelry to Letterston, also called *Landegof* in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 17ᵃ. Both are mentioned again; see note 4 on p. 362, below. Letterston is curiously called *Leeston* in the printed *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 383. In Fenton's text (p. 63) the 'capellaria *Vni*' is exempted from the donation of 'all the appurtenances and liberties of the Church of Landegof.' He has a mark of contraction over *Vni*, and italicizes it, to mark that he could not read or at least understand it; but no great difficulty was needed to puzzle him, as may be seen by his performances on the *Vairdre Book* text of the *Dignities of Kemes* (printed below in this Appendix), *e.g.*, in his *Appendix*, p. 53, where he has 'guerras mentas' (with the same cabalistic italicism and huge mark of contraction), whereas the MS. (fo. 88ᵇ) reads 'ineundas'! Can the contracted *Vni* possibly be a misreading for some contraction of *Iustiniani*, and the church of Llanstinan be meant, the benefice of which was only a curacy (see p. 302, above). But it is called '*Ecclesia* de Lanstynan' in the *Tax. Eccl.*, end of p. 274.

[2] *le*, Fenton, p. 63.

[3] The contraction here is the usual one for *-es* or *-is*. *Ecclesiam de vado Patricii*, Fenton, p. 63. The place is called *Patrikes ford* in Collection No. VI (see note 3 on p. 343, above). In Fenton there is appended to this gift one of 'duas carucatas terræ in Welshook ex dono Phil. de Kemeys' (see also *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 388). Welsh Hook is close to the church of St. Lawrence on the Western Cleddy, the revenues of which partly belonged to Slebech (see *Valor Eccl.*, iv, p. 384 top); so that church may be meant by 'the Church of Patrick's Ford', as suggested in Canon Bevan's *St. David's*, p. 99, note 3.

[4] *Haions*, Fenton, p. 63.

[5] *Godeberti*, Fenton, p. 63.

[6] *Rosmarche*, Fenton, p. 63, where it is said to be 'in Roos'. Rosemarket in Roose is meant. For Rosemarket in Kemes, see note 3 on p. 303, above.

[7] *Coferun*, Fenton, *ib.*, where it is said that Richard Fitz Tankard (for whom cf. p. 360, below) was the donor of six burgages in the town of Haverford, but that the land in Cuffern was given by Robert son of Richard. Cuffern is in the parish of Roch, and part of the Lordship of Haverfordwest; its name is spelt

*Red berch iuxta Penbr' vt Credo / qua maner' eſt*

Willielmus filius Geraldj[1] et Odo filius eius, dederunt totam villam de Rubard.[2]/

Willielmus Le Poer dedit ſeptimas[3] bouatas terræ in Blakedun.[4]

---

*Cofronn* in the skin of the Inquisition of Aymer de Valence which relates to the Lordship of *Haverford* (*Inq. post mortem*, 17 Edw. II, No. 75, Skin 57). Perhaps the last part of the name is *-fron*, the mutation of *-bron*, 'the *breast* of a hill'. It is difficult to say from the forms preserved what Welsh word has the best claim to be considered as forming the first part of the name. *Cyff* (from the Latin *cippus*) is 'a stump'; and *Cyff-fron* would readily become *Cyffron* in Welsh. There is a well-known place called *Cyff-dy* near Llanrwst.

Tankerston in Brawdy parish, not far off, was so called from one Tankard. See note 5 on page 179, note 4 on p. 343, and p. 348, above. In the first of these notes it is conjectured that the *Hankeston* from which the Philippus de Hankeston took his name is a mistake for *Tankerston;* but in the deed there referred to and also in another deed, both from the *Register Book of Kemeys* (printed with the *Baronia*, top of p. 67; and p. 63, where the printed text wrongly gives *Haukeston;* in both cases it prints the name in the margin *Hankeston*), the name is spelt in the MS. *Hanekeston.* There is a *Falkeston* in the parish of Roch, but that is described in Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fo. 77[a], as 'Folkeston alias *Folkerdston*' (cf. note 1 on Collection No. IX, below); but some such name as *Hawkston* is perhaps meant. The place indicated is not necessarily in Pembrokeshire (there is a Hauxton near Cambridge).

[1] This William Fitzgerald, Lord of Carew (d. 1173), was the grandson of Walter (and son of Gerald) de Windsor, and grandfather to the William, son of Otho, mentioned on pp. 322-4, above, to whom King John in 1212-3 'restored' or regranted Carew and the lands he had previously held in Pembrokeshire; which lands (see pp. 334-6) probably comprised all or most of those in the *vicinetum* (or *visne*) *de Carew*, which were held in and before 1362 of the Crown by Sir John Carew, the lineal descendant of the two Williams and the Otho above mentioned, and nearly surround Redberth parish.

[2] *Redebord*, Fenton, p. 63. The parish of Redberth, between Tenby and Carew, called *Rudbert* in *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 388 (see also the second paragraph of the notes on p. 328, above). There is another place called Redberth in the parish of Walwyn's Castle.

[3] *Septem*, Fenton.

[4] There is a place called *Blackaldron* or *Blackalder* half a mile E.S.E., and a Blackmoor Hill a mile N., of the town of Narberth; but the place meant must be the same as the *Blakeduna* mentioned in the grant to the Commandery of Slebech (by Raymond Fitz Martin) of *Benegerduna*, printed in Fenton, *Pemb.*, *Appendix*, p. 14 (No. 5). The boundaries of this estate are given as: from the water of *Cledi* at the confluence of the *Poherlaca* brook (= apparently 'Poer's Lake', *i.e.*, a brook so called from the donor, Wm. le Poer, mentioned in the text, or one of his family), following that brook and its valley to its head 'between *Benegerduna* and the land of the church of *Martheltwia*', thence over the high road which leads from *Minwer* to *Penbroc*, 'thence along the boundary between *Blakeduna* and *Benegerduna*, as far as a big brook which comes from *Blakedun*', and along that brook to the *Cledi*, etc. From these and other indications given in this boundary it appears certain that the old name *Blakedun* is now represented by *Blaiden* Hill in the parish of Marteltwy.

Willielmus Hariſon dedit Eccleſiam de Amerath[1] et 50 acras terræ.

Galfredus Marmyon[2] dedit Eccleſiam de Lanſtepham, 50 acras terræ ac piſcaturam in Taff et paſſagium liberum in Twey omnibus tranſiunctis.[3]

---

Fenton (pp. 63-4), soon after his specification of the gift of *Blakedone* by William le Poer, mentions a place which is apparently the same as the above Benegerduna (which would now, if the name survived, be *Bangedon* or the like, as *Benegerstun* has everywhere become *Bangeston*), in the following words: 'Ex dono *Hanerandi*' (Fenton italicizes this word, to show that he is not sure of having read it right) 'unam carucatam terræ super *Berngdona*' (here there should be a comma) 'Manerium et Villam quæ vocatur Dolbryvawr, etc.' (Perhaps this is a misreading of 'Dyffry*n*brya*n*', a manor situated on the Breuan or Broyan brook, which divided the lordships of Kemes and Cilgerran, and held with the Lordship of *Gylgarran*, etc., by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, in 9 and 10 Edw. IV—see *Inq. p. m.* for that year, No. 21, Skin 6; and Phillips' *Hist. of Cilgerran*, pp. 48-9, 243-4, 249). Later on (p. 65) Fenton has: 'Ex dono Raymundi fil. Martini 100 acras *terræ in Benegerduna* [the estate of which the boundary is summarized above]. Ex dono Johannis fil. Raymundi Ecclesiam de Martletwye'; and, previously to the gift of *Blakedone*, he has: 'In Pembrockshire ex dono Roberti filii Lomeri totam terram suam cum ecclesia de Mynwere.' Minwear is in the modern Hundred of Narberth, though in the Deanery of Pembroke, and therefore presumably in the old cantred of Penfro (see pp. 45-9, above, text and notes). *Pembrokeshire* is therefore used here to indicate a wider area than that of the modern Hundred of Castlemartin, mentioned in note 3 on p. 153, above; probably it here means the whole Welsh cantred of Penfro. For the extensive possessions of the Earls of Pembroke in the third or Coed Rhath commot of Cantref Penfro (the commot now forming part of Narberth, not Castlemartin, Hundred; see p. 49, above, and the note last cited) reference may be made to note 2 on p. 306, and note 5 on p. 315, above. In the original *Inq. p. m.* of Aymer de Valence, 17 Edw. II, No. 75, the Skin 52, which includes the commot of Coed Rhath, is headed 'Com' Pembroch'.'

Minwear is also mentioned in the other two lists, though oddly omitted in ours. The *Valor*, iv, 388, also mentions a 'pensio libere capelle de Coidekenlat' (Coed-canlas; see note 3 on p. 338, above). Minwear (opposite Slebech), Martletwy, and Coed-canlas (a chapelry under Martletwy) are adjoining parishes.

[1] Amroth, anciently *Amrath;* see note 2 on p. 45, pp. 48-9, note 2 on p. 86, note 4 on p. 248, note 3 on p. 293, and note 5 on p. 315, above. Fenton (p. 63) couples 'the grant by Wm. de Narberth' with 'the gift by Wm. Herrizon', and adds 'de sanctuario' after 'terræ'.

Fenton's list also includes (p. 65) gifts 'by William son of Elidur of a carrucate of land in Pembrockshire', and by 'Robert, son of the same', of land and houses at *Stakepol* (Stackpole Elidor). These are in the old commot of Penfro (see note 3 on p. 153, above, and note 4 on last page) and the modern Hundred of Castlemartin. For 'Pembrockshire' see the above note 4.

[2] Fenton adds: 'and his heirs'.

[3] A mistake for '*transeuntibus*'. The ferry over the estuary of the *Towy* (in Welsh *Tywi*) between Llanstephan and Ferryside is meant; Llanstephan stands at the mouth of the Towy, on the tongue of land between its estuary and that of the Tâf (Anglicised *Tave*). Fenton's list (p. 64), where the river is

Willielmus de London dedit duo burgaria et duodecem acras terræ in Kedwelly.

Henricus de Nouo Burgo dedit Eccleſiam de Lochind[1] &c. ac vnam Burgagi'.[2]

Robertus filius Walterj dedit tertiam partem vnius feodi[3] .i. acr' prati et 30 acras terræ ad conſtruendam capellam Sancti Joannis Baptiſtæ.

Radulphus de Mara,[4] Eccleſiam de Porthynon[5] vnam manſuram extra[6] Eccleſiam et xvi acras terræ.

---

called *Tâv*, adds : 'one carrucate of land *inter Goer et longam forestam*.' These are apparently places in the Lordship of Llanstephan. (The '*Forest*' of Kilvey Lordship, called on Speed's Map 'Coidfrank Forest', adjoined *Gower*, but they are separated by the river Tawe. A Geoffrey Marmion held a carrucate of land in the parish of Llanddewi in Gower ; see *Arch. Camb.*, V, x, 294.) Fenton's list also comprises among the Carmarthenshire possessions of Slebech (p. 65) half of a mill at *Landlothe* (Llanllwch, just W. of Carmarthen) ; and the *Valor* list couples rents in *Wydiga* with the Kidwelly lands. *Wydiga* must mean *Widigada*, an old commot of Cantref Mawr in Ystrad Tywi, which later on became a lordship or manor belonging to Lord Cawdor, and included the parish of Abergwili, just E. of Carmarthen (see Carlisle's *Topographical Dictionary of the Dominion of Wales*, *s.v.* 'Abergwili'.). Mr. Alcuin Evans says (*Carmarthen Charters*, p. 47, note 1) that the Lordship of Wydigada (for which courts leet are still held) includes the parishes of Llanpumpsaint and Llanllawddog, and parts of those of Abergwili and Llanegwad. These parishes are now all in the hundred of Elvet, except part of Llanegwad, which is in that of Cathinok. The ancient commots of Elved, Derllys (see note 2 on p. 45, above), and Widigada had an especial connection in post-Norman times with the town of Carmarthen ; see *Carmarthen Charters*, pp. 46, 54, and *Cal. Inqq. post mortem*, ii, 98 (14 Edw. III, 2nd Numbers, No. 81).

[1] *Lochor*, Fenton, p. 64. Loughor (in Welsh *Cas Llychwr*) in Welsh Gower, on the estuary of the *Llwchwr* or *Llychwr* River. See note 1 on next page.

[2] This has been altered from 'Burgari',' or *vice versa*. Fenton adds here : 'another burgage in the town of Sweynsea'; and then mentions the burgage of Wm., son of Palmer, in the town of Swansea, and twelve acres given by Einon and his brother. See the next note.

[3] Fenton has 'totius feodi Brictricii'. The chapel of St. John the Baptist near Swansea (which stood on the site of the present St. Matthew's Church) is evidently alluded to ; see Bevan's *St. David's*, p. 99, and note 6 on p. 361, below. 'The hospital of St. John, Swansea, called a "Guardianatus sive Hospitalis", founded by Bishop Henry Gower in 1322, was held of the Commandery of Slebech, for the Order of St. John of Jerusalem' (Mr. G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, V, x, 6).

[4] *Robertus de Mona*, Fenton, p. 64. For the De La Mores and De la Mares of Gower, see Mr. Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, pp. 497-8.

[5] *Pertheynon*, Fenton, p. 64. Porth Einon Church, on the south coast of West Gower. In Fenton six of these acres are said to have been held by Thomas son of the priest, and ten of them to be 'de feodo Oxeriwiche'. Oxwich (called *Oxenwych* in *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 273[a]) is three miles east of Porth Einon, and both parishes adjoin that of Penrice, a grant of the church of which is mentioned below (see note 7 on p. 361).

[6] *juxta*, Fenton.

Willielmus Turberuile dedit Eccleſiam de Lanridean cum capella ſua de villa Walterj Eccleſiam de Landmore, et Eccleſiam de Roffeley.[1]

Robertus filius Stephani dedit Eccleſiam de fflentafe[2] et 100 acras terræ. *q' an ſit dyffrintafe q(u)e p(er)-tin: ad ſlebech*

---

[1] *Rossilly*, Fenton, p. 64. Rhossilly is a church on the coast of West Gower, near the Worm's Head. Landimore is a well-known extinct church on the north coast, about five miles north-east of Rhossilly, mentioned in *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 272[b], as 'Ecclesia de Landymor'. A mile east of Landimore are the ruins of Weobley Castle, and a mile further east the village and church of Llanrhidian, called *Llanredeon* in the list of the possessions of Slebech in *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 388 (cf. pp. 67, 89, above). About two miles south-east of this village, and a mile north of Nicolaston Church (with Cefn Bryn intervening) is the place now called Walterston, but what chapel is meant by the 'capel'a de Walterston' is not clear. The nearest known chapel, the extinct one of Llanelen, lies on the opposite side of Llanrhidian Church to Walterston, while 'Llanrhidian Chapel', which serves one of the two divisions into which the parish is divided, Llanrhidian Higher (the parish church being in Llanrhidian Lower), is quite four miles from Walterston. Llanrhidian Chapel seems to be identical in site with the old chapelry of Llangwyner, to judge from the statement in *Lib. Land.*, pp. 386-7, that the latter (called by Browne Willis, *Parochiale Anglicanum*, 'Llanweynowr', and in Speed's map *Llannyenwere;* cf. Llanwnnwr in Pencaer?) was near the place called Pen y Graig (which is still the name of a place close to Llanrhidian Chapel). In *loc. cit.* these places are identified with the *Lann Conuur* (or *Conguri*) and *Lann Pencreic* of the Latin text, p. 136 (*B. of Ll. D.*, p. 144). This last place is again, in *Arch. Camb.* for 1887, 5th Series, vol. iv, pp. 299-300, wrongly identified with a place called Penny Crick (*Pen y Crug*), near Killybion (formerly *Celli Wlybion*, 'the wet woods'), where there is a tumulus, but no *craig;* the writer having apparently thought there was no difference in Welsh between *crûg*, 'a mound', and *craig*, 'a crag or rock'. Walterston is situated in the extreme south-east, and Llanelen in the extreme north-east, of Llanrhidian Lower. Mr. Clark, in *Arch. Camb.*, V, x, 14, identifies the manor of Killybion with that of Walterston. It will be seen from *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 277[b] top, that the Abbot of Neath held in 1291 the granges of Loughor and Walterston; and from the *Valor*, vol. iv, p. 351[a], that he held in 1535 the grange of *Courte Carney* (N. of Loughor), *Walterstone*, *Kellylybyan*, and *Glynlvgnewre* (Glyn Llwchwr).

There is a place called Walterston in Dewisland, close to the church of St. Edren's, and not far from Llanreithan, another in the parish of Llanstadwell in Roose, and another in the Vale of Glamorgan, in the parish of Llancarvan; also a Tre Wallter Lwyd in Mathry parish.

[2] This is the alias of Llanfyrnach (or Llanvirnach), near the head of the Tâf. In three out of the four rentals of Kemes Supra found in the *Vairdre Book* (fos. 127[a], 165[a], 241[a]), we find 'Manerium de Llanu*er*nach super Taf alias Dyffryn Tafe'. [At fo. 241[a] Kemes Supra is called 'alias supra Clydach vel Ywchmynith' (= *Uwch Mynydd*); see note 1 on p. 317, above.] It is also called *Diffryntave* in the *Dignities of Kemes*, printed later in this Appendix (*Vairdre Book*, fo. 88[a]), and in the deed printed with the *Baronia*, p. 60. In the Inquisition of William Martin the younger (as to which see note 10 on p. 341, above), where it is spelt *Dvffrimtha* (Skin 20) and *Dvffryntha* (Skins 27, 32; see the extracts

Rogerus Comes de Clara dedit Eccleſiam de Strandmurick,[1] Eccleſiam de

---

printed with the *Baronia*, pp. 73, 75). *Dyffryn*, anciently *dyffrynt*, from *dyfr-hynt*, 'water-way', means the same as *Ystrad*, a vale with what Leland calls (*Itin.*, v, 9) 'a prety botom': so *Dyffryn Taf* means 'Tâf Vale' (cf. the second paragraph of note 4 on p. 354, above). It is called *Ecclesia Sancti Bernachi de Blaentâv* in Fenton, p. 64.

Fenton's list also includes under *Kemeys*: a burgage in Newport (*in novo burgo in Kemeys*), given by William the son of Martin, and fifteen acres of land at Berry (see note 5 on p. 101, above) given by Maurice, the son of William de Henllys. The list in the *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 388, also gives (in the list for Pembrokeshire, exclusive of Emlyn) immediately before the rent from 'Newport villa', rents from *Fisshecard* (Fishguard) and *Montecov'cote*, wherever that may be. Possibly *Cot*, which gives its name to Cot Gate, Cot Farm, and Cot Mountain, all about two miles W. of *Mountain* (a corruption of *Muncton* or *Moncton;* see p. 64, note 5, and pp. 294-5, 309, above), is meant, *Monketon* having been miscopied 'Montecou*er*' or the like. Cot is close to Newhouse (see note 2 on p. 294, and the 2nd par. of p. 349, above), where are the ruins of a great moated mansion, the manor attached to which was long a subject of contention between the possessors of Slebech and the see of St. David's (Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 298). To note 2 on p. 294 it may be added that the grant by Bernard, Bishop of St. David's (1115-47), at the request and with the consent of *Hugo de Fossar*, to St. Dogmell's Abbey of 'tota terra de *Lispraust* cum ecclesia' will be found in the 17th-18th century transcript of *Acta et Statuta Ecclesiæ Menevensis* (Harl. MS. 1249, fos. 109-110 = old pages 214-5). (There is a parish of *Mount* near Cardigan; see note 3 on p. 74, above, where there should be a comma between 'Mount' and 'Verwig'.)

The *q'* in the marginal note stands for *quære* or 'query'.

[1] *Stradmeurig, etc.*, Fenton, p. 64. Ystrad Meurig, six miles north-north-east of Tregaron in Cardiganshire. In the *Knights Hospitallers in England*, (p. 35) we find coupled together 'Rowestich et Stramenric', the former probably Llanrhystud (see note 4 on next page), though identified by the indexer of *op. cit.* with Roch in Pembrokeshire! Ystrad Meurig is included in the *Valor* list under the name of *Spytte Yevan* (Yspytty Ieuan, 'St. John's Hospice'; see note 5 on p. 291, note 2 on p. 342, where it will be seen that Spittal was called *Hospitale* in 1326, and note 3 on p. 356, above). This place is given as returning £17 out of a total rent of £19 14*s.* derived from the places grouped in the paragraph obviously designed to include the possessions of Slebech in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and containing (only) the following places in the following order: Castellan (see notes 1 and 2 on p. 361, below), *Spytte Yevan*, Kydwelley, and Wydiga[da] (see note 3 on p. 355, above). 'Yspytty Ystrad Meurig' (see Lewis' *Top. Dict. of Wales, s. v.*) is or was the official name of Ystradmeurig, described in *loc. cit.* as 'a parochial chapelry in the parish of Yspytty Ystwyth', the church of which is about four miles N.E. of that of Ystradmeurig, on the banks of the Ystwyth. A few miles to the N. of Yspytty Ystwyth is another Yspytty, Yspytty Cynfyn, on the Rheidol, above the Devil's Bridge. The churches of Yspytty Ystwyth and Ystrad Meurig (under Llanafan), and Yspytty Cynfyn (under Llanbadarn Fawr), are all dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 35, 70$^{b}$, 74$^{a}$,

Treſtrahir,[1] & 100 acras terræ & terra Burgagia cum villa de Cardigan.[2]

Reſus filius Griffini dedit terras predictas[3] cum tota terra de Ruſtand[4] cum villa. *yſtrad vt credo*

---

the first two of these three places are called *Spittye Ruystwith* or *Rivstwith* (*i.e.*, *'r Ystwith*) and *Spitty Ieuan* respectively. At fo. 74 the latter is erroneously described as in Carmarthenshire. The only place *now* called Yspytty Evan (or Ifan) is a parish on the upper Conway in Denbighshire; but this was attached to the Preceptory of *Halstan* (Halston church, close to Whittington, is still dedicated to St. John the Baptist), near Oswestry. See the *Valor*, iv, 455, where it appears as *Spytty*, and the *Knights Hospitallers*, p. 38, where it appears as *Dongelwal* (Dolgynwal, the old name of Yspytty Evan); and for Halston and Yspytty Ifan (or Evan) see Archdeacon Thomas' *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, 1874, pp. 575, 678. There is, or was, another *Spitty*, giving its name to the well-known copper works, on the Carmarthenshire side of the Llwchwr estuary, just opposite the town of Loughor.

[1] *Trastrahir*, Fenton, p. 64. Perhaps Troed yr Aur Church, ten miles east of Cardigan. The modern form of the name (for which see note 2 on p. 282, above), meaning 'The Foot of the Gold', seems based on folk-etymology; for the church is called *Treſdreher* in the *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 272, and *Tredreÿr* (rhyming with *syr*) in Lewis Glyn Cothi's *Works*, p. 214. The form in *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 395, is *Trefdryer*.

[2] *100 acras terræ in Hamduna et* tria *burgagia* in *Villa de Cardigan*, Fenton, p. 64. Where is this *Hamduna*, which Fenton italicizes to show that he was doubtful about his original? There is a large moorish tract called Rhos *Haminiog* a little inland from the village of Llansantffraid, the church of which was granted to Slebech (see note 3 on p. 362, below). *Haminiog*, if correct, is obviously *Hamin-* with the common suffix *-iog;* and *Hamin-* might easily stand for *Hamddin*, like *Dinorwig* for *Dinorddwig* (see *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 41, note (*h*)). Perhaps, however, *Hamduna* may be a mistake for some word beginning with *Llan-*; or can *Henllan* on Teivi be meant?

In Fenton the record of the donation just treated of is immediately followed, and that of Cil y Maenllwyd preceded, by a note of the gift of 'a carrucate of land on the west of the castle of Rhys the son of Bleddri, given by Walter *Apelgard'*. A Rhys ap Bleddri is stated to have died in 1194 (*Annales Cambriæ*, p. 59); and in 1113 (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 124-7) one 'Bledri, son of Cadivor, was appointed by Henry I to keep the castle of Robert *Lawgam*, or *Courte Main*, at Aber Cofwy' (this, not *Cafwy*, is the reading of the three best MSS.; see the *Oxford Bruts*, p. 297, Rolls *Brut*, pp. liv, and 126, note 3), which is mentioned in conjunction with that of Carmarthen, and was apparently in West Wales (Swansea, under the same year, is called *Aber Tawy;* so *Cofwy* can hardly be meant for *Tafwy*, one of the old forms of the name of the river Tawe, which gives Swansea its Welsh name).

[3] In Fenton Rhys ap Gruffudd has been previously said to have been the donor of '*terra* de Stradmeurig, sicut ipsius Carta testatur'.

[4] *Rystud*, Fenton. Not *Ystrad*, as supposed by George Owen, but *Llanrhystud*, nine miles south-south-west of Aberystwyth, in North Cardiganshire. (See note 1 on last page.) It adjoins Llansantffraid, for which see note 3 on p. 362, below.

Symon de Hay Eccleſiam de Kilmanloke[1] cum pertinentijs et libertatibus.

Richardus filius Tancredi[2] Eccleſiam de Gardelandſton,[3] cum 120 acris terræ.

Willielmus de Bruſia, et Menrich[4] filius Adæ Eccleſiam de Nantmelan.[5]

*llan meugan*[6] *com' brecon'* Fo. 42b. Dominus de Penkethly, Eccleſiam de Mangan.[6]

---

[1] *Kilymaenllwyd*, Fenton, p. 64. Cil y Maenllwyd (pronounced *Cil Manllwyd*), in Carmarthenshire, about six miles north-north-east of Narberth. George Owen had estates in this parish (*Vairdre Book*, fo. 258[a]).

[2] *Tancardi*, Fenton, p. 65.

[3] *Garlandestona*, Fenton, p. 65. The donor is mentioned above (see note 7 on p. 353) as the donor of estates in Rosemarket (in Roose) and Haverfordwest. *Granston* is called *Villa Grandi* in *Tax. Eccl.*, pp. 275-6, *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 14[b] (the *Grenton* at fo. 17[b] can hardly be Grandeston), and *Grandeston* in *Valor*, iv, 381, 383; but in the adjoining parish of St. Nicholas, called *Villa Camerarii* in Latin and *Tre Marchog* in Welsh, there is a place called *Tregaddylan*. (Canon Bevan says in his *St. David's*, p. 116, that 'the name Tremarchog would lead us to think of a connexion with a military order, such as the Knights of St. John'; but see note 1 on p. 323, above). If the forms given in the donations to Slebech are correct, the actual church meant (unless it be Granston) must have changed its name or disappeared. The place is mentioned as *Garlandston*, and as having a Latinized form 'Villa Garlandi, *vel* Gerlonis' in Sir Thos. Phillipps' *Origin of the names of towns in Pembrokeshire*, printed in *Collectanea Pembrochiana* (1859), p. 25.

In Fenton the record of the gift of Cil y Maenllwyd is followed (pp. 64-5) by one of 'tota terra de *Betmenon*' (this word is italicized, *i.e.*, Fenton was not sure of it) by Cadwgan ap Gruffudd. Another donation lower down in the same list, of lands somewhere in West Wales, is that by Maelgwn Fychan, son of 'Maelgwn magnus', of half the land called *Merthir Kinlas*. This Maelgwn (who was living in 1246) can hardly have owned lands at Coed *Canlas* (if this name stands for Coed *Cynlas*; see note 3 on p. 338, above) in Pembrokeshire. Possibly the parish of *Merthyr*, a little W. of Carmarthen, is meant; for the attribution of this church to a *Merthyr Enfail* by Rice Rees in his *Welsh Saints*, pp. 152, 331, seems to be without real authority, and to be ultimately due to a copyist's mistake in the *Cognacio de Brychan*, preserved in Cott., Vesp. A. xiv, where (fo. 11[a]) *euineil* is written by mistake for *tutuul*, *i.e.*, St. Tudful, who was martyred at Merthyr *Tydvil*. The old name of Llangeler, in Emlyn uch Cuch, Carmarthenshire, was Merthyr *Celer* or *Geler* (see *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 272); can *Kinlas* be a mistake for *Keler?* Maelgwn ap Maelgwn ap Rhys died in 1257.

[4] A mistake for *Meurick*. Meurig ap Adda is meant.

[5] Nantmelan Church (Llanfihangel Nantmelan) is three miles south-west of the town of New Radnor. In the *Knights Hospitallers in England*, p. 35, it is spoken of as 'ecclesia *Lanelan*, cum redditu molendini et fraria Breconie', and in the *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 388, as 'Ecclesia de Nantmelyn cum fraternitate Brechon'.' It is called 'Llanmyhangell *Llan* Melan', *ib.*, iv, 405; see Note C on p. 347, above.

[6] *Ecclesiam Sancti Meugan*, Fenton. Llanvigan or Llanfeugan Church, in Pencelley hundred, about a mile from the site of Pencelli Castle, and four or five miles south-east of the town of Brecon.

†Willielmus Mareſcallus Comes Pembrochiæ Eccleſiam de Caſtelan Emlyn[1] cum 180 acris terræ Ibidem,[2] et in Eſchirmanhir./[3]

Johannes de Brewose dedit Eccleſiam S^ti^ Ylarti,[4] vanck[5] cum terris vocatis Wilwood et Brolackſland.[6]

Robertus de Penrys Eccleſiam de Penrys.[7]

Joannes Blankaigell[8] Eccleſiam de Penmayn[7].

---

[1] In the *Valor*, iv, 388, this is called *Capella* de Castellan ; but it is called 'ecclesia' in *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 272[a]. (See note 2 on p. 213, and p. 312, above.) The word 'in' should precede 'Emlyn'.

[2] Fenton has instead of *cum—ibidem:* 'et totam terram de Castellan Emelin.' In the *Valor* list (iv, 388) the *manor* of Castellan with its members (as well as its church) is given as belonging to Slebech. Fenton's text had previously mentioned a gift of the church and twenty acres adjoining it by Jordan de *Cantiton*, confirmed by William Fitzgerald.

[3] Fenton has *et Eschurmânhi.* Esgair Maenhir (?) has not been identified. A *Nant Hir* forms one of the uppermost tributaries of the Cych, a mile or two from the Pembrokeshire border ; lower down the Cych, in the parish of Cilrhedyn, is a Capel Efan or 'St. John's Chapel'.

[4] *Yltinti* (a mistake for *Yltuiti*), Fenton, p. 65, where the church is said to be in Gower. Ilston in West Gower (a contraction of *Iltwitston*, and called in Welsh Llanilltyd) is meant ; the church of Llanrhidian (on which see note 1 on p. 357, above) is also said to be dedicated to St. Illtyd, and so is that of Oxwich. The 14th-century forms, *Lanyltwyt*, *Laniltwyt*, will be found in the *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 319, 325, 330-1. It is the last syllable of this form which has produced the form *Llantwit*, by which the three Glamorganshire parishes of Llanilltyd are known in English, and also Llantwyd (*Valor Eccl.*, iv, 399), now Anglicised *Llan-tood*, in Kemes (is this last the *Langetot* church of the *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 272?) ; Ilston is called *Iltwiteston* in *Inq. p. m.*, 13 Edw. II, No. 32 (*Cal.*, i, 294).

[5] What this stands for is not clear ; query, *vna?*

[6] *Totam terram illam quæ vocatur Mallewoed et Borlakestand*, Fenton, p. 65. The manor of *Millwood* (alias St. John's) includes part of the north end of the town of Swansea ; see note 3 on p. 356, above, *Survey of Gower*, p. 165, and *Arch. Camb.*, V, x, 300. Fenton also has (p. 65) 'Ex dono Roberti Bured totam terram suam in *Burlake*' (but perhaps, from the context, this is rather a place near Carmarthen). Is *Borlakes*land represented by *Cwm Bwrla* (on the border of the parish of St. John's), a little north-west, and practically a suburb, of Swansea? There is also a *Moorlakes* Wood near Ilston Church, and a *Barland* in Bishopston (*Arch. Camb.*, V, x, 12), in West Gower. In Fenton (p. 64) we find grants of two burgages and twelve acres of land 'in villa de Sweynsea' (which did *not* include St. John's) ; and in the *Knights Hospitallers in England* we find mentioned, among the possessions of Slebech (p. 35), 'apud *Swenesch* una capella affirmata', which is conjectured to be at Swansea.

[7] Penrice and Penmaen Churches are both near Oxwich Bay, in West Gower. Penmaen parish, the church of which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, adjoins Ilston. Fenton has 'St. Andrew's church of Penrice', but Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 338) ascribes Penrice church to St. Mary. See note 5 on p. 356, above.

[8] Fenton spells this name *Blaen Magnel*, but italicizes it, to show his

Raimundus filius Martini[1] Eccleſiam de Marthirlwy[2] et 2. Carucatas terræ.

Reſus filius Griffini Eccleſiam de Lancefret[3] cum tota terra pertinenti eidem villæ.

Joannes Lecard[4] dedit aduocationem Eccleſiæ S^ti^ Egidij de Lelardſton[4] cum capella de Lantveys.[4] 1330./

[In the MS. the following document (consisting of extracts and notes from a charter printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. 1825, iv, 130) is appended to No. VII, and is written in a similar hand (the marginal note is also in the same hand):

'S^ti^ Dogmaelis Abbatiæ Thuron.

*Ex confirmatione Anno Quinto Edwardi Tertij. Regis Angliæ.*[6]

In nomine S^tæ^ et indiuiduæ Trinitatis. Ego Henricus[5] Rex Angliæ et dux

---

doubts. Mr. G. T. Clark, in *Arch. Camb.*, V, x, 303, speaks of one Thain *Blantagmel* as the donor of lands in Penmaen to Neath Abbey. A grant by John *Bloucaynel* of lands, etc., in Penmaen will be found printed in Mr. Clark's *Cartæ, etc., de Glamorgan*, i, pp. 256-7, ii, pp. 90-1; and the name is spelt *Blancagnel*, *ib.*, iii, 180.

[1] Fenton here gives '100 acres of land in *Benegerduna*' as his gift, and ascribes the gift of *Martletwye* church (no land is mentioned with it) to John son of Raymond.

[2] Read *Marthirtwy;* Marteltwy is meant. See note 1 on p. 294, and note 4 on p. 354, above.

[3] Llansantffraid in Cardiganshire, on the coast, eleven miles south-south-west of Aberystwyth. In Fenton, p. 65, the place is properly called *Lansanfreyt*, and placed in Cardiganshire. See notes 2 and 4 on p. 359, above.

[4] Mistakes for *Letard*, *Letardston*, and *Lantveyr*. Letterston (in Welsh *Treletert*), dedicated to St. Giles, with its chapelry of Llanfair Nant y Gôf, is meant. A grant of the same places has been mentioned before (see note 1 on p. 353, above). This parish of Llanfair included, according to George Owen, the important manor of Cefn Llmywydd, held, in conjunction with the adjacent one of Little Newcastle, by the Lords of Kemes. See § 6 of the *Lordes of Kemes*, printed in this Appendix, below.

The donor is mentioned in the *Black Book of St. David's*, an extent of 1326. See Note D on pp. 347-8, above. The parish of Llanfair is partly in Kemes, partly in Dewisland (p. 49, above). This entry is not in Fenton's list, which is a Confirmation to Slebech by Anselm, Bishop of St. David's, in 1230-1, a century before the date of this donation of Letterston.

[5] Henry I. He married his second wife, Adelais, in 1121.

[6] The reference given by Dugdale is 'Cart. 5 E. III, n. 80, m(embrana) 30, per Inspex(imus)'. There are included in the grant: (1) 'the old church of St. Dogmell's', with its adjacent lands; (2) a large tract in the neighbourhood, bounded by the Breuan (cf. note 4 on p. 354, above), the Teivi estuary, and other limits, amongst them a stream that bounded the manor of *Landbloden* (by which Llanglydwen seems meant); (3) lands in the mountains of *Breselech* (stated to be included in No. 2) (situated in the *Preselley* Hills; see note 1 on p. 103, above, and) lying in the fork between the stream called *Combkaro* (now Cwm Garw, or perhaps Cwm Cerwyn?) and the *Cledi* (this grant appears to include Mynachlog Ddu, which elsewhere, under the translated alias of *Nigra Grangia*, is described as a member of St. Dogmell's—see *op. cit.*, pp. 130, 132, *Tax. Eccl.*, pp. 272-3,

Normanniæ pro remiſſione[1] animæ meæ et prædeceſſorum meorum conceſſi Monachis de Thuron[2], vxore meâ Adelude[3] concedente quæcunq*ue* Robertus Martini filius eiuſdem[4] Monachis vel dedit, vel daturus eſt &c. Matildis vxor dicti Roberti[5]. Landodog[6] Eccleſia in prouincia Kaimes[7] iuxta ripam fluminis Theui[8]. ffulchardus primus Abbas ibidem. Data quartis Idibus Septembris. eſt Carta dicti Roberti. his Teſtibus.

Barnardus Episcopus S^ti David.[9]
W . . . .[10] Abbas Thuronenſis.
R . . . .[11] filius G[12]
Humfredus Godfredi[13] filius.
Stephanus Dapifer Regis.
Alueredus de Bennevilla.'[14]

---

276, and the *Highe Fee*, etc., *of Kemes*, printed in this Appendix; (4) Caldey Island; (5) the manor of Rattery, near Totnes in S. Devon. The above grant No. 3 does not include the lands of the Abbey at *Menyth Tergh* (see p. 106, above; now called *Foel Dyrch*), on the other side of the Eastern Cleddau, which is named in the *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 399, and mis-spelt *Menethir* in the *Taxatio*, p. 276, where it, *Nigra Grangia*, and *Cru*[*c*?] *Griffit* are described as the members of St. Dogmell's.

[1] *Redemptione*, Dugdale.

[2] *Thyron*, D. Thiron-Gardais, in the department of Eure-et-Loir. See the note on the order of Thiron in the *Catalogue of the Lordes of Kemes*, printed in this Appendix, below.

[3] *Adelide etiam*, D.

[4] *Eisdem*, D.

[5] This sentence is a note, not an extract, from the charter.

[6] Llandudoch, the Welsh name of St. Dogmell's parish.

[7] For other curious spellings of *Kemes* see note 1 on p. viii of the Preface to this work. Dugdale here reads *Kames*.

[8] The Teivi. What follows are notes on, not extracts from, the Charter (as given in Dugdale).

[9] Bishop, 1115 to 1147.

[10] Willielmus.

[11] Ricardus.

[12] So also Dugdale.

[13] *Gosmero* (*sic*), Dugdale.

[14] Perhaps the *n* here should be a *u*, and Bayvill (in Kemes) is meant. George Owen says in his Rental of his own property (*Vairdre Book*, fo. 253[a]): 'The said manor being callid Bayvill was at the furst called by the name of Benvill [altered in a later ink to 'Be*v*vill', the first *v* being meant to represent a *u* in sound] which is a Frenche name and as muche to saye the faire towne, etc.' *Beuvill* seems thus to have been miscopied *Benvill*, just as *Graua* Matildis (Moylgrove; see note 1 on p. 288, above, and *Baronia*, pp. 60-1) was miscopied *Grana* Matildis. But 'fair town' would in French be *Belle-ville*, not *Beau-ville*. The adjective is capriciously treated in English place-names, Beaulieu (in the New Forest) being pronounced *Bewley*, Beauchamp *Beecham*, Belvoir *Beever*, etc. In *Beaumaris* (=='*Beau Marais*') the local pronunciation of the *beau-* is much like the English 'blue', and the literary Welsh spelling is *Biw*. Similarly, the local or colloquial pronunciation of *Beaufort* in Monmouthshire is *Bluefort*.

Dugdale's text here reads: 'Stephano dapifero, Rich. Alveredo de Benne-

At the bottom of fo. 42[b] George Owen has written: 'Receuid from Mr Will*ia*m Camden al*ia*s clarenceaux king at armes 25 maij 1606. apud Lond'. George Owen has endorsed the whole document (fo. 43[b]) 'Landes in Wales geven to the templers or knght*es* of St Johnes'; and he has written below this the memorandum: 'leue this at henllys no 1606' (*no* = November).

The short pedigree of the Martins and Audleys found in the *Vairdre Book*, fo. 73[a], and printed in this Appendix, below, is in exactly the same hand as the above-printed St. Dogmell's charter, and was received by George Owen from Camden on March 8, 1605.]

---

villa.' Perhaps the last word is for *Bendevilla:* Radulphus de Bendevill or Bendevilla, sheriff of Pembroke, is mentioned in Gerald's *Works*, Rolls ed., iii, 214, 227.

## VIII.

## THE PEMBROKESHIRE PLOUGHLAND.

A gueſſe[1] what Reſons the ancient*es* hadd to lymytt 64 acres to make a plowland in Pembrokeſhire and how much of the ſame may yerely be ſowid w^th^ Corne by the Continuall labor of on plow and how much maye be Imployed for cow paſture and for ſhepe yerely what quantitye of Corne he maye yerely ſow and how muche he is like to Repe[2] thereby what nomber of people he maye maynteyne vpon the ſame and what nomber of kyne ſhepe and other Cattell he maye kepe vpon the land Fo. 119a.

The plowland in Pembrokeſhire now dothe and of Ancient tyme hath conſiſted of 64 acres of that Contrey meſure vz'd 8 oxlandes ech oxland of 8 acres w^ch^ quantitye of land was thought ſufficient and a fitt porcion for a plowes worke or labor in the yere and to be ſufficient Imployment for a houſhold of people and to kepe[3] ſuch convenient nomber of Cattell as ſhould be neceſſarie to beſtow their Labowre about the manuring thereof and to haue thereby ſufficient mainteynaunce of meate drinke and app*ar*ell to mainteyn the houſhold[4] by the ſame w^ch^ as it ſemethe they grondid vpon the reſons folowing

firſt they allowid for plowing ſeaſon vij monethes and ahalfe beginning at Michelmas when wheat ſowing cometh[5] In and end at middmaye when Barly ſowing endeth in all w^ch^ tyme there is nombrid 227 dayes

| | | dayes |
|---|---|---|
| Whereof they did allow theſe dayes to be deducted for the plow to reſt vz'd | 3 wekes for Chriſtmas and eſter . . . . . | 2i |
| | ſondayes in that ſpace . . . . . | 24 |
| | holydyes in that ſpace of all ſortes that plow men obſerve in theſe p*ar*tes . . . . . | i6 |
| | dayes of hinderaunce by wether i daye a weeke 34 if more be, lett him recou*er* it by ſetting ij plowes for ſom ſpace | 34 |
| | Suma 95 | |
| w^ch^ being deductid out of 227 there Remayneth of plowing dayes in the ſeaſon . . . . . | | i32 |

---

[1] This is the document referred to in note 2 on p. 136, above, as extracted from the *Vairdre Book* and printed in *Camb. Reg.*, ii, 149-51. The reproduction there is not accurate or quite complete.

[2] This word was first written *Ripe*, and the *i* afterwards clumsily altered.

[3] The words 'to kepe' are inserted later, 'for the' having been also struck out before 'Imployment'.

[4] The words from 'to' to 'houshold' are a later substitution for 'for them', struck out.

[5] First written 'come'.

for wch if you acompt aſtang[1] for euery dayes plowing wch a plowe maye do wth eaſe yt amounteth to 33 acres of lande
and yett will a plow after Candellmas plow euery daye halfe an acre but the over plus of this hadd neede also[2] be allowid for the lett and hinderance of the plow
wch i32 dayes of plowing Lett them be thus devided for the ſeuerall ſortes of grayne sowid in that Contrey vz'd for

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheate 4 acres wch is | . . . . . | 16 yokinges |
| Barly 4 acres wch muſt be 3 tymes plowid | . . . | 48 yokinges |
| Otes i5 acres | . . . . . | 60 yokinges |
| peaſe, pulſe, turnepes etc. | ij acres . . . . . | 8 yokinges |

Fo. 119b. †ſo that by this acompt he is allowid to ſow yerely xxv acres of land wherein he ſhall ſpend his i32 yokinges or plowing dayes and so

Remayneth towardes the feedinge of his milſh kine ſhepe horſes oxen and other Cattell[3] . xxxvij acres wch will feede ſ of Cattell as folowethe

yt was alſo deemed[4] that a plowe land of midling or of the Indifferent land of that Contrey would meyntein x milſh kine and C ſhepe wch is neceſſarye to muck and dong the land yerely and to mainteyne the houſhold and that an acre of the midling grond would ſomer a Cow ſo x acres would ſomer[5] the x kine but if it be good and principall[6] grond leſſe will p*er*forme it, if badd more is requiſit
and the reſidue being xxvij acres would feede the ioo ſhepe and yeld Cattell wch ioo ſhepe whereof allowe 5 milſh[5] ewes for euery cow vz'd 50 and the x kine wth their offpring vz'd circa i5 yong beſtes 4 oxen and 4 horſes vz'd in toto 38 beſtes would be ſufficient vpon the land to finde the people labor all the yere wth[7] ſufficient meate drinke and apparell and make ſufficient Amemdent[8] for the land

He maye ſow of Corne[9] vpon the quantytye of the Land aforeſaid

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | . 4 bz[10] | of Card'[11] meſure |
| Barly | . 10 bz | |
| Otes | . 18 bz | |
| Peaſe | . di[12] bz | |

and ſo he maye reape Comunibus Annis betweene the third and the fourth fold of[13] encreſe

---

[1] See note 3 on p. 133, above.

[2] This word inserted later by the author.

[3] In the left margin of this paragraph the author has written 'p*er*vſe and cast this better'. He refers no doubt to the copy of this document which he intended to make for his MS. book, 'Pembrock and Kemes' (see note 9 on next page).

[4] Substituted for a prior 'deuided'.

[5] Inserted later by the author.

[6] Of the best quality.

[7] This word is substituted for a prior 'and them ſelfes'.

[8] *Sic* MS. (for 'amendment').

[9] This word is a later addition by the author.

[10] Bushels.

[11] Cardigan. See p. 137, above.

[12] *Dimidium*.

[13] Substituted for a prior *and*.

Thereof allow him $\frac{i}{4}$ p*ar*te for ſeede

To ſpend in his houſe half the Corne vz'd of { wheat . . vj bz; Barly . . i5 bz; pilcorne[1] . . 9 bz; peſe . . i bz di } wch will well maynteyne io or i2 people[2]

and ſo will remayne for the Huſbandman to fell $\frac{1}{4}$ part vz'd . . . . . { wheat . . 2 bz; barly . . 5 bz; pilcorne . 3 bz }

beſide he maye ſell ſome { wethers; wooll; buttur; cheſe; calves; pigg*es*; pultry } beſide many other thing*es* wch a good huſbande maye raiſe out of his huſbandry to ſell over and beſide the finding of his houſe[3]

†This plow land in the welſhe Contrey being the Bareneſt and worſt[4] p*ar*te of the ſhere was in old tyme rentid about xx$^{s}$[5] a yere and in the Engliſh p*ar*te being the beſt land about xxvj$^{s}$ 8$^{d}$[6] Fo. 120a.

Memorandum that the batt or poole[7] in kemes and the other welſhe p*ar*te of the ſhere is xij foote and in Caſtellm*ar*tyne but ix foote ſo that the plow land of Caſtell m*ar*tyn being 64 acres is but 48[8] acres of kemes meſure[9]

---

[1] Used here for oats, but more properly meaning oats with the husk taken off (for 'pilled' see *Genesis*, xxx, 37). The words *pilcorn barlys* and *pilcorn ceirch* are used of the pilcorn of barley and oats respectively in the Welsh parts of Pembrokeshire. In the English parts the more usual word is *girts* (grits). In a grant to Sir John Perrott by Queen Elizabeth (in '22 Pars Patentium, 32 Eliz., Skin 13') of certain lands in Pembrokeshire, etc., in 1589, 'avenæ', 'otemeale', and 'pılcorne' occur, describing oats threshed, ground, and pilled. In Sir Thos. Phillipps' *Names of Places in Parishes, co. Pembroke*, p. 5, mention is made of a Tyddyn *Pilcorn* in the parish of Cilrhedyn. There is also a Pılcornswell a little N. of Llawhaden village; also a Ffôs y Pilcorn on the road between Llanddeiniol and Llanrhystyd, N. Cardiganshire.

[2] Here the author has added, but struck out: 'vz iij bz carde & j pek for eu*er*y p*er*ſon'. *Carde* = Cardigan; see note 11 on p. 366, above.

[3] This paragraph is a later addition by the author.

[4] This word was first written 'woſt' or 'waſt' (= waste), and corrected into 'worſt'.

[5] Corrected by the author from x$^{s}$. [6] Corrected by the author from xv$^{s}$.

[7] Pole; see p. 135, above.

[8] This figure has been added in a space previously left blank by the author.

[9] This document is endorsed by the author (fo. 120b): 'the Reſon why the plow Land of Penbrockſhere was compoſid of 64 acres.' Below this endorsement he has written later: 'ſcribe in libro Penbrok & kemes'; but the document is not to be found in his MS. so entitled. The author's table of contents at the beginning of that MS. is, however, unfinished, and only comprises the first 32 of the 38 written folios of which the MS. consists (there are also eight blank folios at the beginning of the MS. after the title-page, and four at the end). Nor has the author numbered any of the folios after fo. 30; so probably he intended to add further to the contents of the MS.

## IX.

## NORTH PEMBROKESHIRE LAND MEASURES.

Fo. 154a. To knowe the quantytye of the acres in all places in this ſurvey and ſo forward to a knightfee[1]

In meſuringe of lande

- in Kemes and Castlebigh — xii — foote
- in Woodſtock, Ambleſton, Renaſton — xi — foote

foote make: a polle; a yardlande; a ſtang; an acre

- Length — ii — Polles
- Bredth — ii — Polles
- xl — yardlands
- iiij — ſtanges

- in Woodſtocke, Ambleſton, Renaſton — viij — A cres
- in Kemes and Caſtlebigh — x — A cres
- in Kemes and Caſtlebigh — xii — Oxlands

A cres make: an oxlande; a plowlande; a knightfee

- x . . plowlands

---

[1] This table (printed, but not quite accurately, with the *Baronia*, p. 46) now forms the conclusion of the author's 'Survoye of Sr John Parratts Lands on his attayntyre [=attainder] of his lands in Kemes and ſome other p*ar*tes' (fo. 137b), and is alluded to in note 2 on p. 136, above.

This Survey, in so far as it is preserved (for the beginning of the list of lands, which ought immediately to precede fo. 138, is wanting), comprises lands in the parishes of Newport (fo. 138; the commencement of the survey of Newport is lost, and its conclusion is also imperfect, owing to one corner of fo. 138 being torn away), Dynas, Llanychlloidog, Llanllawarn (Llanllawer; see note 9 on p. 288, above), Llanychaeth (Llan-y-chaer; see note 3 on p. 313, and pp. 321-2 [notes], above), Meliney, and the Manors of Castelbigh, Woodstock and Ambleston, and Renaston, and occupies fos. 136-154 of the *Vairdre Book*. To judge from the endorsement on fo. 137b, quoted above, fos. 136-7 are misbound, and should immediately follow fo. 154. Fos. 136-137a contain 'A speciall memorandum tochinge the tenauntes at wyll and theyre repaire and other thinges servinge for the whole Survey.'

George Owen was one of the Commissioners employed in the valuation and sale of the goods and chattels of Sir J. Perrot in Pembrokeshire, as appears from the 'Remembrance' of those Commissioners found in Lansdowne MS.

In { Woodſtock / Ambleſton & / Renaſton } I cann finde no certeintye of any } knightfee

---

lxxii, fo. 63 ; the others there named being the Auditor (Mr. Thos. Hanbury) and Messrs. Walter Vaughan, (Alban) Stepneth, (Edward) Donne Lee (of Kidwelly), (Thomas) Revell, and (Richard) Grafton, besides the Receiver (Mr. Robert Davye). George Owen, Mr. Donne Lee, and Mr. Revell, were especially told off to 'revewe and revalue all horses and cattle'. Afterwards, when the Receiver was at Haverfordwest with Messrs. Grafton, Owen, and Stepneth, it was agreed that they should 'sell certaine Butter and Cheese coming of a deyrie at Aylardes hill [called in the Inquisition quoted in *Perrot Notes*, p. 184, 'Ayard hill' or 'Eylardes hill', and described as parcel of the Manor of 'Lewelston', *i.e.*, Loveston ; see p. 334, above] and viii verie olde kyne like to perish parcell of that deyrie : Also certaine wett Wooll had in the Ilandes [Skokholm and Scalmey, which had belonged to Sir J. Perrott]; and certaine Butter and Cheese coming of a deyrie at ffolkeston [Falkeston in the parish of Roch], All which was painefullie and honestlie performed by the said George Owen, and Albane Stepneth as maie appere in writing under their handes' (this 'writing' is not found in the MS.). From *Perrot Notes*, pp. 54-5, it appears that an inquisition was held at Haverford Castle on Sept. 26, 1592, before the above-named Commissioners (with the omission of Messrs. Lee and Vaughan) to enquire into the possessions of Sir John Perrott. It must have been in connection with this Commission that George Owen drew out the elaborate report of Sir J. Perrott's lands in and adjoining Kemes, of which a part remains in the *Vairdre Book*. It seems also likely that he had at least a share in preparing the less detailed and more general Extent of Sir Perrott's lands, etc., in Wales, found in the above-cited Lansdowne MS., fos. 33-46, and other accounts of his lands, debts, etc., in the same volume (fos. 70-1, 74-80). Some of these documents (*e.g.*, fos. 70-1 and 74) the writer believes to be in George Owen's own hand. From the long list of Pembrokeshire gentry harassed, etc. (some of them, including Richard Rate, Bishop of St. David's, to death), and damnified by Sir J. Perrott's litigious vexations, preserved in the same MS., fo. 4 (which also looks like George Owen's work), it appears that he had been a loser of £200, and Mr. Albane Stepneth of £400, through Sir J. Perrott. This no doubt greatly enhanced the vigour of both these Commissioners' operations upon Sir J. Perrott's lands, goods, and chattels.

## X.

# GEORGE OWEN'S SEARCHES IN LONDON.

XXIX° MAIJ 1589 · THE FIRST DAYE OF TRYNYTYE TERME.[1]

Fo. 37a. I ſerched in the exchequer the booke of Domedſdaye[2] wch Remayneth wth mr agar & mr fentoñ in the tellers[3] office for the Lordſhipp of Kemes & for the name of m*ar*tyn but I cowld finde no mention thereof the boke ys very ancient & hard to be redd & whoso findethe any thinge muſt paye for the copie of eu*er*y lyne iiijd for yt muſt be exemplifyed[4] in the ſelfe ſame Correcters[5] as yt ys wrytten in the booke wch is ſtrange and hard for any man to Rede alſo the ſerche is vjs viijd whether yow finde or not

I alſo ſerched the roles of Quo waranto for hereford ſhere in Edward the firſt tyme where I cowld not finde anything for wch I paid viijs but I haue libertye to ſerche there all this terme /

*erche there* thei haue alſo certen rowles called Ragman Rowles[6] wherein ys conteyned many libertyes /

Mr fenton towld me for certenty that wthin theſe viij dayes he hadd found ſomthing toching the name of Kemes or Kemes hed[7] or bothe & yf I wowld com on ſondaye next in the afternoone to his howſe by hide p*ar*ke called knight*es* bridge I ſhold ſee yt

---

[1] This is endorsed (*Vairdre Book*, fo. 38b):

'1589

'ſerches in the Exchequer & the welſhe booke of the Coort of wardes.'

There is also a later endorsement (probably not by the author): 'Pembrſh & Kemes.' The document is not copied into the author's MS. *Pembrock and Kemes;* but there is more than one indication that he never completed that MS. See note 9 on p. 367, above.

[2] Perhaps *Domeesdaye* is to be read.

[3] After this word 'side' is struck out. See note 1 on p. 315, above.

[4] An exemplification is a certified transcript.

[5] *Sic* MS.; doubtless a mistake for 'correctnes'.

[6] The Ragman Rolls contained the instruments of homage and fealty sworn by the Scotch barons and clergy to Edward I in 1296. They were published by the Bannatyne Club, 1834 (No. 48). The author's searches seem to have been somewhat too liberal.

[7] Pen Kemes (= 'Kemes Head') is the extreme N.W. headland of Kemes, guarding the entrance of the estuary of the Teivi (see the Map at the beginning of this work). On some Ordnance Maps it is called 'Cardigan Head', on some 'Pen Cemmaes'. Pen Kemes is mentioned in the Delimitation of Kemes occurring at fo. 6 of the MS. *Pembrock and Kemes*, and printed later in this work; and also in the late *rédaction* of the same document printed with the *Baronia*, p. 134, from another MS. at Bronwydd.

alſo M^r ſtrangmañ towld me that that very m*or*ninge ſerching the Redd booke in M^r ſaluweyes cuſtodye of thexchequere he found ſomthing toching Kemes as he thought y^t[1] yt was abarony / ſerche for yt *ſerche this*

there is iij bookes in the exchequer called domſdaye[2] whereof (*sic*) ij ar for all the ſheeres of englande & the third but for certen ſheres · there ar ſomthinge of diu*er*ſe Lordſhipps in the m*ar*ches in the ſaid booke of domſday as of harding caſtell & Ruthland[3] / w^ch I ſawe · alſo m^r fenton told me that he hadd muche for the Lordſhipp of gower & all the Land*es* thereof and towld me that he knew yt was beauchamps lande[4] / *harding & Ruthland* *gower*

alſo after I hadd ſerched thei towld me & ſhewed me diu*er*ſe Rcord*es*[5] p*ar*ticular for wales[6] & hadd a grete canvas bagg full of Record*es* for ſouth wales wherein were bundells Indorſedd com' penbr' / cardigan Carm*ar*dyn / w^ch I am p*ro*miſed to haue the p*er*vſall of. *Record(es) for wales tantu(m)*

†vltimo maij 1589 Fo. 37b.

the ſaid daye I ſawe the Booke in the Coorte of wardes[7] of the welſhe tenures in the w^ch there ys nothinge but of northwales y^t[8] ys a very faire booke in p*ar*chm^t an extent of the p*r*incipaly[9] of north wales and the byſhoprik of bangor & certen Religiouſe houſes, but there ys nothing for ſouth wales w^thin the booke / there ys the extent of the manor of Kemes wherein the rent and diu*er*ſe other thing*es* ar and yt ys long · alſo there ys the extent of villa Novo burgo / a very long extent[10] theſe ij ar in Anglesey[11] *the welſhe booke in the coorte of ward(es)*

---

[1] *I.e.*, that.

[2] The Exchequer Domesday consisted of two volumes, the first giving the survey of thirty-one counties, and the second in a larger form East Anglia. The Exon Domesday gives the five western counties. Domesday includes the hundreds of Atiscross and Exestan, now forming parts of Flintshire and Denbighshire, in Cheshire, and often refers to the Welsh Marches. (See Sir H. Ellis's *Introduction to Domesday Book*, i, 37, and Archdeacon Thomas' *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, 1874, pp. 29-31.)

[3] Hawarden and Rhuddlan in Flintshire, called in *Domesday* Haordine (fo. 268[b]) and Roelent (fo. 269[a]).

[4] The lordship of Gower and Kilvey (called in 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 26, s. 12, Gowerkylvey) formed no part of the lordship of Glamorgan, which was held by the Beauchamps, Earls of Worcester and Warwick, in the 15th century, until it passed to Richard Neville the King-maker. Kilvey lies to the E. of Swansea, between the river Tawe and Pwll Cynan, and answers roughly to the parish of Llansamlet. (See note 1 on pp. 200, 202, 208, 216, above, and p. 390, note 37, below.)

[5] *Sic* MS. [6] *I.e.*, for Wales *alone*.

[7] The Court of Wards was founded in 1541 to maintain the king's rights to the custody of the heirs of his tenants *in capite* who were infants or idiots. It became an instrument of great oppression under the Stuarts, and was abolished by 12 Car. II, cap. 24.

[8] *I.e.*, *that*, in the sense of 'which'. [9] *Sic* MS.

[10] Valuation. The modern Writ of Extent directs the sheriff to appraise at their full value the lands and goods of a debtor to the Crown.

[11] For this 'manerium de Kemmeys' see the *Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 56-66. *Cemais* (now usually mis-spelt *Cemaes*) is a township and small seaport in the parish of Llanbadrig, in the N.W. of Anglesey, about five miles W. of Amlwch. It is situated at the mouth of the little river Gwygr or Wygr, and is the Porth

theer[1] in the ſame book the extent of Carn*ar*vonſhere & Angleſſey but I remember not m*er*ionethſhere / there ys alſo certen ancient deedes and Chartors in the ſame and ſom owld ſtatut*es* as the ſtatut*es* of Rutheland[2] and others for Wales and certen cuſtoms of northwales /

*Mr. Saloweyes Redd booke*

Alſo that daye I hadd som p*er*vſall of the Redd booke[3] in m[r] ſaloweyes office

---

Wygyr named as one of the extreme points of Wales (the other being Porth Ysgewin or Porth Ysgewydd, now Portskewet, in Gwent Iscoed, now in Monmouthshire) by Gerald in his *Description of Wales*, i, 1 (*Works*, vi, 165, where *Wygyr* is curiously spelt *Yoiger*, a scribal mistake, doubtless, for *Woiger*). Porth Ysgewin is alluded to as one of the extreme points of Wales in *Myv. Arch.*, i, 190[a], 308[b], and Porth Wygyr is mentioned *ib.*, 194[b]. The latter is also called *Porth Gemais*, *ib.*, 195[a], where the opposing extreme point named is Penwith, *i.e.*, the Land's End, in Cornwall ('Rhwng *Penwaedd* barth a *Phorth Gemais*'). In Skene's *Four Books*, ii, 206, *Porth Wygyr y' Môn* is contrasted as an extreme point with 'the ford on Taradyr', by which a stream of that name joining the Wye at a place once called Aber Taradr, a few miles below Hereford, is meant; Aber Taradr is alluded to as an extreme point, *ib.*, p. 21, and was the extreme N.E. point of the old district of Erging (Archenfield) and the pre-Norman diocese of Llandaff, as may be seen from the *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 43, 134-5, etc. (see the Index to that work). This is a point much further east than the *Ridhelic* (*Rhyd Helyg*) or 'Willow Ford' which Gerald, *loc. cit.*, gives as the extremity of Wales opposite St. David's, and which is not, as wrongly supposed by Sir R. C. Hoare (*Giraldus*, ii, 255, who has been copied by later editors; he also calls Porth Wygyr 'Port *Gordber*', after the corrupt text of Camden), Walford near Ross, but (as ascertained by Canon Bevan) a ford now called 'The Helyg Ford' on the Wye by Llanigon, a little above Hay. Rhyd Helyg is alluded to in Welsh poetry as one of the extreme points (the southerly one) both of the cantred of Elfael (Elvel) and of Powys in its oldest and widest extent :

('O Garn Gynnull ar Gonwy
Hyd i *Ryd Helyg* ar Wy').

Newborough (variously called in Welsh *Niwbwrch*, *Rhos Fair*, *Rhos Hir*, *Rhos Fyr*, and *Rhosyr;* see *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 172, text and note) is in the extreme southern corner of Anglesey, nearly opposite Carnarvon. For 'Rosfaire' and 'Novum Burgum' see the *Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 83-9, and elsewhere.—E. P.

[1] The last two letters of this word are uncertain. 'There is' is presumably meant.

[2] Rhuddlan; see note 3 on last page. For the Statute, see note 3 on p. 181, above.

[3] The original entries in the Red Book of the Exchequer, *Liber Rubeus Scaccarii*, date from 15th Henry III to Richard II. For a note of its varied contents see Ewald's *Our Public Records*, p. 47, and Hunter's *Report of the Record Commission*, 1837. It is now in course of publication in the Rolls Series under the editorship of Mr. Hubert Hall. In the tract on the old Cantreds of Wales, ultimately copied from an original which must have been written, according to the editor, as early as *circ.* 1150 (MS., fo. 322[d], Rolls edition, pp. 761-2), we find the following list of the Cantreds of Dyfed (Dyfed,

wherein ar many thinges of very ancient tyme there is diuerſe charters from the pope & king[1] & diuerſe tenures & diuerſe knightes fees & many other thinges but I cowld as yett find nothing toching kemes but I ſawe there of gower abergeveny and brechnok that thei were honors[2] &c /

---

however, is not mentioned there *by name*): 'Cantrewartha, 1 [cantred]; et in ea est Kæmerdin [*sic*] et Talechar. Penbroc, 1. Ros, 1. Deugledhif, 1. Hevelfrey, 1. Pebdicauc [*sic*], 1. *Camois*, 1. Emelin, 1.' [Efelfre was a commot of Cantref Gwarthaf, not a cantred.] From this it will be seen that there is 'something touching Kemes' in the *Red Book*. For the Seven Hundreds of Dyfed see note 2 on p. 45, above, and cf. pp. 46-9, 165-6, note 2 on p. 199, and note 4 on p. 257, above.

Mr. Hubert Hall informs the writer that the entries seen by George Owen were evidently those which occur in the Inquisitions made in 1210-12, which are found in the *Red Book* only.

[1] Perhaps we should read 'popes and kinges.

[2] An honour was the seigniory of an earl or other great baron. Madox, *Baronia Anglica*, p. 63, speaks of the 'Honor of Pembroc'. Cf. note 16 to this Collection, and note 10 on p. 393, below, and the top of p. 345, above.

## XI (i).

## HOW THE COUNTIES OF PEMBROKE AND CARMARTHEN WERE MADE UP.[1]

OULD PEMBROKSHIRE

*Antiquis comitatus Pembrooke*

Pembroke Baronia
Caſtell m*ar*tyn
Saint flarence[2]
Tenby cu*m* comota coed traeth[3]
Kilgarran ij comota[4]
Narberth baronia
Hau*er*ford weſt baronia[5]
Wallwinſcaſtle baronia[6]
Roche Baronia[6] .
Carew baronia
Dungledy baronia[7]
Kemes baronia[8]
Maner beere
Penaley
Stackpull & boſherſton
Nangle[9]
Coſeſton
Talbeny
Oſterlow[10]

*there was added by the Statuyte of 27 H:* 8[11]

Dewiſland
Lawhaden[12]
Landowror[31]
ſlebech
Roſem*ar*kett
Caſtellan[13]
Lawgharne[14]
Llanſtiphan and by 34 H: 8[15] there was taken away laugharne, llanſtiphan & oſterlow & the towne of Hau*er*ford west[16]

co*m*es Pembroke } 3 in dom*in*ico
h*ab*uit 8 Barones[17] } 5 in ſ*er*vicio

OULD CARMARTHENSHIRE

*Antiquis comitatus Carm(ar)then An(n)o primo. E. i.*[18]

Gwidigat & elvet & derllis[19] 3 Comot'[20]
emelyn ſupra j comot'
LLandilo[21]
LLangadok[22]

Maellaen[23], Manerdilo[24], Kayo[25], Mabelvyw[26] } tunc temp*or*is in poſſeſſione Riſei m*ere*dy*dd*[27]

S[t] Cleeres Baronia[28]
Laugharne Baronia[14]
Lanſtiphan Baronia[29]
Lawhaden Baronia[12]
Pebidiok cantred
Kydwely Baronia[30]
Gover Baronia[37]
Landovror j feod': Jo: Laundry tenet[31]
Man*er* gainge vel Llandilo[32] } j feod': W: de Kanvil[33] tenet
LLanymdyfry[34], Iſken*n*en[35], Aberm*ar*leſſe, Abergorly } added by 27 H. 8[36]

Gover[37] addid to glam*or*gan

Lawhadden[38], Dewiſland } addid to Pembr'[39]

Dominus Carm*ar*then habuit 6 barones anglicos in ſ*er*vicio[40]

---

[1] This table is taken from the MS. *Pembrock and Kemes*, fo. 7[a].

[2] Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 442, states that the Welsh name of St. Florence was *Tregoyr*. Perhaps this identification may be due to an error arising from the following circumstances: Some of the Earls of Pembroke owned lands in Monmouthshire as well as Pembrokeshire; and Joan, widow of William, and

mother of Aymer, de Valence is returned as having held St. Florence in 1307 (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, i, 228), and Aymer as having held it in 1324 (*ib.*, p. 313, col. 1). The latter also held (*ib.*, col. 2) 'the Manor of *Tregaire* in the liberty of Over Went', *i.e.*, Tregaer in Monmouthshire, a little N. of Raglan. In the original record (Skin 54) the Inquisition for the Honour of Over-Went is stated to have been held at this *Tregayr*, and that place to have been held by Aymer of (his brother-in-law or his son-in-law) John de Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny. In spite of the statement of the Inquisition, copied in the printed *Calendar*, that the place was in Over-Went, Mr. G. T. Clark in his *Earls and Earldom of Pembroke*, p. 110, followed by Mr. Laws in his *Little England*, p. 182, includes *Tregair* in a list of Aymer's possessions, which otherwise only comprises those in the modern county of Pembroke and the old commot of Oysterlow. It has occurred to the writer that this mistake of placing Tregaer in Pembrokeshire is ultimately to be traced to the first paragraph of an Extent of the heritage of Lawrence de Hastings (Aymer's great-nephew and his successor in the Earldom), headed 'una pars* medietatis duarum partium hereditatis de Pembrok', and found in the Close Roll 18 Edw. II, Skin 11, back; which is as follows :—

'Castrum de Pembrok' (quod non extenditur ultra reprisas)†

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Villa de Pembrok' cum pertinentiis | £36 | 16 | 6 |
| Grangia de Kyngeswode | 0 | 113 | 8 |
| [just N. of Pembroke town] | | | |
| Commotum de Coytrath cum pertin. | 9 | 12 | 4 |
| Castrum de Tyneby (quod non extenditur, &c.)† | | | |
| Villa de Tyneby cum pertin. | 28 | 7 | 1 |
| Manerium de Castro Martini cum pertin. Inde Dos £40 | 102 | 0 | 22 |
| Manerium de *Tregeyr* cum pertin. | 0 | 55 | 10½ |
| Redditus et proficua forinseca totius com' Pemb' | 22 | 15 | 9 |
| Commotum de Oystrelof | 7 | 13 | 4 |

[All the places, etc., down to here are described as *in Wallia*.]

Summa £175 16*s.* 4½*d.* preter dotem.' [This is the gross total of the above items, £215 16*s.* 4½*d.*, minus the dower of £40 payable, as stated above, out of Castlemartin Manor.]

---

* *Pars* is said here to be a mistake for *propars*, the technical word for a share by inheritance. Whatever the words of this sentence may precisely mean, Aymer de Valence's *hæreditas* actually went, at his death, one-third in dower to his widow Mary, one-third to Johanna de *Strabolgy* (=Strathbogie; wife of David de S., Earl of 'Asseles', or 'Atheles', *i.e.*, Athol), and Elizabeth Comyn (the latter then *æt.* 22 and unmarried), the daughters of Aymer's younger sister Joan or Johanna, and one-third to John de Hastings, Lawrence's father, and the son of Aymer's elder sister Isabella. See Skins 53 and 54 of Aymer's *Inq. p. m.*; and also p. 23, above, where John Comyn 'de Badenaw' (Badenoch), the husband of Aymer's younger sister, is called 'John Lord Redcovyn' (*sic*). He was called 'The *Red Comyn*' to distinguish him from his father, 'The Black Comyn'.

† This means that these castles were not valued (*i.e.*, were stated to be of no value) in the Extents, beyond the deductions and payments thereout (such as Rent-charges, Annuities, Fees of Stewards etc.).

Then follow in the list a number of English manors far from the borders of Wales. The next paragraph, intituled 'De reversionibus', begins its list with the Manor of St. Florence, with its appurtenances, in Wales, (valued) at £33 14*s*., and forty librates of land and (their) rents, with the appurts., in the Manor of Castlemartin, in Wales, (which) are valued at £40 per annum. These, *inter alia*, were set apart for the above-named dower to Aymer de Valence's widow, as appears more clearly from the 22nd skin of the same Close Roll, where the King is said to have assigned to Mary, widow of Aymer de Valence, in dower, *inter alia* : (1) £40 of land and rent in the Manor of *Castel Martyn* in Wales ; and (2) the Manor of St. Florence in Wales, of the yearly value of £33 14*s*. (Nov. 24, 1324 ; see *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 18 Edw. II, p. 244).—The rest of the paragraph headed by St. Florence Manor has to do with a number of English manors outside the Marches, in the midst of which is mentioned 60*s*. of annual rent from the commot of *Oystreloff in Wallia*. The remaining paragraphs relate to places in Ireland.

It will be seen from the above : (1) that Tregaer is certainly mentioned in this Roll among the Pembrokeshire manors of Lawrence de Hastings, and that the compiler of the list there in which it occurs apparently thought it was in Pembrokeshire ; but (2) that St. Florence is mentioned as a distinct manor in the paragraph that immediately follows on the same skin. Moreover, it is demonstrated by a comparison of the two above-cited skins of the Close Roll that the Manor of St. Florence was meant to be excluded from the paragraph of the Extent which includes the Manor of Tregaer : for the former manor was set apart in its entirety (and that of Castlemartin only as to part thereof) for the dower of Mary de Valence. So that, even if the Tregaer meant was in Pembrokeshire, it could not possibly be the same as St. Florence. It will be noticed (3) that the word is spelt in the list *Tregeyr*, which would very easily be mistranscribed or misprinted *Tregoyr*, the form given by Fenton.

The *Traueger* of Aymer de Valence's *Inquisition* (Skin 111 ; *Cal.*, i, 316, col. 2) is undoubtedly Trefgarn (see note 16, p. 383, below) ; but in the *Inq. p. m.* of Lawrence de Hastings himself, 22 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 47, *Tregayr* is mentioned in several lists of Monmouthshire manors, *e.g.*, on Skins 44 (Inq. held at Ross), 52, 85, and 87, and is there spelt *Tregayr*, *Tresgair*, *Tregayr*, and *Treygayr* [Skin 52 will be found 'calendared' in *Cal.*, ii, 144, col. 2, and Skin 87 on p. 145, col. 2, where all the places below the word *Berg*' (standing for *Bergavenny*) are in Monmouthshire]. Among the manors mentioned in this Inq. in connection with Tregaer are those of Penrose, Bryngwyn, Llanarth, Penclawdd, and Llanvetherine, all adjacent parishes to Tregaer or nearly so.

The patron saint of St. Florence is called *Sanctus Florencius* in *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 275, *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 385, and the so-called *Inq. p. m.*, 40 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 53, Skin 4. Very many saints of this name (and also some called Florentia, Florentinus, etc.) will be found, with their days, in Smith and Wace's *Dict. of Christian Biography* (ed. 1880). It seems highly probable that the St. Florence introduced into Pembrokeshire is Saint Florent (said to have been a friend and contemporary of St. Martin of Tours) who was commemorated (on Sept. 22) at St. Florent-le-Vieil (anciently Mons Glonna, said to be in Pictavia, which was more extensive than the later Poitou), and afterwards at the celebrated monastery of St. Florent at Saumur, both in Anjou (Maine-et-Loire, in which Dept. there is another St. Florent). The four other parishes in France

called St. Florent lie: two in the Depts. of Loiret and Cher, which are along the central Loire, and two in Vendée or western Poitou (there is also a St. Florent in Corsica, and a St. Florens in the Dept. of Gard). Poitou lies S. of Anjou; Aymer de Valence the elder (Bp. of Winchester) was son of Hugh 'Count of La Marche in Poitou' (but La Marche, which belonged to the Lusignans, was not in Poitou; it was the French province E. of Haut-Poitou, and N. of Limousin), was himself styled of Lusignan, near Poitiers, and came to England, 'to enrich himself', in 1247*, with his brother William, father to Aymer de Valence the younger, Earl of Pembroke, in the company of Guy de Lusignan. Aymer the Earl is styled Lord of Montignac; there are both a Valence and a Montignac N. of Angoulême, on the borders of Haut-Poitou and Angoumois. (The other places called Montignac and Valence in France all lie between Haut-Poitou and the western Pyrenees, except the town of Valence on the Rhone and Valence-en-Brie in Seine-et-Marne.) When we also consider the especial connection of William de Valence and his wife Joan (Countess of Pembroke 1257-1305) with Tenby (see pp. 22-3, above) it seems possible that they founded or re-dedicated the church of St. Florence, *hard by*, prior to 1248-9, when (see p. 382, below) St. Florence is first mentioned under that name.

*Florentius* is said to have been the conventional Latinization of the Irish name *Flann*, which itself has been said to mean 'red'. There was an Irish St. Florentius (Bp. of Strasburg, 679-687; Nov. 7) and an Irish St. Florentinus, a missionary at Amboise in Touraine (? sixth cent.; Oct. 24).

[3] See note 5 on p. 315, above.

[4] This should be 'i comotum'. Only one commot of the ancient Cantred of Emlyn is Cych, now the Hundred of Kilgarran, was annexed to Pembrokeshire. The author's mistake in making the modern Hundred consist of *two* commots of the ancient Cantred, as also his mistake of calling the commot of Emlyn is Cych 'a third parte' (instead of 'half') of the ancient Cantred on p. 49, above, arose through his reliance on Sir John Price's very misleading list of the divisions of ancient Dyfed given on pp. 45-6, above, where a district of 'Leuethir' (also given as *Evelythyr* in similar unauthentic lists; see *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 613) is stated to form the third commot of Emlyn. *Evelythyr* is a corruption of *Eleveth* or some such form of *Elvet:* the mistake partly arose from that commot being wrongly given in the old list printed in *Y Cymmrodor*, ix, 330 (owing to a misplacement of the brackets by a copyist), as forming the third commot of Emlyn, instead of the first commot of Cantref Gwarthaf—for in that list C. Gwarthaf immediately follows Emlyn; and both in it and in the *Red Book* list (where Kemes is interposed between the two Cantreds; see the *Oxford Bruts*, p. 411) Elfed heads the long list of the commots of Cantref Gwarthaf. In Leland's list Elfed is altogether omitted. The final *-yr* of *Evelythyr* perhaps arose through a scribe mistaking a flourish or apostrophe for the conventional contraction representing *-yr* or *-ur*.

In note 2, on p. 48, above, all the words after 'ancient Emlyn' in the third line should be struck out, and the words 'viz., the commot of Emlyn is Cych', substituted.

[5] See note 16, below.

---

* See Matthew Paris's *Chronica Majora*, Rolls Ed., iv, 627.

[6] See p. 346 and note 8 on p. 340, above. Walwyn's Castle (in Welsh *Castell Gwalchmai*) and Roche (in Welsh *Y Garn*) gave their names respectively to two out of the three commots of Rhôs or Roose, the other being that of *Hawlffordd* or Haverford-west (the *Red Book* list omits the commot of Roche). See note 2 on p. 45, above; cf. also note 6 on p. 172, above, to which it may be added that there is also a place called Roach Castle (this Roach was formerly also known as *Roches*), close to Laugharne, referred to in the papers concerning Sir John Perrott's possessions in Lansdowne MS. lxxii. In 17 Edw. II Roche was in Haverford Lordship; for in one of the two Extents of Haverford in Aymer de Valence's *Inq. p. m.*, No. 75 for that year (see note 16, below), William de Rupe is said to hold $1\frac{1}{3}$ knight's fee at *le Roche*. One Thomas de Rupe witnessed the Laugharne Charter (p. xlii of the *Original Documents* appended to *Arch. Camb.*, IV, x); perhaps he took his name from the Roche near Laugharne.

In the *Inq. p. m.* of William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, 9 and 10 Edw. IV, No. 21, Skin 6 (see *Cal.*, iv, 347, and note 1 on p. 394, below), he is said to have held at his death 'the advowson of the church of *Seynt Bryde* in the county of Pembroke and the castle manor and lordship of *Roche* and *Pyll* in S. Wales, formerly . . . . . *Thomas Parker de la Forde, Arm.*' These items come towards the end of the Skin, whereas all the other Demetian lordships, manors, etc., held by the Earl are named together at the commencement, several other S. Welsh and English manors, etc., intervening. It will be seen from p. 303, above, that the church of Roche belonged to Pill Priory which was founded by Adam de Rupe (Adam of Roche) *circ.* 1200. (See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, 1825, iv, 502-5, especially the charters of Adam and Thomas de Rupe, the places granted by whom to the Priory will serve to indicate the extent of the Lordship of Roche at the time. See also Fenton's remarks on the foundation charter, and the lords and lordship of Roche, in his *Pemb.*, 179-181, 240-1). Amongst the places granted are lands at *Strichemershille* (now Drudgeman's Hill; called in the Extent of Sir J. Perrott's Lands in Lansdowne MS., lxxii, fo. 36-37, 'Drichmerhill alias Drichmanhill alias Dreymnr hill'), and Retford in *Dunant*, now Denant, both near Haverfordwest; lands at *Redeberth* (Redberth in Robeston parish); the church of New Moat, and 'St. David's church of New Castle' (Little Newcastle in Kemes—see p. 313, above, the church of which is now said to be dedicated to St. Peter; see Browne Willis' *Parochiale*, p. 193, Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 348), and (?) Wiston (*Castrum Vydii*; cf. p. 352, above). It may be added to note 1 on p. 350, above, that Newgale is called *Neugol* (*not* 'Nova Villa') in Thomas de Rupe's charter.

For the name *Roche* the celebrated Abbey of Roche, near Rotherham, at the S.E. corner of Yorkshire, may be compared.

[7] Its court was at Wiston. See p. 352, note 2, and p. 340, note 8 (*ad fin.*), above.

[8] For this Barony see the various documents concerning it printed in this Appendix, below. For its occasional dependence on the Earls of Pembroke, see note 17, below.

[9] For this name see the end of note 1 on p. 319, above.

[10] See note 4 on p. 206, and 2 on p. 213, above, and notes 2, 15, and 29 to this Collection. The forms *Osterloue*, *Osterlof*, also occur in *Annales Cambriæ*,

pp. 93, 109. It and its commot are often mentioned in the *Inqq. post mortem;* see the *Calendar*, where we find, *e.g.*, the forms *Estrelawe* (iv, 233), *Osterlow* (iv, 347), *Oystrelowe* (iv, 460), *Oisterlife* (i, 100), *Ostrelof*, *Ostrelawe* (*Inq. p. m.*, 17 Edw. II, No. 75, Skin 54; *Cal.*, i, 313), and *Oysterlowe* (iii, 116).

[11] C. 26, s. 17. For the exact list of the 'lordships, towns, parishes, commots, and cantreds' which were made to constitute the new shire of Pembroke, see note 2 on p. 213 (and cf. note 4 on p. 206), above.

[12] The lordship of Lawhaden was considered to be in the county of Carmarthen in the time of Edw. I. Among the 'Inquisitions post Mortem' we find (16 Edw. I, No. 44) an official inquiry whether seven carucates of land in the vill of Drim or Drym (part of the Bishop's Lordship of Lawhaden; see note 11 on p. 87, above), as to which Thomas, Bp. of St. David's, was plaintiff against Philip de Staunton, Johanna his wife, Adam his son, and Hillaria his wife, the tenants of those lands, were within the county of Pembroke or that of Carmarthen. In the writ (Skin 1) the jurisdiction of 'our dear Uncle William de Valence', and his predecessors, the Earls of Pembroke, over their Earldom (*Comitatus*) is mentioned. And the jurors decide (Skin 2) that the lands are 'infra metas et bundas Manerii de Lanwadyn et in libertate ejusdem et infra procinctum Comitatus de Kermerd' et non infra precinctum (*sic*) comitatus Penbr'. Dicunt etiam quod de dicta terra de Drim debet episcopus placitare vel implacitari si contingat coram domino rege vel suis justiciariis ad hoc specialiter deputatis, sicut de aliis terris episcopi prout in carta domini regis plenius continetur.' The inquisition was held at *Lawadyn (sic)* before Robert de Tibetoft, the King's justiciar for West Wales, in Sepr., 1288. Among the jury are Meiler Vachan, Johannes Laundri (see notes 31, 33, and 40, below), Philippus Laundry, Teylau, Kigman, Johannes Dun, etc. For the dependence of Lawhaden and Dewisland on Carmarthen, see note 40, below.

[13] See note 2 on p. 213, and note 1 on p. 287, above; and note 4 to this Collection.

[14] In note 3 on p. 206, above, it has been pointed out that the old district of Laugharne or Talacharn included not only Cyffig, but probably also Llandowror; which implies that the commot of Oysterlow (in Llandowror; see note 4 on p. 206, above) was carved out of the old Talacharn by the English or Normans. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that a district called *Swydd Lacharn* (or 'Laugharne Shire') appears in the *Plwyvau Cymru* in *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 622, containing the parishes of 'Marcross (Marros; spelt *Marcros* in the *Inq. p. m.* of Guy de Brian, Skin 3; see p. 346, above), Cyffig, Pendine, Eglwys Gymmun, Llansadurnen, Laugharne, Llandawke, and Llandowror' (there misspelt *Llanymddyvwy* through a confusion of the Welsh names of Llandowror and Llandovery, *Llanddyvrwyr* and *Llanymddyvri* respectively). This division (comprising roughly the country between the Taf below Whitland, the Pembrokeshire boundary, and the sea) is followed in the *P. Cymru* by that of *Cantref Derllysg*, which embraces the *remainder* of the modern Hundred of Derllys. It may be added to note 3 on p. 206, above, that (see, *e.g.*, *Carm. Charters*, p. 34, note 1) the last part of *Tala-charn* has been supposed by some to be identical with the name of the brook *Coran*, which gave to Laugharne *Castle* its Welsh name of Aber-coran. But it seems clear (see just above, and also note 1 on p. 200, above) that 'Laugharne (in Welsh *Talacharn*) Castle' meant originally 'the castle in the commot of Laugharne', and not 'the castle at a spot

(previously to its erection) called Laugharne' ; and, independently of this, one could hardly have the same word in the same language and at the same place assuming such different forms as *-carn* or *-charn* and *Coran.* For the Coran Brook see the Laugharne Charter printed at p. xli of the *Orig. Documents* appended to *Arch. Camb.*, IV, x.

[15] See p. 213, above, note 2. The following is a table of the ancient Welsh divisions of the tract included in the modern county of Pembroke, plus the portion of Carmarthenshire severed from Pembrokeshire by 34 and 35 Henry VIII, cap. 26, showing in what cantreds and commots the places named by the author in the above list were situate, as far as can be ascertained (see also note 2 on p. 45, above). The writer does not append a similar list for 'Old Carmarthenshire', because he cannot ascertain the boundaries of the commots of Cantref Mawr :—

| *Cantreds* containing the following | *Commotes* which contained, *inter alia*, the following | Divisions and places named in George Owen's 'Old Pembrokeshire'. |
|---|---|---|
| I. Cemmais | (1) Uwch Nyfer<br>(2) Is Nyfer<br>(3) Trefdraeth or Newport | Kemes Baronia |
| II. Emlyn (half of ; the other half is in Carmarthenshire) | Is Cuch (*or* Cych) | Castellan Kilgarran Comota* |
| III. Cantref Gwarthaf (part of ; nearly all this cantred is now in Carmarthenshire, and quite half of it was never claimed for Pembrokeshire) | (1) Ysterlwyf (or Ystlwyf) | Part of Derllys Hundred (and now in Carmarthenshire): Osterlow; Landowror (Welsh *Llan Ddyfrwyr*) |
| | (2) Talacharn | Part of Derllys Hundred (and now in Carmarthenshire): Lawgharne (Baronia) |
| | (3) Penrhyn (or 'Derllys and Penrhyn') | Part of Derllys Hundred (and now in Carmarthenshire): Llanstiphan (Baronia) |
| | (4) Peuliniog† (part of) | |
| | (5) Amgoed | |
| | [(6) The Three Tranes, with St. Clear's Lordship | Also now part of Derllys Hund. |
| | (7) Llandawke Lordship‡] | Also now part of Derllys Hund. |
| | (8) Efelfre (now Velfrey) | |

* See notes 4 and 13 to this Collection, above.

† See notes 28, 40, below.

‡ It appears likely, from the author's *Dialogue of the present Government of Wales*, printed in the Appendix, that Nos. 6 and 7, there claimed for Pembrokeshire, which, *N.B.*, are not commotes, or at least not recognised as such, in the old Welsh lists, were the 'members of the same' (? of Laugharne) alluded to in s. 117 of 34 and 35 Henry VIII, c. 26. See note 3 on p. 206, and note 2 on p. 213, above ; and note 28 to this Collection.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IV. | Deu-gleddau (now Dungleddy)* | (1) Llanhwaddain<br>2) Castell Gwys (Wiston) | {Dungledy Baronia<br>Lawhaden (Baronia)<br>Slebech |
| V | Penfro† | 1) Coed Rhath | Comota Coed Traeth<br>Penaley (Welsh *Pen Alun*)<br>Tenby (Welsh *Dinbych y Pysgod*)<br>St. Flarence<br>Narberth Baronia (Welsh *Arberth*) |
| | | 2) Maenor Byr | Maner beere<br>Carew Baronia? |
| | | (3) Penfro | Pembroke Baronia<br>Castell Martyn<br>Carew Baronia?<br>Nangle<br>Coseston<br>Stackpull<br>Bosherston |
| VI. | Pebidiog (Dew[i]sland) | (1) Mynyw }<br>(2) Pencaer } | {Pebidiok Cantred or Dewisland |
| VII. | Rhôs (Roose) | (1) Hawlffordd‡ (Haverford) | Haverford west Baronia<br>The Towne of Haverford West |
| | | (2) Castell Gwalchmai (Walwyn's Castle) | Wallwinscastle Baronia<br>Rosemarkett<br>Talbeny |
| | | (3) Castell y Garn (Roche) | Roche Baronia |

The author does not seem to have copied his list of the constituents of early Pembrokeshire, as he did his list for early Carmarthenshire, directly from any particular records ; but its items will be found scattered over the *Inqq. p. m.* of the older Earls of Pembroke and of others who held parts of their often varying possessions. See especially (and cf. with pp. 22-9, above) the following Inqq. : On Joan de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, 2 Edw. II, No. 58 (*Calendar*, i, 228) ; Aymer de Valence, 17 Edw. II, No. 75 (*Cal.*, i, 313, 316) ; Lawrence de Hastings, 22 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 47, and 26 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 63 (*Cal.*, ii, 144, 180) ; John de Hastings III, 49 Edw. III, Part 1, No. 70 (*Cal.*, ii, 343, 345-6) ; John de Hastings IV, *Appendix*, 10 Ric. II, No. 10 (*Cal.*, iv, 460). See also the *Inqq. p. m.* of Roger Mortimer the elder, 11 Edw. I, No. 28 (*Cal.*, i, 79), Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, 25 Hen. VI, No. 26, and William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, 9 and 10 Edw. IV, No. 21 (*Cal.*, iv, 233, 347), etc., etc.

---

* See the end of note 28, below.

† Materials are still lacking for the exact delimitation of the commots of this cantred. See the end of the present note.

‡ In modern Welsh *Hwlffordd.*

In the so-called *Inq. p. m.*, 40 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 53 (quoted in note 1 on p. 307, above, where for '1219' read '1245'), which is the return (to a writ of certiorari) to the Barons of the Exchequer of the 'hæreditas quæ fuit Walteri Com' Pemb' temp H. 3', and also as to the lawsuit *temp.* Edw. II of William and Joan de Valence with H(umphrey) de Bohun,* the following are mentioned under the heading of *Penbroksyr* (the date of the original Extents is 33 Hen. III, *i.e.*, 1248-9) : (1) *Tinbegh* (hereunder *Choitrath* is mentioned) ; (2) *Sanctus Florencius* ; (3) *Penbrok* (the *Wodegablum* or wood-rent of *Coytrath* is mentioned hereunder); (4) *Castrum Martini ;* (5) *Hauerford* (see p. 308, above); (6) *Nerberd* (rents of *Wilfrey*, *Templeton*, and *Robdeston* mentioned hereunder ; cf. p. 349, above) ; (7) *Gilgaran* or *Gilgarran.* The 'summa totalis de Penbroksyr' is then given as £572 3*s.* 0¾*d.* On Skin 6 of the same document Nos. (1) to (4) inclusive are given as a portion of the share of John de Montchesney (*de Monte Canisii*), and Nos. (5) to (7) as 'pars hered' Will'i de Bruis'. Skin 7 of this document also records the two first of the following homages, which are originally found in full as follows in the Close Roll 36 Henry III, schedule on back of Skin 16: 'Pars Humfr*edi* de Boun et Alienor*e* vxoris eius in com*itatu* p*redicto* (sc. *Pembrokeshire*). § De Johanne de Rupe homag*ium* et s*er*uic*ium* feod*i* vni*us* milit*is* et t*er*cie p*ar*tis feod*i* de Baronia de Rupe. § De Will*iel*mo Robelin homag*ium* et seruic*ium* dimid*ii* mil*itis* in villa de Robelin. § De Steph*an*o de Cantingiton'. Homag*ium* et s*er*uic*ium* decime p*ar*tis feodi vni*us* militis' (where situate is not stated). Roblinston is now Robleston in the parish of Camrose in Roose ; see note 16, below.

In the *Inq. p. m.* of Roger Mortimer (see p. 349, above, and notes 16 and 28, below) he is said to have held in 11 Edw. I (1282-3) *inter alia*, Nos. (5) and (6) of the above constituents of Old Pembrokeshire, viz., Haverford (there called *Harford* throughout ; Skins 9, 13), and Narberth (*Nerberd*, Skins 9, 10, 12) with Velfrey (*Wlfrey*, Skin 10), direct of the King 'in capite' by military service to Carmarthen. The exact terms of the service are (*Harford*, Skin 13) : 'seruicium adueniendi cum toto posse suo apud Kermerdyn si innimici Domini Regis obcederent castrum uel villam de Kermerdyn (ad obcessionem illam si possent remouendam', adds Skin 11).

---

* For this H. de Bohun, cf. pp. 384, and 391, 393-5, below. The inquiry is stated in the original record to concern the lands inherited by Walter Mareschall (who d. *circa* 1236) from Simon de Montfort and Eleanor his wife, which had once belonged to William Mareschall the younger (d. 1231, first husband to Eleanor, who was sister to Henry III, and married her first husband in 1224, at the age of 9 : William's first wife was Alicia de Bethune). The printed *Cal. Inq. p. m.* (ii, 53) here contains a most confusing mistake in the title it gives to the record—a mistake, produced by mixing up William and Walter Mareschall, and by extending the 'W.' of the original into 'Walterus' instead of 'Willielmus', and its 'A.' into 'Alicia' instead of 'Alienora'. It is thus made to appear that Alicia was the wife first of *Walter* Mareschall, and then of Simon de Montfort !

Since the above was written the writer has found in the Record Office (where its official reference is 'Chancery Miscellaneous Rolls, Bundle 3, No. 26') the original Partition Roll (and a later copy thereof, kept therewith) relating to Walter Mareschall's lands in Pembrokeshire and elsewhere, of which Roll the document of 40 Edw. III is largely a recapitulation.

For the name of Penfro, in English *Penbrock*, now *Pembroke*, see pp. 12, 13, above. *Brog* in Old-Irish, like *bro* in modern Breton and old and poetical Welsh, means a country or land; though in modern Welsh *bro* usually means 'a vale'. The Demetian *Penfro* (Old-Welsh *Pen-Brog*, whence *Penbroc*), being a 'proper compound', as is shown by its *-bro* becoming *-fro* after the masculine *pen*, may best be translated 'end-land' or '*head-land*', and is to be compared with *Pen an Wlas* (later *Pedn an Laz*), the Cornish name whence our 'Land's End' is translated, which in Welsh would be *Pen y Wlad* (= Pen y Fro, or, without the article, *Pen Bro*). Thus our *Penfro* was probably at first merely the name of the commot so called (the peninsula between Milford Haven and the Bristol Channel), and was thence extended to the larger cantred of which that commot was the westernmost third. There are at least two other places called *Penfro* or *Pen-bro*. One is a township in the parish of Caerhun, Carnarvonshire, so called apparently from its situation at the 'end of the' upland 'valley' of the Afon Porth-lwyd, just before that river throws itself down the side of the Vale of Conway. The other is in West Cornwall: *Pembro* was the old (secular) name of the parish of St. Breage, near Helston; see Leland, *Itin.*, iii, 4 (where in note 3 'S. Breaka' must be read for 'S. Banka'). This is apparently the 'Penbro in Cornubia' mentioned under the heading of 'Nicholaus Arundell et Joanna Uxor ejus: Assignatio Dotis' in *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, iv, 321 (3 Edw. IV, No. 26).

As for the Welsh *broch*, 'foam', cited in note 2 on p. 13, above, see Canon Silvan Evans' Welsh-English *Dictionary* under this word (he gives no instance of its use in the sense of 'foam') and its derivatives.

[16] The extent of this lordship may be estimated from the list of places included in the two Skins relating thereto in the *Inq. p. m.* of Aymer de Valence, 17 Edw. II, No. 75 (*Cal.*, i, 313, 316), Skins 57 and 111. On Skin 57 the jurors find that Aymer held for his life by the commission of the lord the king the castle and town of Haverfordwest with its appurtenances. We there have mentioned: meadow-land called *Mullehok* (= Mill Hook), with a fishery there, lands at *Aunsellesslade* (there are numerous 'Slades' round the town), *Tyrelesholm* (? Holmes near Clarbeston), *Gundwynesdich* (now Gwynne's Ditch, also called Queen's Ditch), meadow-land by *le Erlesberne*, pasture by *ffroghol* (near Bethany; there is another in Spittal), pasture and turbary at *Cofronn* or *Cofroun* (Cuffern; see note 7 on p. 353, above), rents at *Sanctus Ismael* (see note 1 on p. 307, above; but a perusal of a passage in Hoare's *Giraldus*, i, 198, leads one to doubt whether Haroldston St. Issell's may not be meant, and not St. Ishmael's; see, too, Fenton's *Pemb.*, p. 173), *Kameros* (Camrose), *Pelkam* (Pelcombe, in St. Martin's), and *Lewelestoun* (Leweston; cf. *Loveston*, mentioned in (2) of p. 334, and on p. 369, above); the pasture and profits of the rabbits in the islands of *Skalmeye*, *Scokholm*, and *Middelholm* (see pp. 111-2, above); and rents *de Monte* (the *Curia de Monte* is also mentioned; see Collection No. XII, below), and from *Wluedale* (Wolfsdale, in Camrose).

Skin 111 is headed 'Hau*er*ford', and gives a list of the *feoda forinseca* in that lordship. Of these Aymer de Valence held $9\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fees in the Lordship (*dominium*), at *Hosmondyston* (Uzmaston), *le Roche* (Roche; this was held of him by William *de Rupe*), *Magna Hoton* (Great Hoaton, in St. Ishmael's), *Haroldiston*, *Honiborch* (Honeyborough, in Llanstadwell; see p. 346, above), *Westirpelcan* (West Pelcomb), *Traueger* (Trefgarn, now pronounced

Anglicè *Trawgarn*), *Wolfedal*, *Ketyngyston* (Keeston ; see note 4 on p. 186, above), *Dodowale* (Dudwell, in Camrose), *Luelyston* (Leweston, in Camrose), *Parua Hoton* (Little Hoaton, in St. Ishmael's), *Sanctus Ismael* (St. Ishmael's), *Ricardyston* (Rickeston, in Robeston West), *Sondyhauyn* (Sandy Haven, between Herbrandston and St. Ishmael's), *Robelinyston* (Robleston, in Camrose ; see p. 382, above).

The *Inq. p. m.* of Roger Mortimer the elder (who held Haverfordwest in 11 Edw. I and previously direct of the King by military service to Carmarthen, not through the Earls of Pembroke—see p. 382, above) mentions in the Harford' Skin, No. 13, rents at *Sanctus Hysmael*, *Pelkam*, and in the *villa* of *Harford*. The *Harford* inquisition was held on Tuesday after Michas. Day, 1283, and the jurors were 'David le Kor*n*waleys (? the Cornishman), Johes. Modok, Hugo le Tauerner, Thom. Textor, Phus. Baner, Robertus de Sco. Dauid, Thom. Cas, Johes. Gerade, Johes. Bule, Edmund Wadyng, Walterus Jeuenis (Juvenis ?), et Phus. Wadyng.'

In *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, i, 54, we have (2 Edw. I, No. 78), under the heading of 'William de Valence', a note of the homage of Humphrey, son of Humphrey de Bohun, for the Barony and Honour (see note 2 on p. 373, above) of Haverford. For this de Bohun, cf. pp. 382, above, 391, below.

[17] 'In consequence of the practice of sub-infeudation the great lords, particularly those who were earls palatine, called their immediate vassals barons. Thus the earls of Chester had their barons, the City of London and the Cinque Ports had also their barons. The parliamentary barons were therefore called *barones regis* or *regni* to distinguish them from these inferior barons.'—Cruise's *Digest*, iii, 123. 'In after-ages holding in Demesne (by homage) and holding in Service (by suit of Court) came to be in a sort confounded together.'—Madox, *Baronia Anglica*, p. 262.

In the text the author has altered the figures '3' and '5' from prior ones, which seems to show that he had felt some hesitation as to the numbers. The three 'baronies in demesne' meant here are shown by Collection No. XI, ii, to have been the lordships of Castlemartin, Tenby alias Coed Rhath, and St. Florence. From the same document and the Inquisition cited in this note, below, it is clear that three of the author's 'five baronies in service' were Carew, Dungleddy, and Manorbeer ; but as to his other two, *three* other baronies held by service to Pembroke, viz., Kemes, Walwyn's Castle, and Roche, are specified in the same two documents. Was the Barony of Roche ever absorbed into and included under that of Walwyn's Castle (see note 6 to this Collection)? It will also be seen from p. 394, below, that the Barony of Haverfordwest, the Lordship of Narberth (in so far as subject to Pembroke ; see note 15, above) and the Lordship of Kilgerran were held in demesne.

The author tells us at p. 212, above, that the Earl of Pembroke 'created foure barons of name and dignitie, and gave them Baronies to holde of him, viz. Carewe. Dungledy, Wallwynscastle, and Laugharne'. And, at p. 10, above, that he is said to have 'had within his Countrey ix Castles of his owne and xii Segniories [specified on p. 394, below] or Manours which were parcell of his Countye'. (On the extent of the old County of Pembroke, see note 3 on p. 153, above ; and as to the varying dependence of Narberth and Laugharne, and also Llanstephan, see notes 15, 29, and 40 to this Collection, and note 10 on p. 395 below.)

It may also be noted that in the *Inq. p. m.* of Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke (22 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 47, Skin 47, dated May 31, 1348; summarized in *Calendar*, ii, 145, col. 1, lines 3-9, where the place-names are mis-spelt), he is said to have been seized at the date of his death 'in dominico suo ut de feodo' of the following 'de libertatibus ad Comitatum et Dominium de Pembr' pertinentibus':

(1) Of the suit of Sir Guy de Brian to the County of Pembroke for his manor of *Castrumgawain* (Walwyn's Castle; see note 8 on p. 340, and p. 346, above). The '*curiæ portæ* Castri Pembr'' are mentioned in this section. (Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 390, says that this court had not lost its franchise at the date when he wrote. For the Court of the *Porte*, cf. Eliot Warburton's *Crescent and Cross*, ed. 1859, chapter 30, p. 330). It is stated on this same skin that Guy de Brian alone of all the holders of the four 'liberties' had declined to do suit to or acknowledge in any way the jurisdiction of the County of Pembroke over his lordship since the death of the late Earl, Lawrence de Hastings.

(2) 'De secta Jacobi Daudeleye Militis pertinente ad predictum Comitatum Pembr' ratione Dominii sui de Kenneys (*sic*) et de aliis libertatibus prenominatis infra Dominium de Kenneys tanquam pertinentibus ad Comitatum predictum.'

(3) Of the suit of John de *Carruw* (see pp. 325-331 and 333-8, above) for his Lordship of *Carruw* (misprinted *Charrnwe* in *Cal. Inq.*, ii, 145). [The *Baronia de Taren* or *Tareu* (read *Careu*) of Skin 32 of the same Inq., mis-spelt *Tarente* in *Calendar*, vol. ii, p. 144, col. 2, is also meant for Carew.]

(4) Of that of *Oweyn ap Oweyn* for his Lordship of *Manerbyr* (held by O. ap O. and Amicia his wife; see the *Inq. p. m.* of John de Hastings III, 49 Edw. III, Part 1, No. 70, Skin 104).

As regards Kemes Barony, this record of 1348 very materially supplements what the author says on p. 24, above. He there quotes from the *Inq. p. m.* of Aymer de Valence, but had he perused the Skin above abstracted of the *Inq. p. m.* of Aymer's successor? It would require much searching into records to trace the varying extent of the Earldom of Pembroke and its dependencies, especially in its relation with the Lordships of Carmarthen, Kemes, and Haverfordwest. Many data may be found in the *Cal. Inq. post mortem* (see the Indexes to that work under the Earls of Pembroke and their possessions; and see pp. 381-2, above).

[18] '1 E. I.' seems to be a mistake for '3 Edw. I', the record meant being that cited in notes 20, 40, below, *q. v.*

[19] The farm now called Derllys is about four miles due W. of Carmarthen, not far from a great hill-fort called *Castell y Gaer* (see note 29, below). The name *Derllys* would seem to mean, on the face of it, 'oak court' or 'palace', *i.e.*, a court-house or palace built of oak or situated among oaks (for other instances of a *llys* giving its name to a commot or hundred see note 3 on p. 329, above). Professor Rhys, however, suggests that the name may be a relic of the Irish occupation of Dyfed, *Durlas* [also *Dúrlas*, *Derlas*, or *Dearlas*: Anglicised *Thurles*; the genitive of which word—occurring, *e.g.*, after *Dún*, 'a fort', in Welsh *Din*—is *Durluis*, now pronounced much like *Dyrlish* would be in Welsh] being a name often given to old forts in Ireland; and he points out that close to the fort there is a place-name *Llethrach*, which may be an Irish (not Welsh) formation from the Irish *Leitir* (Anglicised *Letter* = Welsh *Llethr*, 'a slope'). There is a *Leitrioch*, or *Leatracha Odhráin* ('of St. Oran'), now Latteragh, near Nenagh, co. Tipperary. See O'Donovan's *Supplement* to his

*Irish Dictionary*, *s. vv. Leatracha*, *Leitir*, and his *Annals of the Four Masters*, i, 186.

[20] For these three commots of the Welshery of Carmarthen Manor (see *Carm. Charters*, p. 46) cf. the last part of note 3 on p. 355, and note 2 on p. 45, above. The names of the three commots and the headings that follow from 'St. Cleeres Baronia' to 'Gover Baronia' inclusive, were copied by the author in the same order as they stand in the original from the Inquisition of 3 Edw. I (see notes 18, above, and 40, below). John Laundry and Geoffrey (not William) de Chaumpvill are also mentioned in that Inquisition, but not with the holdings ascribed to them by the author. See notes 31, 33, below. Of course the modern hundreds of Elvet and Derllys are far larger than the old commots from which they are named and which they include.

[21] The large parish of Llandeilo Fawr is divided between the modern hundreds of Cayo, Iscennen, and Perveth, the last of which at this point crosses the Towy into Cantref Mawr. Cf. notes 22, 24, 25, 35, 36, below.

[22] The town and parish of Llangadock were in the Cwmmwd Perfedd of Cantref Bychan. In the *Inq. p. m.* (see note 34, below) of Nicholas d'Audley, Lord of Llandovery and of the two commots which went with it, 10 Edw. II, No. 73, Skin 7 (cf. Skin 8 ; and see *Cal.*, i, 285), we read, under the extent of Cwmmwd *Perueth*, that there were in it '4 mainore, viz., Medeuey (Myddfai), Landusan (Llanddeusant), Gwynuey (Gwynfai or Gwynve, a hamlet and chapelry of Llangadock), et Mainoruaban' (the township of Maenor Fabon, now in Llandeilo Fawr parish). For these maenors see the Welsh Law Pleadings in Owen's *Welsh Laws* (folio ed., pp. 617-627, and 8vo. ed., ii, 450-467). Maenor and Vaenor are common enough in S. Welsh (as are Maenol and Vaenol in N. Welsh) place-names, but there would seem to be no other instance in Wales of a commot which kept up its old Welsh divisions into maenors so long after the Norman conquest of Wales (as 1316-7).

[23] This and the following three commots are taken by the author from the articles of agreement made on the reconciliation of Rhys ap Meredydd (for whom see note 27, below) with Edward I in 1277, and printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, i, 542. The commot of Mallaen is now merged in that of Caeo to make up (perhaps in conjunction with other old commots) the hundred of Cayo. There is a Rhiw Mallaen on the southern flank of Mynydd Mallaen, the mountain mass to the N. of Llandovery ; and a hamlet of Mallaen, divided between Cil y Cwm and Cayo parishes. In the Rolls of 1291 and 1313, at least as given in *Carm. Charters*, pp. 58, 21, Mallaen is called *Maghhatan* and *Mahathan ;* and in *op. cit.*, p. 21, Mr. Alcwyn Evans wrongly states that Mallaen was a Commot in the Cantref Bychan, about Llanarthney, misled by the fact that there is a township called *Mahathan* in that parish, which last is in effect situated in the Iscennen Commot of Cantref Bychan (see note 35, below).

[24] One of the old commots of Cantref Mawr, but now in Perveth Hundred. The hamlets of Manordeilo are in Llandeilo parish. See notes 21, above, and 36, below.

[25] The ancient commot of Caeo in Cantref Mawr is mentioned by Gerald *Rolls Ed.*, vi, 34, 81), where the MSS. have the strange misreadings *Kaoc* and

*Kaiec.* The place-name Cayo is in the *Lib. Land.* applied to the ruined Roman town then to be seen in the parish of Cayo, which is there called *Caer Gaeo* ('Caircaiau'); and *Cayo* also occurs in Gwent (East Monmouthshire) in two groups, from which it seems that it was originally a district-name there too. As the Carmarthenshire Cayo is spelt *Caiau* in Old-Welsh, and *Caeo* in Middle-Welsh, it follows that *Caeo*, not *Caio* or *Cayo*, is the correct modern orthography.

[26] Mab Elvyw, a commot of Cantref Mawr in Ystrad Tywi. Another commot of this cantred, Cwmmwd Mab Udryd, given in the old lists, is not mentioned by George Owen. See Gairdner's *Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. vi (1533), No. 300, No. 24 (p. 142, col. 2); *Arch. Camb.*, v, xi, 96; *Annales Cambriæ*, 43; *Brut y Tywysogion*, 140; Lewis Glyn Cothi's *Works*, 271; *Carm. Charters*, p. 58. In the Parliamentary Return of Crown manors made in 1845 [marked '1845 (469) XLV' in the Newspaper Department of the British Museum; on the inaccuracy of this return, see the *Evidence of the Welsh Land Commission* (1894), vol. ii, Question 27,452] is the following list of Carmarthenshire Crown manors: Mabelview, Mabedresk (Mab Udrud), Matloren (Mallaen), Manerdeilo, Cayo, Cathenog, Pennant (probably the forest of Penneint, now Fforest in the parish of Llan y Crwys; see *Arch. Camb.*, v, xi, 95), Glynothy (Glyn Cothi; Glyn is one of the hamlets of Llansawel parish, and Cwm Cothy of Cayo parish), Oysterlow, Trayney Clinton and St. Clear's, Trayney Maith (March) and St. Clear's, Trayney Morgan and St. Clear's (see note 28, below), and Talley.—E. P. and LL. T.

[27] Rhys ap Meredydd (see note 23, above) was the eldest son of Meredydd ap Rhys Gryg. He was reconciled to Edward I in 1277, but ten years later, after another revolt, he fled to Ireland, whence he returned in 1291 and was captured and executed at York. He is called in the *Annales Cambriæ* (*sub annis* 1283, 1287) 'dominus de Estratewy'; but the districts mentioned by the author as having belonged to him in 1272-3 only comprised the upper half of the Cantref Mawr, one of the three cantreds of Ystrad Tywi. From the Welsh Roll of 1291, Skin 6 (printed in *Carm. Charters*, p. 58), it appears that his then late possessions included the whole of Cantref Mawr and Cantref Bychan, and the commots of Elfed and Derllys (see note 20, above) in the Cantref Gwarthaf of Dyved.

[28] The Barony of St. Clear's was held in thirds (see note 26, above, and notes 29, 40, below), viz., Trane Clinton, Trane March, and Trane Morgan. George Owen, in his *Dialogue of the present Government of Wales* (Harl. MS. 141, pp. 98-9), printed below, speaks of the 'Three Traynes'. The word involved in Trane or Trayne would seem to be *train* (actually used in a poem of Iolo Goch's), a dialectic variant of *traian*, 'a third', which latter occurs in Traian Mawr and Traian Glâs in the parish of Llywel in Brecknockshire, and in the township of Glyn Traian, near Llangollen. There is also a Trane, a township of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire; and there was a Traynmaybon (= Traian Meibion) in Gower, mentioned in William de Braose's *Inq. p. m.*, 13 Edw. II, No. 32. There is also a Traian close to Solva.

In the *Inq. p. m.* of Roger Mortimer, senior (cf. pp. 349, 382, and 384, above, and 391, below), 11 Edw. I, No. 28, Skin 14, two-thirds of the commots of *Amgodde* and *Pellinnock* are stated to have been held by him as 'in dominio et

dominico forinseco de Sancto Claro'; he also held (*ib.*, Skin 11) the same two-thirds of the *villa intrinseca* of St. Clear's. Did George Owen mean to include these commots with St. Clear's as districts that ought to have fallen to Pembrokeshire? Cf. the third foot-note on p. 380, above.

It is worth noting that the name *Pebidiog* (= Dewisland) was liable to be miswritten in substitution for the less-known *Peliniog* or *Peuliniog*, a commot of Cantref Gwarthaf. This mistake has been made by Mr. Alcwyn Evans in his *Carmarthen Charters*, p. 48, note 1, where he, quoting the above-cited 'Inquisitio post mortem Rogeri de Mortuo Mari, senioris', wrongly states Roger Mortimer to have held 'the third part of the commots of Amgoed and *Pebidiog*, in co. Pembroke' (but Henllan *Amgoed* is not in Pembrokeshire !).

The commot of Peuliniog is mentioned in *Annales Cambriæ*, p. 95 (*Plumauc*), *Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 288 (*Pelunyawc;* this is coolly altered in the Index into *Penllwynog*, 'Fox's Head'!), in the *Oxford Mabinogion*, end of p. 138 (*Pelumyawc*), and in the old lists of the divisions of Wales (see the last paragraph of note 2 on p. 45, above), where it is spelt *Peluneawc* (*Oxford Bruts*, p. 411 ; cf. p. 355) and, corruptly, *Plymynanges* (Leland, *Itin.*, v, 17 ; the *-es* is evidently due to a common flourish having been wrongly read by some copyist as the contraction for *-es*. The commot is also mentioned in some *Inqq. p. m.*, where, as in the old lists, it is always coupled with the commot of Amgoed (see *Cal.*, i, 79 ; ii, 37, 187 ; iii, 39), and its name is apparently spelt *Pellinnock*, *Pelunyauc*, *Peulimyok*, and *Peylenok*. In the *Ann. Camb.* the men of Peuliniog are said (in 1258) to have combined with those of Kemes against the men of Rhôs and Penfro when the latter were returning from a foray into Kemes ; and in the *Brut* we are told that in 1216 Maelgwn ab Rhys had allotted to him 'three cantreds of Dyfed, *i.e.*, Cantref Gwarthaf, C. Cemais, and C. Emlyn, with Peuliniog and Cilgerran Castle' (but this castle was *in* Emlyn, and Peuliniog *in* Cantref Gwarthaf). The contexts in which Peuliniog is mentioned, by indicating the districts to which it was adjacent on various sides, inevitably lead one to conjecture its identity with the *Swydd* (or 'Shire of') *Cil y Maen Llwyd* of the *Plwyvau Cymru* (*Myv. Arch.*, ii, 621), which included the parishes of Llandyssilio yn Nyfed, Llan y Cefn, Egremont, Castell Dwyran, and Llanfallteg, of which the second is now wholly in the Hundred of Dungleddy in Pembrokeshire, the third wholly in that of Derllys in Carmarthenshire, while the others are divided (as is also Cil y Maenllwyd) between the two. The same heading is also made afterwards to include the parishes of the modern Hundreds of Narberth and Castlemartin, the lists of which parishes have clearly lost their proper headings (a loss frequent in this document, *as printed in the Myv. Arch.*).

*Peuliniog* must mean 'the land of Paulinus' (a name surviving in Capel *Peulin*, as the chapel of Ystrad Ffin in Carmarthenshire is called); and it is remarkable that in what is supposed to have been this district, at Llandyssilio yn Nyfed, there is an early inscribed stone reading: 'Clotorigi filii *Paulini* Marinilatio'. A *Clotri* also occurs in the genealogy of the Kings of Dyfed (see *Y Cymmrodor*, ix, 171, and *Arch. Camb.* for 1892—v, ix—pp. 64-5), where he is given as father to Tryphun, the King of Dyfed in the youth of St. David ; but no Paulinus is known to occur in any form of this genealogy.

Presumably the parish of Cil y Maenllwyd itself (of which Castell Dwyran, in Carmarthenshire, and the hamlet of Grondre, in Pembrokeshire, are properly

portions) must also have been included in its own *swydd;* it will be found in the Myvyrian list, together with Llanfallteg and Llandyssilio (these two being *repeated*; see the last paragraph but one), under Cantrev Derllysg (= the part of the modern Derllys Hundred lying N. of the Taf below Whitland: which excludes the ancient Talacharn; see note 3 on p. 206, above, and note 14 to this Collection). Llanglydwen (omitted altogether from the Myvyrian list) would also seem to have been in Peuliniog; otherwise that commot could hardly have adjoined Kemes. Eglwys Fair a Churig, being a chapelry of Henllan Amgoed, was probably in Amgoed; but, seeing the way the two commots are coupled together, one may perhaps assume that Amgoed was sometimes included under the general designation of 'Peuliniog'. Most of Peuliniog proper is now included in Derllys Hundred in Carmarthenshire; of the remaining, or Pembrokeshire portion, some has evidently been annexed to Dungleddy, and perhaps some to Kemes Hundred.

[29] See p. 206, above, note 3. In the *Inq. p. m.*, 9 and 10 Edw. IV, No. 21, Skin 6 (*Calendar*, iv, 347; see note 6, above, and p. 395, note 10, below), there are given among the possessions of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, the castle, lordship, and *villa* of 'Lanstephan', with its members and appurtenances, and the lordships and manors of 'Penryn' and 'la Verie' (the Ferry of Ferryside), with those of 'Osterlowe' (Oysterlow), 'Trayne Clinton', and St. Clear's. The same places are included in the extent of Sir John Perrott's possessions in the Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 34-5. In Gairdner's *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII* (v, 663-4, No. 23), we find named, as parcels of the Earldom of Pembroke, the mill of Llanstephan and 'Mondegney' (now Felin Pendegau), and a waste pasture 'in the vill of Penryn', called 'Forestycha' (Fforest Ucha'). The 'water of Drymlyn' there mentioned is now called (Cwm) Crimlyn, and the 'Forest' is very probably the *Longa Foresta* mentioned in note 3 on p. 355, above; if so, the *Goer* of the passage there annotated is perhaps a mistake either for *Gors* (the name of the great bog to the N. of Fforest Ucha'), or for the *Gaer* mentioned in note 19, above. If this identification be correct, it would appear that at the time of the said donation by Geoffrey de Marmion (grandfather of Geoffrey de Camville; see note 33, below) the commot of Penrhyn (see note 32, below) was held with the Lordship of Llanstephan.

[30] This was fully described as the 'Barony of Kidwelly and Carnwyllon (see note 1 on p. 200, above, and notes 36 and 40, below).

[31] In *Inq. p. m.*, 2 Edw. II, No. 4, John Laundry is stated to have then late held of the Crown by military service and suit to Carmarthen the manor of 'Lanteylou' (Llandeilo Aber Cywyn?) and other lands, including 'Laundry Ishulle' (= Laundry's Hill); and see notes 12, above, and 33 and 40, below. By the *Inq. p. m.* 6 Edw. II, No. 30 (held at St. Clear's, 27th Feb., 1313), it appears that his mother, Amabilla Laundry, held the manor of 'Landoueror' (Llandowror) by service to Carmarthen. For a later John Laundry see note 2 on p. 342, above; and for Llandowror cf. note 14 to this Collection.

[32] *Maenor Gain* was a common alias of Llangain (called in Speed's Map and in *Carm. Charters*, p. 35, *Llangayng*), also known as *Eglwys Cain* (or *Gain*). See *Carm. Charters*, p. 5, Lewis Glyn Cothi's *Works*, p. 335, *Valor*, iv, 409, col. 1, *Taxatio*, p. 277, col. 1. The only Llandeilo in the neighbourhood of Llangain is Llandeilo Aber Cywyn, the two parishes being separated by

that of Llangynog (see note 31); which three parishes, with that of Llanstephan, must approximately represent the ancient commot of Penrhyn (in Cantref Gwarthaf), which (see note 3 on p. 45, above) seems to have been united to the commot of Derllys at an early period. The present manor of Penrhyn extends not only (see note 3 on p. 206, above) over the whole parish of Llangynog, but also over 1,500 acres of that of Llanstephan (Carlisle, *Topogr. Dict. of Wales*, *s.v.* 'Llangynog'; and cf. note 29, above).

[33] Geoffrey de Camville, who appears with John Laundry as a witness to Guy de Brian's charter to Laugharne (see p. xlii of the *Original Documents* appended to *Arch. Camb.*, IV, x), married Maud, daughter of Sir Guy de Brian, Lord of Laugharne and Walwyn's Castle (see p. 346, above), who after her first husband's death married Nicholas Martin, Lord of Kemes. Geoffrey was the eldest son of William de Camville, who married the daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Marmion, the grantor of Llanstephan Church and lands in Penrhyn commot to Slebech (see note 3 on p. 355, above). Geoffrey's son was also called William, and was born about 1268. He is apparently the William de Chaumpvill who is recorded in 12 Edw. III as having held the manor of 'Landestephan' of the King by service to Carmarthen and suit to the 'English County' there (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, ii, 83). It was a Gerard de Camville who, at a much earlier period, presented Gerald to the living of Chesterton, Oxon. See Gerald's Works, *Rolls Ed.*, i, 262, and Owen's *Gerald the Welshman*, p. 6.

[34] For Llandovery and its tenure see the notes on p. 207, note 3 on p. 339, and notes 22, 23 to this Collection, above. Llandovery (*Thlanamdevery in comoto de Hyrurin*, *Inq. p. m.* 10 Edw. III, No. 73, Skin 7) anciently went with the uppermost two commots of Cantref Mawr and Cantref Bychan, those of Mallaen and Hirfryn respectively, one on either side of the Towy. See *Brut y Tywysogion*, pp. 288-9.

[35] The original commot of Is-cennen (see note 1 on p. 200, above) is included in the Deanery of Llandeilo and Llangadog, which corresponds to Cantref Mawr and Cantref Bychan lumped together. Iscennen contained the parishes of Llanfihangel Aberbythich, Llandebie, Bettws, Llanarthney, and Llanddarog; and now, at least, it also includes five hamlets of Llandeilo Fawr. The modern hundred of Iskennen is not entirely *below* ('is') the lower course of the river Cennen.

[36] C. 26, s. 16. By it were annexed to the county of Carmarthen 'the Lordships, Towns, Parishes, Counties, Hundreds, and Cantreds of Lanamthevery (Llandovery), Abermerlese, Kedwely, Eskenning (Iscennen), Cornewolthon (Carnwyllon), Newcastle Emelin, and Abergoyly (Abergwili).' The author's *Abergorly* is apparently due to confusion with *Abergorlech*, on the Cothi, a chapelry to Llan y Byddair (Llanybyther). The Lordship of Abermarles was in Cantref Mawr, but is now in the hundred of Perveth, in the parish of Llansadwrn, adjoining, and apparently extending into, Manordeilo (see note 24, above), and opposite the town of Llangadock. Abermarles was the seat of Sir Wm. Jones (see note 3 on p. 5, above). For the Bishop of St. David's Lordship of *Vynne* or *Fyneu* in Abergwili, see Lewis and Carlisle's *Topogr. Dicts. of Wales*, *s.v.* 'Abergwili'. Newcastle Emlyn was the chief place in Emlyn uwch Cych (cf. p. 380, above).

[37] The "addition" was made by s. 14 of the same Act. For Gower and Glamorgan see note 1 on pp. 200, 208, and 216, above. Besides the peninsula of Gower (now generally spoken of as 'Gower', but anciently corresponding roughly to 'Gower Anglica') and the town of Swansea, Gower included the parishes of Llanguick (Llangiwg), Llangyfelach, Loughor (Cas Llychwr), and Llandeilo Tal y Bont. Gower Anglica is entirely included in the modern Hundred of Swansea, which also includes some of Gower Wallica, the rest of which, and the Lordship of Cilfai, are in the Hundred of Llangyfelach. See note 1 on p. 200, above. The old boundary of the Lordships of Glamorgan and Cilfai was Pwll Cynan, between Neath and Swansea. For William de Braose's holdings in Gower in 13 Edw. II and previously, or some of them, see *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, i, 295 (13 Edw. II, No. 32).

[38] This form of the name is also found on pp. 311, above, and 393, below. See Additional Note (*a*), at the end of this work.

[39] See note 2 on p. 213, above.

[40] The author's authority for this statement and for his divisions of 'Old Carmarthenshire' in 1 Edw. I, from 'St. Cleere's Baronia' to 'Llandilo', inclusive (except as to the *names* of the Laundry and Chaumpvill manors) is clearly the Extent of the Manors of Cardigan and Carmarthen, taken (it does not appear why or on what occasion) in 3 Edw. I (June 1275), and now forming the first two skins of the so-called *Inq. p. m.* 4 Edw. I, No. 84 (the third and last skin of which, relating to Yorkshire, is dated 4 Edw. I, and has no connection with what has preceded; see *Calendar*, i, 60). On Skin 2 of this document the Baronies of which the holders then did or had done suit to the County of Carmarthen are given as follows (the text, as printed in *Carm. Charters*, pp. 48-9, is most inaccurate and defective, and has been corrected by the writer against the original):

(1) St. Clear's. A third part of this was then held by Roger de Mortimer, senior (per Baroniam), and another third had been held by Humphrey de Bohun.* In 1283 this Roger de Mortimer is stated to have held (see notes 15, 16, 28, above) both these thirds, which went with two-thirds of the commots of *Amgodde* and *Pellinnock*.

In the printed text of this section read *ab* for *ob;* read *implacitari*. *Et* for *implacitare* . . . . . *Et*, and insert *per omnia* in the gap after *facere*. As to the remaining third of St. Clear's, we are told that 'Heres Georgii de Cantilupo cum habuerit seysinam sue tercie partis eiusdem baronie idem faciet quod predictus Rogerus' (half of this is omitted in the printed text).

(2) Guy de Brian held the Barony of *Thalacharn*, and did the same service therefor. (After *sectam* insert *et omnia*.)

(3) Geoffrey de *Kannuile* (the word may be read thus) held the Barony of *Lanstephan* by the same tenure. (After *facit* insert *in omnibus*.)

(4) 'Episcopus Meneuensis tenet Baroniam de *Lanhuhadein* et totum *Cantrith Pepidioc*, et consueuit omnia facere ut supra sed hoc totum subtraxit (half of this is omitted in the printed text). See note 12, above.

(5) '*Dominus Paganus de Chaworth* tenet Baron*iam* (*qu.* Baron*ias*) de Ked-

---

* For him see pp. 382 and 384, above; and cf. pp. 395-6, below.

welli et Carnewetlan, et debet ut supra, set (=sed) hoc subtrahitur, et nescitur quo waranto' (see p. 200, above).†

(6) 'Item Baronia de Gower quam nunc tenet Dominus Willielmus de Brews consueuit teneri de Kermerdin in capite et sectam facere ad Comitatum ut supra sed tempore predicti Willielmi non fuit facta.'‡

Then follow John *Laundri* (see note 31, above) and William de *Boneuile*, who each held one knight's fee (there is a Bonvill's Court in the parish of St. Issell's ; cf. note 4 on p. 326, above).

George Owen's '*six* English Barons who did service to Carmarthen' may be taken either as excluding or including William de Braose (for Gower) and the Bishop of St. David's for Dewisland (*Pebydiog*) and Lawhaden, whose service, as stated above, had lapsed. If they are *excluded*, then each holder of a third of St. Clear's Barony (with its appurtenant commots) is counted by the author as a separate Baron. It is to be remarked (see notes 14, 17, above) that in either case he includes Laugharne *both* under Carmarthen and under Pembroke.

---

† Note that Gower, one commot of the third cantred of Ystrad Tywi, was ultimately annexed to Glamorganshire, whilst the other two commots of the cantred, Cedweli (*Anglicè* Kidwelly) and Carnwyllon, became part of Carmarthenshire, as, by historic right, Gower should have done too. See note 1 on p. 200, above.

‡ For his *Inq. p. m.*, 13 Edw. II, No. 32, see *Cal.*, i, 294.

## XI (ii).

# THE WHOLE AND MOIETY OF THE COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.[1]

### INTEGER COMITAT' PEMBROK ET MEDIETAT'.[2]

Pembroke ſhire yf[3] yt were conquered by the kinges Power & geven Gilbert ſtronbow, or won by ſtrongbow himſelf yt app*er*eth by the anctient deed remayinge[4] w[th] the Lo: Carew[5] that Gilb*er*t ſtrongebow wrote himſelf Earle thereof & like[6] yt is that yt came by ſtrongbowes doughter to W[m] M*ar*ſhall & y[t][7] he & his 5 ſons were earles[8] and that they hadd, *Integre*[9] *Comitatus* that is y[e] whole county w[ch] Contayne all that, now yt doth[10] ſauinge—Dewiſland & Lawhadden,[11] and also oſterlow ſeemeth to have bin p*ar*te of Pembr: ſhire[12]

Yt is in old Records called *Integra*[9] *Comitatus in reſpect of* the p*ar*tinge of the ſame afterward*es* betweene the ſiſters of water m*ar*ſhall[13] & that yt was once

---

[1] From the MS. *Pembrock and Kemes*, fo. 9[a].

[2] = *Medietas Comitatûs.*

[3] Whether.

[4] *Sic: remay-* ending a line.

[5] George Carew, as his epitaph at Stratford-on-Avon says—'â Carew-Castro in agro Pembrochiensi cognomen sortitus'—was a soldier, statesman, and antiquary. He was knighted by Sir John Perrott (Lord Deputy of Ireland) in 1585, created Baron Carew in 1605, and Earl of Totness in 1625. He died in 1629. The *Cartæ Baroniæ de Kemeys*, with George Owen's notes, were published in 1841 by Sir Thomas Phillipps (at the Middle Hill Press), from the MS. in the possession of George Carewe of Crowcombe, Somerset. In the old *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion* (1828), vol. ii, p. 55, in the catalogue of the MSS. of William Morys of Cevn y Braich (the remains of which were then at Wynnstay) there is mentioned as existing, at the end of a Latin history, a copy of a Welsh MS. given to Lord Carew by Mr. Owen in 1609, containing a History of the Marches of Wales.

[6] Likely.

[7] That.

[8] For the pedigree see note 3 on p. 17, above.

[9] *Sic* MS. *Integer* is required both here and later on (see note 10 on next page).

[10] Which contains all that it does now.

[11] See notes 12, 38, and 40 to Collection No. XI (i), above.

[12] See note 2 on p. 213, and pp. 375-6, 378-9, above; and note 10 on p. 395, below. The word 'which' seems required before 'seemeth'.

[13] For this partition between the sisters of Earl Walter Mareschall, see the foot-note on p. 382, above. They were:—

1. Maud, m. Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Cf. p. 22, above.
2. Joan, m. Warine de Munchensy. Cf. pp. 18, 22, above.
3. Isabel, m. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.
4. Sibill, m. William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby. Cf. note 6 on p. 395, below.
5. Eva, m. William de Braose, Lord of Brecknock. She had the Lordship of Haverford; for the passage of which from her descendants to Queen Eleanor, see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 210 (and cf. note 1 on p. 307, above, paragraph 2, and the marginal note on next page).

diſoluid vi*delicet* in the tyme of both monchenſeys,[1] who are not found to be Earles of Pembr: but his[2] doughter mariinge w^th^ W^m^ de valence, brother to *h:* 3: yt pleſed the kinge to create him[3] againe erle of Pembroke, but then was the Earldome but ſo much as fell to John[4] Monchenſeys p*ar*te vi*delicet* the barony of Pembroke, the L*ordſh*ipp of Caſtlem*ar*tyne, the Lordſhipp of Temby al*ias* Coedtraeth the l*ordſh*ippe of St flarence all in demeaſne & the baronyes of Carew dungledy man*er* byr &c.[5] in ſ*er*vice & were by tenure houlden of yt & then was that new Pe*m*br: ſheere leſſer then the anctient countie, for there was at that p*ar*ticion ſeu*er*ed from yt the barony of Hau*er*ford weſt, the l*ordſh*ipps of Narberth & Kilgarran of the demeaſne, & the tenure of the barony of Kemes Walwinſcaſtell, & Roche,[6] and diu*er*s other knight fees were alotted to the other ſiſters,[7] as may app*er*e by the ſame p*ar*tic*i*on, by the recorde of 18: E: i & therefore ſhall yo^w^ finde in diu*er*ſe anctient record*es* ſeethens[9] that p*ar*ticion this difference in ſom' place*s* callinge yt comitat*us* Pembr: & in ſome other Integra[10] comitatus, & in ſome place the later County is called medietas com' Pembr' : by w^ch^ is vnderſtoode the whole county as yt was before the p*ar*tic*i*on & the latter County as yt was but half by the new Creation thereof to William de Valence

*queremonia Wm. Martin*[8] *u(er)ſus Wm. de valence:* 18: *E: i: etiam queremonia Wm. de Valence u(er)ſus R(eg)ina(m) p(ro) hau(er)ford eode(m) An(n)o*

---

[1] Warine de Munchensy, who married Joan Mareschall, and their son William, brother to Joan de Valence (see pp. 18, 22, above). They are there called 'Earls of Pembroke'; but the earldom was actually in abeyance from the death of Anselm Mareschall to the time of William de Valence; and the author in his 'Catalogue of the Earls of Pembroke' in this same MS., *Pembrock and Kemes*, fo. 4, states that the two Munchensys were lords of Pembroke, but not earls, and in 'the Originall of the Earles of Pembroke' (fo. 16^a^ of the same MS.) that the earldom was then in the king's hands. In a foot-note to the last article he says that the deed mentioned in the text was shown to him by Lord Carew after October 1608. The author had acquired better information since writing page 22, above.

[2] Warine de Munchensy's daughter, Joan.

[3] William de Valence.

[4] 'John' must be a mistake for 'Joan'. There were two 'Joan de Munchensys', viz.: Joan Mareschall (see note 1, above), who married Warine de Munchensy (and, as one of the daughters of William Mareschall the elder, is evidently the person here referred to by the author), and their daughter Joan, who married William de Valence, and succeeded on her brother William de Munchensy's death to the possessions of the Earls of Pembroke. Cf. note 3 on next page for a similar mistake on the part of the author.

[5] This '&c.' is a later addition by the author at the end of a line, as though he had only remembered by way of afterthought that he had not included in his text *all* the 'baronies in service' left to the "New Pembrokeshire." But see the 3rd paragraph of note 17, p. 384, above. Note that, except in so far as regards Dungleddy, this list of Lordships and Baronies that 'fell to Joan Munchensy's part' practically makes up (with the Bishop's Lordship of Lamphey) the old Welsh Cantred of Penfro (see note 15 to Collection No. XI (i), above), and does not extend beyond it. For the baronies in service see note 17 to that Collection.

[6] For these baronies, see the author's list on p. 374, above, and the notes to that list. Presumably the 'barony' of the text here is a slip for 'baronies'.

[7] See note 13 on last page.

[8] This word is substituted for a prior *de valence*.

[9] Since.

[10] See note 9 on last page.

## XI (iii).

# REGALL JURISDICTION OF PEMBROKSHIRE ANNEXED TO THE LANDE.[1]

## THAT THE REGALL JURISDICTION OF THE ERLES OF PEMBROKE WITHIN THEIRE COUNTEY PALANTYNE WAS ANEXID TO THE LAND.

The Regall auctoryty and Juriſdiction vſed by the earle of Pembroke in ancient tyme belonged & was anexed to the ſigniory and Land & not to the tytell of Earle Palantyne or as[2] they were Earles, as may apeere when the Earldome was p*ar*ted betweene the daughters of W^m^ M*ar*ſhall and whereby the tytell was diſoluid & there was noe Earle of Pembr: for wee find not that Warinus de monte Kaniſo nor *Joh(ann)es*[3] *de monte Caniſo* were eu*er* Earles of Pembroke,[4] but *H:* 3: as the recorde of 18. *E.* 2 pledid by John de bohune *pro Relemio*[5] *p(os)t m(or)tem Sibillæ*[6] *de fararij*ˢ sayeth *quod D(o)m(inu)s* Rex *H.* 3 *Inſigniu(i)t W*^*m*^ *de Valencia de honore*[7] *com' Pembr'*. yet did the said W^m^ de Valence havinge his wifes p*ar*te of the lande, vſe the Regall auctoryty before he was made Earle by the name & titell of d*omi*nus Pembroke. Soe did hunfrey duke glouceſter[8] haveinge only the caſtells & man*er*s of Pembr: temby &c. graunted him, but was neu*er* created Earle that I can finde (*tamen ſcripſit ſe comes*[9]) yett did he vſe all Regall auctoryty there as app*er*eth by diu*er*ſe records of his tyme; Alſoe W^m^ Herbert Earle of Pembr: had the caſtles and L*ord-ſh*ippes of Pembroke Tenby &c. geven him,[10] *i. E.* 4., & was not created erle till

---

[1] From the MS. *Pembrock and Kemes*, fo. 7ᵇ. This heading is in the MS.

[2] Because.

[3] This seems a mistake for *Willelmus*, due to confusing him with his sister Joan. See note 4 on last page.

[4] See note 1 on last page.

[5] Relief. For the de Bohuns, cf. pp. 382, 384, 391, above, and note 4 on next page.

[6] Sybil de Ferrars was the daughter of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, by Sybil, one of the daughters of Earl William Mareschall, above mentioned (see note 13 on p. 393, above). She married de Bohun of Midhurst.

[7] See note 2 on p. 373, above ; and cf. note 16 on Collection XI (i), *sub fine.*

[8] See his *Inq. p. m.*, 25 Hen. VI, No. 26.

[9] This should be *comitem.*

[10] In his *Inq. p. m.*, 9 and 10 Edw. IV, No. 21 (*Cal.*, iv, 347), Skin 6, they are described as 'the Castle, Town, and Lordship of *Pembroke*, with its members and appurtenances, the Hundred and Lordship of *Castelmartyn*, the Lordship of St. Florence, the Lordship and Forest of *Coyderath*, the Castle, Lordship and Town of *Teneby*, the Lordships and Bailiwicks of *Westpembroke* and *Estpembroke*, the Bailiwicks of *Dongledy*, *Rous*, and *Kemeys*, a moiety of *Burton* Ferry (*passagium*), the Town, Castle, and Lordship of *Gylgarran*, with its members and appurtenances, the Lordships and Manors of *Emmelyn Isekugh*, *Meinordyue* (Manordeivi), *Dyffrym Bryan* and the Forest of *Kevendrym*, the Castle, Lordship, and Town of *Lanstephan* with

the 8[1] yere of the ſaid kinge, as app*er*eth both by the graunte and creation extant in the towre, and yett did the ſaid W[m] Lo: Herbert vſe all Regall Juriſdiction, made wrytes in his owne name, made Juſtices ſhereffe & Crouner as amplely as, thoſe that were erls there, whereby yt maye be gathered that the Juriſdiction was not belongeinge to the titell of Earldome but to the landes whether yt were an Earldome or not, and when they vſed this Juriſdiction they wrote themſelfes d*omi*ni Pembr' : and not comites

vide dier[2] 11 Eliz: le Caſe de hunfrei de bohune Conſtable of england where yt ys held that if the eldeſt daughter mary, her huſbande ſhall have the office & that althoughe the kinge maried the yongeſt daughter yett was not the office extincte alſo yt was held y[t] yt lay in tenure.[4]

vid[5] 23 *H:* 3 ti[6] p*ar*ticion in fitzherbert[7] that the erldome of cheſter was devidable and the eldeſt doughter alone was to have the hono*ur* when ſhe maried.[8]

---

its members and appurtenances, the Lordships and Manors of *Penryn* and *la verie* with the Lordships and Manors of *Osterlowe*, *Trayne Clynton* and St. Clear's, the Manor and Lordship of *Walwenescastell*, the Castle, Town, Lordship, Borough, and Manor of *Hauerfordwest alias dict' Herefordwest.*' All the above were held of the king 'ut de corona', but by what services was not known. Then, after a number of manors, lordships, etc., in more easterly parts of S. Wales and in the Marches (some held of the king 'ut de corona', some of him 'ut de Domino Marchie'), are mentioned the advowson of the church of '*Seynt Bryde* in Pembrokeshire', and the 'Castle, Manor, and Lordship of *Roche* and *Pyll* in S. Wales', held of the king *in capite.* See notes 6, 10, 26, 28, and 29 to Collection XI (i), above.

[1] Here is struck out 'or 9'.

[2] See Dyer's *Reports* (Vaillant's translation), III, 285b, where it is called the Duke of Buckingham's Case'.

[3] This form is also used by Hugh Thomas (for whom consult note 1 on p. xix of the *Preface* to this work). See Jones' *Brecknockshire*, vol. i, *Appendix*, p. 3.

[4] The Bohuns were successively Earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. There were ten Humphrey de Bohuns, the last of whom, Humphrey X, is the one here referred to. He died in 1372, *s. p. m.* His eldest daughter and coheir Eleanor married Thomas Plantagenet Duke of Gloucester, Edward III's youngest son (who assumed the title of Earl of Essex in right of his wife); the other d. and co-h., Mary, m. Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry IV. In Nicolas' *Historic Peerage of England*, *s. v.* 'Bohun', the first five of the line (the 5th of whom was created Earl of Hereford in 1199) are headed 'Barons by Tenure' (not 'by Writ'). The Earldom of Essex was conferred on Humphrey V de Bohun after the death of the previous earl, William de Mandeville, his mother's brother, *s. p.*, in 1227. For another Humphrey de Bohun see pp. 382 384, 391, above.

[5] Vide. [6] Titulo.

[7] Fitzherbert, *La Graunde Abridgement* (see p. 237, above, note 1), ed. 1577; *Part* ii, fo. 94, sect. 18.

[8] In 1120 Randle de Meschines obtained the Earldom of Chester on the

[fo. 8a]. Then if Kemes were holden of the Earldome of Pembroke tempore Mareſchallor*um* (*quod non constat*) and that wch was the anctient Earldome was ſoe devided as all the demeaſne & p*ar*cell of the ſ*er*vices fell to ij ſiſters vyd[1] to montchenſei & bruſe[2] & that the reſt of the ſ*er*vices by p*ar*ticion was allottid to other ſiſters & ſoe became to behoulden[3] of them as aſeignary[4] in groſſe as kemes is ſubpoſed to be alloted to bigod Earle of norfolk[2] & that that p*ar*te of the demeaſne & ſ*er*vice wch fell[5] to monchenſeys p*ar*te when the ſame came to the hand*es* of Wm de valence kinge *H:* 3: his brother honored him wth the titell of Earle of Pembr':, how then Could he as Earle of Pembroke clayme any Juriſdiction or p*re*rogative, belonginge to his new Earldome, over theſe Land*es* wch were ſep*ar*ated from the Earldome & fell by lott & p*ar*ticion to be holden of the other[2] ſiſters, in this caſe ſtandeth Hau*er*fordweſt, Narberth Kilgarran Wallwy*n*ſcalſtle & div*er*ſe other places in Pembr: ſhire / all wch were eu*er* after yt diuiſion & ſep*ar*ation taken to be noe p*ar*cell of the new directed county or halfe ſhire of Pembroke & therefore they are by the act of 27 *H:* 8 newly added & annexed to the county of Pembroke & yett yt manifeſtly app*er*eth by the p*ar*ticion betweene m*ar*ſhales daughters[6] that the ſame were, members & p*ar*cell of old Pembr: ſhire in the poſſeſſion of the Marſhalls, & if Kemes eu*er* was p*ar*cell of Pembr: ſhire[7] then was the ſame likewiſe ſeu*er*id fro*m* Pembr: ſhire as they were & ſoe in no way could become p*ar*cell of the new countey[8] / wthout annexing thereof by act of p*ar*lamt as hau*er*ford weſt narberth and kilgarran were[9] /

---

death of the second earl, as next heir to Hugh II, the 1st Earl, whose sister Maud he had married. In 1232 John le Scot, 6th Earl of Huntingdon (to whom the record of 1238-9, quoted by the author, presumably refers) again succeeded to the Earldom in right of his mother, Maud, sister and coheiress of the last Earl, Ranulph Blundeville, who *o. s. p.* On the 6th Earl's death in 1246 the Earldom was annexed to the Crown, and by and since 21 Rich. II cap. 9, has been held in conjunction with the Principality of Wales.

[1] Videlicet.

[2] See note 13 on p. 393, above.

[3] Be holden.

[4] A seigniory in gross was a lordship which had been severed from the demesne lands.

[5] MS. *fæll.* Probably an original 'fall' was meant to be altered to 'fell'.

[6] William Mareschall the elder's daughters; see pp. 17-8 (notes) and 21-2, and note 13 on p. 393, above.

[7] See p. 385, above, by which it appears that James D'Audley did service to the County of Pembroke for his lordship of Kemes in the year 1348-9.

[8] Here ended the neat copy. The rest is a rough after-addition by the author.

[9] See note 2 on p. 213 above.

# XII.

## PEMBROKESHIRE MANORS.[1]

### Kilgarran Hundred.

Emlyn maner'[2]
Kilgarran villa
Dyffryn Brian[3]
Castelhan parcell preceptor'[4]
Kirchog[5]

### Kemes Hundred.

The high Court of Kemes
Newport villa
Fishgard Villa[6]
St. Dogmaels villa
Bayvill[7]
Moelgrove[8]
Eglosserowe[9]
Novum Castrum Redwalles[10] et Keven llymvith[11]
Llan vyrnagh alias Dyffryn tafe[12]
Maenclochogg
Monington[13]
Llanychaeth[14]
Pontchardston[15]
Harris mote[16]
Castel bugh[17]
Fishgard patria[6]
St. Dogmaells patria alias Cassta[18] (or Castra)
Granant alias Hendre[19]

### Dewisland Hundred.[20]

Pebidiauck[21]
Civitas Menevens'[22]
Castelh Morys[23]
Letterston[21]
Trevyn[21]
Brodye[24]
Castell Ponch[25]
Nova Villa[26]
Villa Camerarii[27]
Wolves Castle[21]
Gwrgele[28]
Villa Grandi alias Grandchenu[21]
Rofsan[29]
Llandridion[30]

Trewgarn Castle[31]
Maner' chauncelor in vico non civitat menevens[32]
Cleger Vivya[33]
Caer varchelh[34]
Treflodan[34]
Caervay[34]
Carn edrin vagh[35]
Marthry[36]
Gwryd mawr[37]
Gwryd bychan[37]
Mynyth gwyn[38]
Trewilym[39]
Hendre Eynon[40]
Skivogg[41]
Clawth mawr[42]
Tilerwr[43] alias Nicheligh
Trevincard[44]
Tregynnes[45]
Porthllyskye[46]
Bromeston alias Hays Castell[47]
Llanrian[48]
Tancardston[49]
Ricardston[50]
Jordanston[51]
Trecodogan[51]
Trethiogg[52]
Patricks ford[53] alias Treros
Llanvair[54]
Llanstinam
Llanwnwr in Pencaer
Castell kynlhes in Marthry[55]
Stangnaveth[56] alias Llangloffan[57]
Llanddwnogg[58]
Eweston[59] alias Treowen
Grinton[60]
Trevaghrid[61]
Ryd y gele[62]
Penmenyth alias Tregroes[63]
Treussyllt[64] alias Stenaveth newith[56]
Carn vawr[65]
Gibrick ford[66]
Skibir[67]

## Dungledy Hundred.

Baronia de Dungledy
Wiston maner'
Wiston villa[68]
Montuz Coorte[69]
Woodstock[70]
Rinerston[70]

Fflether hill[71]
Newton & Redbaxton[72]
Baronia Ll[a]whaden[73]
Henllan flanilened[74]
New Moate[75]
Spittle[76]
Picton[77]
Ostmeston
Slebeche

ROWSE HUNDRED.

The Lordship of Haverford west *alias* Rowse

Camros
Steynton
St. Ismells[78]
} parcell memb' at Haverford west

Harroldston[79]
Langoom
Roch[80]
Talbenny[81]
Honey brugh[82]
Keston[83]
Wolf dale[84]
Easterdonston[85]
Trewgarn[86]
Castell Pull[87]
Johnston
Robeston[88]
Nolton[89]
Hubberston
Wallwins Castell[90]
Beynton[91]
Dale
Bulton[92]
Ros markett a Cell'[93] preceptorum
Priory Pill[94]

The Town of Haverfordwest, a county of itself & hath 3 Coortes 2 everye 20 Daies & 1 monthlye[95]

CASTLE MARTYN HUNDRED.

Corpus comitatus Pembrook
Cur' de Castle Gate[96]
Villa de Pembrooke[97]
Maner byr
Longstone[98]
} one manor

St. Fflorence[99]
Castle martyn[100]
Nangle
Hall place in Nangle[101]
Stacpoole[102]

Hogeston[103]
Cosseston[104]
Estingston[105]
Meirian[106]
Moncton priorat'[107]
Rebbarch pcell[108] preceptor'
Jordeston[109]
Trewent[102]
Lanphey[21]
Henllan[110]

NARBERTH HUNDRED.

Narberth 2 Cur'[111]
Coed raf[112]
Villa[113] Tynby
Carew Baronia[114]
Templeton burgh[115]
Bigelly[116]
Lawreny[117]
Yerbeston[118]
St. Ifsells alias Kilvelgi[119]
East Williamston[120]
Jeffreyston
Gumfreston[121]
Upton[122]
Nash[123]
Langsh[ip]ping[124]
Mon[c]k[t]on[125]
Mynwer[126]

---

[1] The following list is taken from a summary of the features of the county compiled by the author in 1599, a copy of which is among the collections made by William Wilmot of Pembroke for a contemplated history of Pembrokeshire, now in the editor's possession. The contents of the MS., which is much defaced, are as follows: A list of the ancient cantreds (each of which, except Emlyn, had, he says, three commots) and the modern hundreds of the county, one of which, Roose, is here spelt *Rose*. (On Emlyn, see pp. 45-9 and 377, note 4, above; and note 2 to this Collection.) The five ancient baronies (see pp. 384-5, note 17, and pp. 391-2, note 40, above): 1, Kemeis, 2, Dewisland and Lawhaden, all 'sub Coronam Angliæ'; and 3, Carew, 4, Dungledy, and 5, Walwins Castle, all 'sub Comitem Pembrochiæ'. The three market towns: Pembroke, Haverford west, and Tembye. The eight ancient boroughs still existing: Pembroke, Haverford west, and Tembye, under mayors; St. Davids, Newporte, Fishgarde, St. Dogmaells, and Kilgarran, under bailiffs or reeves (*præpositi*). Nine boroughs in decay and discontinued: Lawhaden, Wiston, Templeton, Narberth, Moate (New Moat), Dale, Rosemarkett, Trevine, and Nevarne. One town and county: Haverford West (see note 2 on p. 213, above). Nineteen ancient castles: Pembrook, Temby, Haverford west, Maner bier,

Arberth, Red castle (New House in the parish of Newton North—see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 298), Kilgarren, Carew, Picton, Stacpoole (these three last are stated to be in repair), Lawhaden, Dale, Roche, Newporte, Beynton, Langoom, Wiston, Castle Pill (see p. 124, above; and note 87 to this Collection), and Castle Martyn. [The six forests] (see p. 86, above; and the *Description of Wales*, below): Arberth, Kilgarren, and Coed rath (these belonged to the Queen), Penkelhy (to George Owen), Kilrydh (to Lewis Phillips), and Minwer (to John Barlow). [The two parks]: Llan fay (Lamphey) and (West) Williamston (see note 2 on p. 267, note 2 on p. 315, and pp. 328, 336, note B, above, and the map prefixed to this work), belonging respectively to the Earl of Essex and the Queen. [The six chases (?)]: Carew, Lawhaden, Manerbier, Stackpoole, St. Florence, and Moncton. The markets of repute (see p. 142, above): Tenby, Muncton, Haverford west, Criswell, Lawhaden, Wiston, Arberth, Newporte, St. Meigans, Marthry, and Kilgarren. The five islands, the two peninsulas (both these items precede the markets in the order of the MS.), the chief rivers (the Black and the White Cledhe head the list), the harbours and the thirty-three creeks of the sea (including Milford Haven, with its sixteen creeks, five bays, and thirteen roads). The bishopric; the religious houses; the six deaneries; the one hundred and forty-four parish churches; the three rectories of Bridelh, Whitchurch (in Kemes), and Meliney, in the gift of the parishioners; the forty-nine donative rectories—twenty-four in the gift of the Crown, the like number in that of lay patrons, and one only (this was Llanvallteg; see p. 310, above) in that of the bishop; the five free sinecure churches, Tenby, Stacpoole elider, Nangle, St. Florence, and Landewi felfrei (*portio libera*; see note 9 on p. 309, above). The headings of the forests, parks, chases, and harbours are gone, and the lists of cantreds, harbours, rivers, and creeks are more or less imperfect through defects in the MS. No lists are given of the parish churches (except the eight just specified), the author having given full particulars about them elsewhere (see Collections I-III, above). The author's *Descriptio* is concluded by a list of (1) the parishes, (2) the manors of each Pembrokeshire hundred. The original orthography of the place-names has been preserved throughout in the above extracts.

[2] Emlyn Is Cuch. See pp. 45-9, p. 377, note 4, and p. 380, note 15, above. It is called in Exchequer Commissions, 28 Car. II, Easter, No. 18, 'Emlyn bedell alias Emlyn Ys Kych', and in Patent Rolls 7 Car. I, *pars* 15, 'Emlyn bedell'. The division of the Manor into 'præpositus' (reeve) and 'bedellus' (bailiff) was common in Cardiganshire. For these officers see Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*, Appendix, No. 18 (the Survey of the Crown Manor of Perveth by Lewis Morris, its steward, par. 5), also *Fleta*, Selden's edition, 1685, *Lib.* II, cap. 73 *de officio Ballivi*, and cap. 76 *de Præposito*. (This Manor of Perveth represented the Cwmmwd Perfedd or 'Middle Commot' of Penwedig, also called the Cantref Gwarthaf, *i.e.*, 'Upper Cantred' of Ceredigion—see the *Red Book Bruts*, p. 410, Leland, *Itin.*, v, 17: to be distinguished from the 'Upper Cantred' of Dyfed, and the 'Middle Commot' of Cantref Bychan, mentioned elsewhere in this work.) If the name 'Emlyn præpositus' applied to Emlyn Is Cuch implies that there was an 'Emlyn bedell', it would seem that the latter must have been the whole or part of the Lordship of Cilgerran (with its dependencies), from which Lordship the Lordship of Emlyn, once held with it, was subsequently detached (see Phillips' *Cilgerran*, pp. 48-9); so that the Lordship or Manor of

Emlyn Is Cuch, whatever it may once have been, became much smaller than the commot of the same name of which it formed part. As to Emlyn Uch Cuch, viz., the second commot of Emlyn, now in Carmarthenshire, it will be seen from the Roll of 12 Edw. II, printed in Phillips' *Cilgerran*, pp. 240-2, that this district got separated (presumably for the first time) from the other Emlyn by Gilbert Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke (who died in 1241), granting the former to Meredydd ab Rhys Gryg (who built the 'New Castle in Emlyn Supra Cuch'), for him and his heirs to hold by homage and service to himself the grantor and his heirs, the holders of the other or Lower Emlyn: but that on the attainder of Meredydd's son, Rhys ab Meredydd (*circa* 1287; see pp. 386-7, above), the rights of the Lords of Pembroke were allowed to lapse, and so the commot of Upper Emlyn reverted to the Crown, but was persistently claimed by both John de Hastings', father and son (who died in 1313 and 1325 respectively), as Lords of Pembroke. Apparently they never made good their claim, as the commot of Lower Emlyn, and the Lordships and Manors carved out of it, often appear (see Phillips, pp. 242-4), but Upper Emlyn never, in the *Inqq. p. m.* of subsequent Earls and Lords of Pembroke that have come under the notice of the writer (see p. 381, above).

[3] Between Llantood and Bridell (see p. 102, note 4 on p. 354, note 6 on p. 362, and note 10 on p. 395, above). It is evident that the correct modern Welsh form of the name of this brook (which is also called *Piliau*, from its *pill* or tidal creek; see Phillips' *Cilgerran*, p. 6) is *Breuan;* if the *y* in *Bryan* is meant for an English one, the form approximately represents the literary and North Welsh pronunciation; if a Welsh one, it is due to dialect. Cf. such forms as *Llandilo* for *Llandeilo* (Fawr), which is found in 17th-century deeds at Dynevor, and the author's *Kybwr* for *Ceibwr*, p. 101, above, etc.; but the local Welsh pronunciation is not *Bryan* or *Brian*, but *Broyan*, as is shown by the existing names of Broyan Mill and Pen Rhiw Broyan (cf. the last paragraph of note 1 on p. 195, above, as to *voidir* and *veidir*). There is a township called *Trefroyan* in Llanarthney parish, Carmarthenshire.

[4] The Preceptory of Slebech. As it belonged to the Hospitallers it should properly be called a Commandery, which in later times corresponded to the Preceptory of the Knights Templars. For Castellan, see note 2 on p. 213, and note 1 on pp. 287, 361, above; and for the name *Castellan*, *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 54. The North-Cardiganshire place of the name, there alluded to, is Bron Castellan, close to a great entrenchment called Yr Hen Gaer; the two places are on the hill above Gogerddan, a little N.E. of Aberystwyth.

[5] A dialectic pronunciation of *Ceirchog*, 'oat-y'; there is a parish of the same name (Ceirchiog) in Anglesey. The writer cannot identify this manor; but as the author does not mention two of the manors of the Lordship, those of Manordeivi and Fforest Cefn Drum, one of these would appear to be meant. See note 10 on p. 395, above, and Phillips' *Cilgerran*, pp. 48-9, 243-4, where those two manors, and those of Dyffryn Bryan and Emlyn Is Cuch, are mentioned, but Castellan (see note 2 on p. 213, above) is not. Possibly Haythog (for old spellings of which see pp. 1 and 342, note 2, above) is a similar name to Ceirchog, viz., the Welsh *Heiddog*, from *haidd*, 'barley' (see the end of note 5 on p. 236, and cf. p. 55, above, note 1). There is a Llanhaithog (where probably *llan-*, as it often does, = *lan*, from *glan*, 'bank') between Kentchurch and

Orcop in Herefordshire ; but see Rice Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 340, where it is spelt *Llanithog.*

[6] In the parliamentary survey of crown lands made in 1653, Fishguard is divided into the English manor and the Welsh manor, presumably the 'villa' (the town) and the 'patria' (the rural portion) here mentioned. The other manors included in the survey are those of St. Florence, Rosemarket, and Redberth.

[7] See note 14 on p. 363, above.

[8] See note 1 on p. 288, above. The Welsh name of Moelgrove is Trewyddel. *Gwyddel* in Welsh means 'a brake' (from *gwydd*, 'wood'), as well as 'an Irishman' ; so possibly the Welsh and English names of the parish may be partly translated one from the other. There is a Llwyn Gwyddel in Lampeter Velfrey, and a Pant y Gwyddel in Llanfirnach ; and a *Hendrefgoithel* in Llanddewi Brevi is mentioned in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 36[b].

[9] For this spelling of Eglwys Wrw cf. note 3 on p. 313, and note 5 on p. 343, above. In the MS. the second *e* is blurred, and might be read *a* or *o ;* but in the accompanying list of parishes the name is unmistakeably spelt *Eglosserow.*

[10] See note 4 on p. 144, and note 7 on p. 179, above.

[11] See *Lordes of Kemes*, below, §6.

[12] The two last letters are peculiarly formed, but will read *-fe.* See note 2 on p. 357, above. Here (as in some other similar cases) it is impossible to say whether the writer meant to write 'Llanvyrnagh' in one or two words.

[13] See note 4 on p. 340, above.

[14] See note 3 on p. 313 ; and cf. the notes at the foot of pp. 321-2, above.

[15] Puncheston. For this and other Kemes manors p. 341, above (text and notes), may be compared, and likewise the *Lordes of Kemes*, below, §6.

[16] Henry's Moat or Castell Hendre. The *Henry* is locally pronounced *Hendry ;* and it has been suggested that the English name is a mistranslation of the Welsh one, and that the *hendref* of the Welsh name was meant to distinguish the place from *New* Moat. There is a *castell* or earthwork at Moat, and there was a fortified house at New Moat. It should be remarked, however, that *hendref* means 'the old *tref* or *villa*' (and sometimes the *permanent* dwelling or farm-stead, as distinguished from the *hafod*), and that the English mistranslation (*Henry's Moat*), if such it was, must have been of very old standing, for we find the place called *Henryismote* in the *Inq. p. m.* of William Martin, 18 Edw. II, No. 29, skins 20 and 27, and the form '*Harry's* Moat' seems to have been the only one used by the author 300 years ago (see pp. 289, 313, above, and *Lordes of Kemes*, below, §6). It may be noted that there are also a Mynydd *Henry* mentioned in the *Black Book of St. David's*, fo. 14[a], as situate in St. Nicholas (*Villa Camerarii*), and a Ffynnon *Henry* near Llanpumpsaint, Carm.

[17] In the accompanying list of Pembrokeshire parishes this name is spelt *Castlebigh ;* the author spells the name with an *i* on pp. 106, 289, 368, and with a *u* on p. 313, above. The spelling in the parish register is *Castle Bigh ; C. Bygh* also occurs on some old communion plate. It seems clear from the

equivalence of *i*, *y*, and *u* in the name that the vowel intended was a Welsh *u*, now pronounced like *i* in Pembrokeshire (see note 97, below). The name is now, however, pronounced on the spot *Castle By* (with long *y* as in the English word *by*) ; but had this been the pronunciation 300 years ago, it could not have been spelt with a *u*, as it was. For the alteration of the Welsh vowel we may compare the case of Trevine from *Tref-ddin* (see p. 348, above). The *Castle Bythe* of the old 1-in. Ordnance Map and the name *Castell y Fuwch* (or 'The Cow's Castle'), there applied to an earthwork near the church, seem to be the inventions of the editors of that map ; the latter is evidently due to the equation of the *-bugh* of the old spellings with *buwch*, 'a cow' (plural *buch-od*, from an old singular *buch*). On other names containing the element *-buch* or *-bych*, see note 97, below. The disappearance of the final Welsh *-ch* is rare, but is paralleled in *Solva* from the Welsh *Solfach* (see note 3 on p. 99, above, to which it may be added that there is a Porth *Solach* in Bardsey Island, a river *Solva* in the I. of Man, and an Aber *Salwach* in Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire), in *Bleddfa* in Radnorshire, from the Welsh *Bleddfach* (Anglicized spellings such as *Blethvaugh* also occur), in *Tenby* from *Dinbych* (y Pysgod) and the other *Denbigh* from *Dinbych* (see note 97 to this Collection), and perhaps Llantilio Crossenny, Monm., for the old forms of which see the *B. of Llan Dâv.* Medial Welsh *ch* has disappeared, or is replaced by a slight aspiration, in the pronunciation of *Pwllcrochan* in Castlemartin Hundred, the last letters of which are pronounced like those of *Vaughan* (from the Welsh *Vychan*). In *Cymru*, the Welsh gazetteer by the Revd. Owen Jones, Castlebigh appears as *Castell Beith*, a form apparently Wallicized from the *Castlebythe* of the old Ordnance Map.

[18] An error for *Cassia* (see *Lordes of Kemes*, below, §6). In the *Inq. p. m.* (of Wm. Martin the Elder) 18 Edward II, No. 29, held at Newport in *Kemmeys*, 23rd October, 1324, Skin 20, it is stated that the fee of *Cassia* was held by the Abbot of St. Dogmael's in frankalmoign. *Cassia* is also mentioned in the list of values on Skin 27 ; also on Skin 32, where another unnamed fee held by the Abbot is mentioned. There is a place called *Gawsa* Llantood a little north of Llantood church ; with which name that of Llan Gowsa (so pronounced), close to Aberystwyth, may be compared. The only meaning of *cawsa* in modern Welsh is 'to beg for cheese' (from *caws*) ; but *cawsa* in these place-names must have had some other origin. Professor Rhys (*Cymmrodorion Transactions for 1894-5*, p. 146) suggests that the Cardiganshire name is derived from some form of the English word *causey* (=*causeway*), which, pronounced *cawsi*, is in common use in the Welsh of S.E. Carmarthenshire. The voters' list spells the Kemes name *Gawse*, the new 6-in. map *Gawsai* (the last of which forms is apparently a would-be literary corruption of the first), and the old 1-inch map *Gawsa*. There is also a place called (on the 6-in. map) *Pen Gawsai*, near Blaen Llechog (cf. end of note 2 on p. 342, above) in Llangolman parish ; and there are places of the same name in the parishes of Llandewi Velfrey and Llanfirnach.

[19] Granant and Hendre are still the names of farms in the parish of St. Dogmell's, on a brook joining the sea at Pwll Granant, midway between Kemes Head (see note 7 on p. 370, above) and Aber Ceibwr (see p. 101, above).

[20] Many of the places mentioned in this hundred were small mesne manors in and about the parish of St. David's.

[21] An episcopal manor. For Pebidiog, see p. 351 ; for Trevine, p. 348 ; for Granston, note 3 on p. 360 ; and for Letterston and others of the Bishop's Manors mentioned here, see p. 343, above, and the notes thereto. The courts of the manor of 'Trellys and Grandeheno' are still held. The last letter of *Grandchenu* might also be read as *n* or *a*. For Trellys see note 56, below.

[22] The MS. reads *Menevers'*.

[23] In Mathry parish, an episcopal manor. It appears from the *Acta et Statuta Ecclesiæ Menevensis* (Harl. MS. 1249), that when Sir John Wogan (of Picton) founded the Wogan Chantry at St. David's in 1302, he procured grants of the Manor of Maurice Castle from the heirs of Hugo, baron Naas, co. Kildare, a descendant of Maurice Fitz Gerald, the brother of bishop David Fitz Gerald. It may be that this Maurice gave his name to the place.

[24] This is the author's usual spelling of Brawdy. See above, pp. 289 (note 8), 295, 301 ; and, for the Extent of Brawdy in the 14th century, note 1 on p. 350, above, and note 28 to this Collection. In the *Plwyfau Cymru*, as printed in the *Myv. Arch.*, the name is spelt *Breudeth*.

[25] Pointz Castle, in the parish of Brawdy, an episcopal manor. See p. 350, above, note 1.

[26] See the same note.

[27] St. Nicholas, an episcopal manor. See the same note.

[28] Called *Grugely* in the *Valor*, iv, 379, and *Crughely* in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 9$^{b}$, where, under the heading of Crughely, two or three tenants, one named Kedivor (of) Trefheynyf, and another Philip ab Ieuan, both holding lands at Trefheynyf (situate by Castell Heinif, about ¼ mile S. of Porth Stinan, and just opposite Ramsey Island), and Philip also at *Panthar* (? Porth Mawr or Pen Arthur ; which last, however, seems to be the *Maynarthur* of the *B. B.*, fo. 8$^{b}$ ; and we find *Porthmaur* properly spelt thus on fo. 18$^{a}$), are said to have been bound 'sustinere passagium ad insulam de Ramesey et de insula'. *Laythte* (Llaethdy), the place which follows *Panthar* in the *B. B.*, is just S. of Carn Llidi, and close to Porth Mawr ; and possibly the *crug* or mound that gave its name to the manor was situated at Treleddin (midway between the two porths, and near another one called Porth Seli), on which farm is, according to the tithe apportionment map of St. David's parish, a field (no. 1,852) called Llain Pencrig (*i.e.*, Llain Pen Crûg, 'the Pen Crûg Slang' ; the next field on the list has the curious name of Llain Flygale). If Crughely was situate as supposed, its name would probably mean 'the mound by the salt water'. *Heli*, 'brine', is not uncommon in the names of places by the sea, *e.g.*, there are the town of Pwllheli and a Treheli (in the parish of Rhiw) in Lleyn, Carnarvonshire, and Felin Heli is the old and not yet extinct name of Porth Dinorwig on the Menai Strait (the present name of which place is of modern coinage, and due to the fact that the produce of the Dinorwig slate quarries is shipped there). But the above explanation presents two difficulties. First, as *crug* is masculine it could not become *grug* after the article ; and why should its *u* be found written *w* in the 16th century ? while, if the first element in the name is *grug*, 'heath', why do we find an initial *c* in its 14th-century orthography ? Secondly, it will be seen below that Machelich, 2 miles E. of St. David's, Lochmeyler, 5 miles further E. in the parish of Llandeloy, and

Penhesken, an unidentified place also mentioned in the *B. B.* under the head of Brawdy (Brawdy included Carnochon, close to St. David's ; see below), were included under *Crughely ;* from which facts it is clear that Crughely Manor or its dependencies extended over several miles, and more or less overlapped the dependencies of Brawdy, and that therefore the spot originally called Crughely may have been situated in any portion of a wide area. The places comprised under the heading *Crughely* in the *Black Book*, fos. 9-10, occur in the following order :—*Penhesken* (see below), *Bachheleth* (Machelich ; see note 43, below), *Trefheynyf*, *Panthar* and *Laythte* (see above ; the copyist has apparently misplaced these two marginal entries, and thought that only one place was meant by the two), and *Lochmeyler* (see above). It may be added to note 1 on p. 350 that of the places mentioned under *Breudy* (Brawdy) in the *B. B.*, *Penryn* was probably near the headland still so called, which bounds Solva Harbour on the E., that *Karneknokher* or *Karnewcher* is almost certainly Carnwchwr, near St. David's, so spelt in the Tithe Map (*Carnwchwrn* in Voters' List, *Carn Nwchwn* in new 6-in. Map, *Carnochon* in old 1-in. Map ; for the dropping of a final *-n* preceded by *r*, cf. *Llanllawer*, note 9 on p. 288, above ; for its addition to a final *-r*, cf. note 3 on p. 266, and note 1 on p. 290, above) ; and that in the *B. B.* the tenants of *Llanwengar* (now Llanungar) are said (fo. 11b) to do the same services as those of Penhesken, so that perhaps the places adjoined, Penhesken possibly being at Croftufty ; Penhesken is also mentioned in the list of *liberi tenentes* at fo. 17b of the *B. B.*, where it is placed between *Holmarch* (now Olmarch, about a mile W. of Lochmeyler) and two places named *Trefmengar*, by which 'Tref-*w*engar', probably another name for 'Llan-wengar', now Llanungar, seems to be meant. The *Hely* of Crughely might also be a man's name, the same as *Eli* in the *Book of Llan Dâv*, 186, 201, 247, or as the *Heli* of Castell Heli in Cronware parish (see note 3 on p. 65, above), which is 2½ miles from the sea ; or it might even be corrupted from the Irish form of the name of St. Ailbe (to whom St. Elvey's is dedicated), which is spelt *Helue* (not *Belue*, as in *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 121) in the oldest MS. of the *Life of St. David* (*ab Helue* is the reading of Cott., Vesp. A. xiv, fo. 62b). There is a Crug Glas N. of Skyvog, and a Rhyd y Gele at Brawdy (see note 62, below), as to which it is to be noticed that if this name is from *gele* (fem.), 'a leech', the *g* ought to have disappeared after the article. So it has been suggested that this *y Gele* is a corruption of *Gwrgele* or some such form. As for the name Penhesken, there is at least one place called *Penhesgen* or *Penhesgyn* in Anglesea ; and the *Hescenn Iudie* (? leg. *Iudic*) of the *B. of Llan Dâv*, p. 143, is to be compared. *Hesgen* means 'a (single) sedge', *hesg*, 'sedges'.

[29] Rhosson by Porth Stinan, held by the Chapter of St. David's. This word *Rhossan* also occurs in the sea rock of Craig Rossan (see p. 103, above), and is also the name of a brook in the parish of Cil y Cwm, near Llandovery. Rossan or *Rhossan ar Wy* ('Rossan on the Wye') is also the Welsh name of Ross in Herefordshire, still remembered by some Welsh speakers in Monmouthshire. It will be found, too, in the MS. of the *Plwyfau Cymru* or 'Parishes of Wales', of which a much altered text is given in Vol. ii of the *Myvyrian Archaiology* (the original MS. is now in the Cardiff Free Library). Aberhosan, on the Llanidloes road out of Machynlleth, may perhaps be also compared. Rosen (pronounced *Rowsen*) Green in Boulston parish

seems not to be the same word. We also have The Upper and The Lower *Ross* in Rudbaxton parish.

[30] Llandrudion in the parish of St. David's, held by the Precentor of St. David's. There are also a Llandridian (called *Landodreon* in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 14[a]), and a Ffynnon Dridian ('Tridian's', or 'Trudian's, Well') in the parish of St. Nicholas, in Pencaer, which seems meant by the *Ffonnan Pedrykyann* (also found under the heading of St. Nicholas) of the *B. B.*, fo. 14[a]. These Pembrokeshire place-names can hardly come from *drudion*, 'brave men', independently of the fact that this word ought to become *ddrudion* after feminine substantives, such as *llan* and *ffynnon*: Cerrig y Drudion, a parish in Denbighshire (and cf. *Guern i Drution* in the *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 123, 366), is well known, and so is its modern corruption into *C. y Druidion*, made under the false idea that *druid* is or has at some time been the Welsh for 'a Druid'. The same idea has produced the *Llandruidion* of the Ordnance Maps, made Drewson or Druson (Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 157), derived from the name Drew (anciently Drogo), into *Druidston*, and has provided a similar explanation for the Drew- of Drewsteignton parish, on the Teign in Devonshire, where there is a cromlech. *Derwydd* is the Welsh for 'a Druid'.

Possibly *Llanridian* in Gower also preserves the name of *Tridian*. 'St. Rhidian' is not very well authenticated, and the *Annals of Margam* (year 1185) mention a St. Illtud's Well at that place, which suggests an original dedication of the church to that Saint. The place is there called *Villa Landridian in pago Gower* (see Luard's *Annales Monastici*, i, 18).

[31] Trefgarn Owen; which is in the parish of Brawdy, not in that of Trefgarn, as stated on p. 107, above. It is also called in charters West Trefgarn (in the forms of charter Latin), to distinguish it from Great and Little Trefgarn. It took its distinctive name from Owen ap Llewelyn, a lineal descendant of the old Lord Rhys (see Hengwrt MS. 109, p. 49). This Owen died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, whose daughter (and co-heiress) Elen was the mother of Owen Glyndwr, who, according to a North Wales MS. quoted by Thomas in his *Memoirs of Owen Glyndwr*, was born at Trefgarn 'in the house of Thomas ab Llewelyn'. The same statement is made in a MS. about 300 years old, now at Dingestow Court, Monm., in the pedigree of the De la Poles, Lords of Powys, etc. The other daughter Eleanor (or Margaret) married, first, William de la Pole, from whom were descended the Newports of High Ercall, Salop (the Earls of Bradford of the first creation), who were lords of Trefgarn Owen. By her second husband, Tudor ap Grono (Tudur ab Goronwy), she was the mother of Meredith, the father of Owen (Owen Tudor). It is interesting to note that Owen Glyndwr and Owen Tudor were both descended from the old Pembrokeshire house of Trefgarn Owen. The devolution of Trefgarn Owen may be traced in the *Princes of Upper Powys*, *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. i, pp. 86-102, 184, etc. On p. 102 we find it called in an *Inq. p. m.*, 'Trefgare Owen in the Lordship of Har'ford' (Haverfordwest), and the spelling *Trevegar'* (cf. *Traueger*, p. 383, above) is also given (pp. 88, 184). Both the Dingestow MS. (which begins by calling the place *Tref Garn*, fo. 64[b]) and the Add. MS. 19,713 (fo. 36[b]), of the same age, have the forms *Tregerowen* and *Tregarowen*. Both these MSS. were written in N. Wales; and the writer of the Dingestow MS. says of the place, 'I knowe not whether it is in Ros or Pebidiawc'. Treowen or Owenston, now

Eweston (see p. 350, above, and note 59, below), is within a mile of Trefgarn Owen, but would seem, as it is mentioned in the *B. B. of St. David's* (1326), to take its name from an earlier Owen. There was also once a Tref Garn on the Ritec above Tenby, mentioned in the *B. of Llan Dâv;* and there is another S. of Lampeter Velfrey. As to *carn*, 'a rock', see note 2 on p. 45, above, and *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 62.

[32] *Vico* would seem to be an abbreviation of *vicineto.* The small mesne manor held by the chancellor was outside the city. See Jones and Freeman, *History of St. David's*, p. 323.

[33] Held by the Prebendary of Llanrian (see p. 244, above, note 2). The copyist has misread George Owen's *Vwya*, the regular Dimetian form of *Voia.* There is another Clegyr close to Trevinert (3 miles west of Clegyr Vwya), which evidently is the place called *Clegir-tillvir* (the last word also being spelt *tillevir* or *-euyr*) in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 8[a]. *Clegyr* 's apparently an old plural of *clag* (Gaelic *clach*, whence *clachan*, 'a hamlet', like the Welsh *maenor* from *maen*), an obsolete word for a stone; another form of which, *clôg*, occurs in place-names over most of Wales, *e.g.*, in *(Y) Glôg*, Anglicised *Glogue*, in Llanfirnach parish, known from its slate quarries, and in *Clôg y Frân* (see p. 69, above). The very rocky slope north of the lower end of the lower Llanberis lake is called *Clegyr.* The word is in use in English Pembrokeshire under the form *Cleggars;* there is a place of that name in Lamphey parish, and a Cleggars Castle near Templeton.

[34] See p. 301, above, note 1. Marchell was a woman's name in Welsh, from the Latin Marcella; the name Mai also occurs in place-names similar to *Caer Fai*, viz., *Castellmai* (accented on the penult.), south-east of Carnarvon, and *Castell Mei* (in Llantilio Crossenny, co. Monmouth) in the *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 124, 366. In all these it is probably a personal name (cf. Latin *Maius*, *Maia*); for *mai* 'a field' see note 2 on p. 177, above. *Treflodan* is now Trelodan, in Whitchurch parish.

[35] *Kayrnedren* in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 8[a]. There is no place now called 'Little Carnedren,' but there are two places called Carnedren Uchaf and Carnedren Isaf ('Upper and Lower C.') in the parish of St. David's. Were these places named after St. Edren? See 'Epigraphic Notes', by Professor Rhys, *Arch. Camb.*, V, xiii, 105, who calls the place 'Carn Hedryn'.

[36] See note 7 on p. 107, note 1 on p. 290, and note 7 on p. 300, above. Prof. Rhys has suggested another derivation for the name in *Arch. Camb.*, V, xii, 22, which does not account for the final *u.* Cf. note 126, below.

[37] There are still two farms so called in the parish of St. David's.

[38] In Llanrian parish. The Mynydd Du is south of the Dowrog Pool.

[39] In St. Lawrence parish. The farm seems now to be sometimes known as Tref William, though pronounced Trewilym; and its name has apparently influenced that of the adjacent farm of Castell Vilia (see p. 99, above, where *villa* is a misprint for the *vilia* of the MS.), which has come to be called Castle William (see *Arch. Camb.*, V, xii, 183-4). The name of the latter farm was changed to Castle Villa by the father of the present tenant; it is locally known as Cas Willy, with an English, not a Welsh, *ll.* (It may be added that the form 'villa', in Welsh orthography *vila*, is probably a genuine one, as the

semi-vowel *i* is nearly always dropped in modern Dimetian Welsh.) For *Cas* as an abbreviation for *Castell*, see note 1 on p. 209, above ; the following instances may be added :—*Cas Mael*, used for *Castell Mael* (or *Mâl*), the Welsh name of Puncheston, and *Cas Gwyn*, for Castell Gwyn, in the parish of Llan-y-cefn.

[40] See p. 100, above. Both Tre Einon and Hendre, on opposite sides of the upper Alyn, seem to preserve the name.

[41] In Llanhowell parish (see *Perrot Notes*, p. 181, and Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fo. 42). *Skyvog* is apparently from *Ysgeifiog*, which is also the name of a parish near Caerwys in Flintshire, and (in part) of another parish, Llanfihangel *Ysgeifiog*, in Anglesea, and also (in its old form *Isceviauc*) of a place near Llandeilo Fawr, now corrupted into *Skeio*, and mis-spelt on maps *Isgaio* (see *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. xxxviii, footnote, 78, 359, 364 ; *Tref irisceiauc*, *ib.*, p. 204, may possibly also embody the same name). The name is derived from some old form of the word *ysgaw* 'elder' (with which the Gaulish σκοβιὴν of Diosc., IV, c. 171, is said to be connected), and means a place where elders grow. The Welsh names of Portskewet, Monmouthshire, *Porth Ysgewin* and *Porth Ysgewydd*, are believed to have the same derivation. There are places called Tre Ysgaw (see note 1 on p. 350, above) and Pren Ysgawen (called *Brymyskawen* in *B. B. of St. D.*, fo. 17a) further east in Dewisland.

[42] Probably Harglodd in St. David's parish, called in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fol. 9a, *Harnglau* (also on fo. 18a) and *Harglau*, and on fol. 8a *Harngleu*. The final *u* in the 16th-century hand of that MS. may of course, *per se*, equally well be read *-n*, as the previous *n* can be read *u* ; but there is little doubt that these old forms have lost a final *-dd*. This loss (assuming it here to be other than merely scribal) is rather a feature of the Dimetian dialect, which dialect has given us the form *Dewi* for *Dewidd* (*Dewid* occurs in one Cambridge MS. of the Life of St. David ; see Hardy's *Catalogue of MS. Materials*, vol. i, part 1, p. 119) ; though the peculiarity is found sporadically throughout Wales, as in (the especially *North*-Welsh) *i fyny* for *i fynydd*, 'up' (literally 'up hill'), corrupted by our literary Bible and Prayer-book translators or revisers into the absurd *i fynu*. (Cf. too, such spellings as *Penclaw* for *Penclawdd*, *B. of Llan Dâv*, p. 321.) The name *Harglodd* may be the word *arglodd*, 'an embankment' : or the first part may be *harn*, the South-Welsh for *haiarn*, 'iron', sometimes occurring metaphorically in place-names, as in *Rhiw Pen Haiarn*, near Mallwyd, on the Dovey. In any case, the last part of *Harglodd* must be *clawdd*, 'a dyke or ditch'; for the earthwork itself, see Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*, p. 41. Professor Rhys has pointed out that the first part of the name of *Clovelly*, in North Devon, is also from the Cornish form of *Clawdd*, and commemorates the great earthwork now called 'Clovelly Ditches' ; Clovelly (where there is a stream on which are farms named *Velley*) is the *Aber Henveleu* of the (*Oxford*) *Mabinogion*, pp. 40, 42, towards which the guardians of Brân's head gaze over sea from Grasholm Island—the *hen* of the Welsh form apparently represents the Cornish definite article *an*, modified by the following vowels ; and the final *eu* was apt to be misread and miscopied *-en* (see Skene's *Four Anct. Books*, ii, 153, no. XIV).

[43] Trelerwr is in St. David's parish, and Machelich is half a mile off, in that of Whitchurch (the *N-* is an error of the copyist), and is called in the *B. B.*

*of St. David's*, fo. 9b, *Bachheleth*, which is under-written in an Elizabethan hand *Mechelych*. A *Killerour* is mentioned on fo. 17b of the *B. B.*; and so the author's *Tilerwr* may be a mistake either for *Trelerwr* or *Kilerwr* (= Cil Lerwr: cf. the *villa* of *Cil Tutuc*, near Tenby, so called from *Tutuc*, its owner, *B. of Llan Dâv*, p. 127).

[44] Now Trevinert, in St. David's parish.

[45] Treginnis in St. David's parish.

[46] See note 2 on p. 244, above. It may be added that there is a place called *Curlysky* close to where the two Cleddy estuaries meet, and not far from Rose Castle (see note 7 on p. 97, above): this name may stand for *Caer Lisci*, and be the old name of the earthwork. Professor Rhys (who makes this suggestion in *Arch. Camb.*, V, xii, 20) has identified Lisci with *Lonsce*, given in an Irish tale (see the *Book of the Dun Cow*, fo. 88a, where one of three typical Picts is called 'Trebuáit mac úi Lonsce') as a Pictish name; and Boia, whom Lisci slew, was also according to one account a Pict (cf. *B. of Llan Dâv*, pp. 99, 100, with *Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 124-6). Picton, however, anciently Piketon (see note 7 on p. 352, above), can hardly have been so called from the Picts. There was an Anglo-Saxon name *Piht*, which, and not the Picts, gave name to *Pytchley*, formerly *Pihtes-lea*; and there are also places called Pickton in Cheshire and Yorkshire.

[47] Brimaston is in the parish of Hay's Castle (called in the *Plwyfau Cymru* Castell yr Haidd'; cf. note 5, above). See pp. 343, 348, above.

[48] See note 2 on p. 115, and note 9 on p. 289, above.

[49] See note 4 on p. 343, and pp. 348 (note D) and 349 (note E), above.

[50] In the parish of Brawdy.

[51] See above, p. 343, and p. 348-50. Perhaps the first *o* of *Trecodogan* in the MS. may be meant for *a*.

[52] See pp. 99, 348, above.

[53] See note 3 on p. 343, p. 348, and note 3 on p. 353, above; Treros (in St. Lawrence parish) preserves its name.

[54] Llanfair Nant y Gof. See p. 353, above.

[55] See note 3 on p. 338, and p. 343, above.

[56] Possibly *Stangnoveth* is to be read in the first of these two names, which obviously embody the same place-name, and mean 'Stangnaveth' and 'New (*newydd*) Stangnaveth' respectively. Neither name occurs in the *B. B. of St. David's*. Llangloffan, the *alias* of the first, is close to Jordanston church-town and Castell Morys (the *Castrum Mauricii* of the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 18), and lies over a mile S.S.E. of Granston church-town; Treseissyllt, the *alias* of the second, lies about half the distance N.N.W. of the same point; so that the primitive undivided district of *Stangnaveth* must have included Granston. Now, lying between Granston and St. Nicholas church-towns, and N.E. of the former, there are places called Trellys-cnwc and Trellys-coed, apparently answering to the *Trefllys* and *Trefllys* (*qu. an hic legendum 'Tref-wys'?*) *vechan* (Little Trellys) of the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 14a, where they are included under the heading of *Villa Camerarii*, *i.e.*, St. Nicholas. *Tref-llys*

means (see note 3 on p. 329, above, *sub fine*) 'the township of the court or palace'; and, seeing that Scleddy in the parish of Manorowen is called *Lysclethe* in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 16b (which a 16th-century hand has glossed *Iscleddef)* it seems reasonable to suppose that *Stangnaveth* or *Stangnoveth* may be for *Llys Tangnefedd*, 'the court of (the?) peace' (*tangnefedd* is spelt *taghonoued* in the *Llyfr yr Angkyr*, written in 1346, Oxford edn., p. 77, l. 3); and that the *llys* of *Tre-llys* may preserve its name in an abbreviated form. There is a place called *Castell Rhyfel* ('War Castle') up the Nant y Groes, E. of Tregaron, Card., and a *Castell Cleddyf* ('Sword Castle') in Llanwnda in Pencaer (see Prof. Rhys' remarks in *Arch. Camb.*, V, xii, 19). Often an initial *s* in Welsh place-names is short for *Ynys*, 'island', as in Sketty—see *Inq. p. m.*, 13 Edw. II, No. 32—, Scleudach or Sclydach, near Trecastle, and perhaps Scynlas, in Radnorshire, near Glasbury. For the Manor of Trellys and Grandeheno see note 21, above.

[57] In Jordanston parish. See note 2 on p. 342, *sub fine;* and cf. the second par. of note C, on p. 347, above. If the original form begins with *llan*, then (as *llan* is feminine) the second element is probably a personal name *Cloffan* (=lameter), from *cloff*, 'lame'; but if the name really began with the masculine *maen*, 'stone', then perhaps we have the original name in *Gloffan*, and we *may* also have it in *Ynys Bach Llyffan Gawr* (see note 1 on p. 115, above), as *Ynys* is feminine, and would alter *Gloffan* into *-loffan*, which in turn might readily be corrupted into *llyffan*, meaning 'a toad'. The *Iolo MSS.* mention (p. 136; cf. p. 116) a St. Cloffan and 'his church in Dyved'; whether there was such a Saint or not, the place meant must be Llangloffan, and the church meant is presumably that of Granston, as that of Jordanston is said to be dedicated to a Welsh Saint, whose name is given as *Cwrda*, a corruption either of *Cawrda(f)* or *Gwrda(f)*.

[58] Llandonach in Llandeloy parish.

[59] See above, pp. 70, 99, 350, and note 31 to this Collection.

[60] See note 3 on p. 360, above. *Grenton* is mentioned on fos. 6b and 17b of the *B. B. of St. David's*.

[61] Probably Trefochlid in Llanhowell parish, rather than Tre-yarched in Llanrian parish.

[62] In Brawdy parish (see note 28, above).

[63] Now Tregroes, in Fishguard parish.

[64] Treseissyllt in Granston parish, called in the *B. B. of St. David's* *Trefseysilk* (*sic*), fo. 15a, *Trefseyssel*, fo. 15b, and *Trefseysil*, fo. 16b (and cf. Gerald's *Works*, Rolls ed., vi, 111). Of course *Treussyllt* is a scribal error for *Trefissyllt* or the like (maybe the copyist took the long *s* for the *f* of the *Tref*). For the name Ussyllt (=St. Issell) see note 2 on p. 296, and note 1 on p. 307, above. It and Seissyllt (corrupted into *Sitsillt* and in English into *Cecil*, a family name still locally pronounced in the Welsh way, *Seisyl* or *Seisyll*, in parts of English Monmouthshire, the original seat of the Cecils) were men's names; Essyll or Essyllt (whence Isolde, Yseult, etc.) was a female name. The *t* at the end of such names was sometimes, if not always, omitted in the oldest Welsh forms; Senyllt or Senyll (see *Y Cymmrodor*, ix, 172), equated by Prof. Rhys with the Irish name *Snelt*, is another of these names.

[65] The name now applied to the hill just north of Tref Asser, in the parish of Llanwnda, in Pencaer. See p. 108, above.

[66] See note 1 on p. 343, and p. 348, above. *Gibrick* may perhaps be read *Gibricks;* the last letters are partly gone. The oldest known spelling of the name is *Giberichisford* in Add. Charter 8,058 at the British Museum, of the 13th cent.

[67] See note 7 on p. 352, above. Two manors mentioned in the *Valor* are omitted in the above list, namely Villa Clementis (Treglemish ; see p. 350, above), an episcopal manor, and Whitewell, a mesne manor held by St. Mary's College.

[68] Here was the principal court of Dungleddy Barony. See note 8 on p. 340, *sub fine*, and cf. note 2 on p. 352, above.

[69] The letter read *z* may be a *y*, or some sort of contraction like that used for *ue* in the Latin *que* and sometimes for the final Welsh *ch;* and the *u* of the word, as almost everywhere in the MS., may be read *n*. But, on the whole, it seems preferable to read the word *Montuz*, and suppose the *u* to be a mistake of the scribe in copying *ee*, and *Monteez* to be equivalent to *Mount's*. He has made the same mistake under the heading of 'Creeks' in the same document, where he has spelt Castle Beach *Castle buch* (instead of *beech;* he was evidently thinking of *Castlebugh*, now Castlebighe). See p. 383, above (note 16), where we find mention, in 17 Edw. II, of rents 'de Monte' as well as 'Curia de Monte', under the 'intrinsic' dependencies of the lordship of Haverfordwest. As all the other places mentioned on that skin (except the outlying 'insulæ', and possibly 'Sanctus Ismael') are in or immediately round the town, or in the district N. of it on the right bank of the Western Cleddy (*i.e.*, in Roose, not Dungleddy) extending as far N. and W. as Cuffern and Leweston, it would seem most likely that the 'Mount' is to be sought not far off, only on the other side of the river. (The places included in the *feoda forinseca* of Haverfordwest in the same *Inq.* extend far into Western Roose, but also include one parish [Uzmaston] in Dungleddy.) It is also to be noted that the rents 'de Monte' only amounted to 1*d.*, and the 'placita et proficua' of its court to 2*s.* (as compared with the customary rents of Pelcombe, Camrose, and Leweston, which amounted to £11 11*s.* 1*d.*, and with the corresponding dues of the court of those places, which were 5*s.*) ; it thus would appear that the district of the 'Mons' was of small extent, or at any rate of small value. It is not clear whether its name indicated (primarily, at least) a hilly district, or a district which took its name from some particular hill or rath, a spot at which (on that assumption) we may presume the open-air court of the manor was originally held. There is such a rath (*e.g.*) near Knock in Clarbeston parish. It should be mentioned that the 'Mountain' so common in the place-names of English Pembrokeshire, means, as the Welsh *mynydd*, from which it is translated, often does (*e.g.*, in Dewisland, where it is pronounced *mwni*), merely a common or wild unenclosed land, without any necessary reference to its hilliness ; that 'The Mount' is also a common place-name in parts of English Pembrokeshire, and that there is one place of the name on the E. Cleddy, a mile above Haverfordwest, not far from which is a place called Knock (which means 'a hill', like its derivative the Welsh *cnwc*), in close proximity to another place called Mountain Hall. These places are in Roose Hundred, but might have formed a detached portion of Dungleddy Lordship, as Fletherhill (see note 71, below) in Dungleddy did of

Roose Lordship. There is also a place called Baron Hill, close to the castle and village of Wiston, but this from its situation would almost certainly have been included in one of the two manors of Wiston already specified; a 'Mons Sanctæ Mariæ', apparently near Maryborough in the same parish, occurs in a grant of fishery near 'Castellum *Llys*' (Wys), by Wyzo Flandrensis (see *Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester*, i, 108; and see note 2 on p. 352, above). In Welsh Wales the name *Mount* is rare, and (putting aside modern fancy names) only seems to occur in districts strongly occupied by the *advenæ*. The name of Egremont, just outside Pembrokeshire (also the name of an important castle in Cumberland), seems to have been bodily imported from one of the French villages called Aigremont. Besides Montgomery, there are *Grosmont* in Monmouthshire, the parish of *Mount* near Cardigan, and *Mold* in Flintshire (always called in Welsh *Wyddgrug*, *i.e.*, 'the sepulchral mound') contracted from *Mont-hault*. In one or two cases we seem to find the name applied to old forts, *e.g.*, in *Mount y Brough* (*i.e.*, 'the Mount of the *burgh* or fort'), close to the village of Penrice in Gower, where there is such a fort (see *Lordship of Gower*, pp. 238-9); in this name *Mount* and *Brough* seem synonymous. *Plâs Mount*, near Pont Neath Vaughan, may also be an old name. The Welsh word *llys*, meaning 'court' or 'palace', occurs in the Dungleddy parish of Llys y Fran, which was not (at least under that name) a separate manor; and *Cefn*, according to the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 29b, was the name of the district not far off, in which Llwydarth Forest (see p. 87, above) was situated, and has given its name to the parish of Llan-y-Cefn, in which there is still a farm called Gwarth y Cefn (a corruption of *Gwartha' Cefn*, 'Ridge Top'; cf. the use of *Gwarthaf* in *G. Cambwll*, *G. Bwch*, *G. Cwm*, in *B. of Llan Dâv*, pp. 42, 73, 134, 274, 326), situated on the same ridge as the church. *Cefn* might perfectly well have been translated *Mons*. So might such a name as *Fletherhill* (see note 71, below).

[70] See note 2 on p. 136, note 5 on p. 352, and Collection No. IX, above This Rinaston is to be distinguished from Rhinderston in Hay's Castle parish in Dewisland, anciently spelt *Rendeston* (see top of p. 348, above).

[71] Fletherhill in Rudbaxton parish. See note 8 on p. 340, above, whence it will be seen that Guy de Brian, junior, who held 'Fletherhill in Dungleddy' prior to 1349, did service therefor to the court of Wiston. It would seem that Fletherhill in Rudbaxton is identical with the manor of the same name mentioned in the note referred to as held in 1592 with the lordship of Walwyn's Castle, and included thereunder, not under Dungleddy, in the lists of Sir John Perrott's lands; for no Fletherhill can be found in the hundred of Roose. This seems to imply that Fletherhill formed, at least at times, a detached portion of the lordship of Walwyn's Castle, as Henllan in Llanddewi Velfrey did of the lordship of Dungleddy. If this theory is correct, the connection of Fletherhill with Walwyn's Castle lordship would seem to go back at least to the days of Guy de Brian, senior, Lord of Walwyn's Castle (see p. 346, above, note B), who had both a son and a grandson named Guy, and who, though the writer has not found him as the holder of Fletherhill *eo nomine*, held (see note 2 on p. 342, above) the neighbouring Kilbarth and also Spittal and Haythog and *Scaneton* (probably Scolton; cf. Golden from *Gindon* or *Gondon*, *Inq. p. m.* 22 Edw. III, 1st Nos., no. 47, skin 32) of the lordship of Lawhaden. Is *Flether* from the

Welsh *llethr*, 'a slope' (which occurs, *e.g.*, in the name of a place near Brawdy church)? It is called in Sir John Perrott's Settlement (*Perrot Notes*, p. 181) 'the Manor of Ffletherhill alias Letherhill'.

[72] Newton Hall in the parish of Rudbaxton.

[73] For the episcopal manor of Lawhaden, see note 2 on p. 342, p. 376 (note 12), and p. 391, note 40 (4), above.

[74] The hamlet of Henllan in Llandewi Velfrey (Hundred of Narberth) was formerly a detached portion of the Hundred of Dungleddy. It contained an ancient chapel, which has now wholly disappeared, and which probably gave it its distinguishing name. The name as written in the MS. hardly admits of being read *flanilltud* (=Llan Illtud); but, as the number of strokes corresponds, it may well have been miscopied from a MS. which had that reading; in any case, the scribe makes no distinction between his *u*'s and *n*'s. *Flan* would seem to be Anglicized from *llan;* cf. *Flann*, a place close to Peterstow church, near Ross, and the surname *Floyd* from *Llwyd* (Lloyd).

[75] See note 16, above.

[76] Called 'Hospitale' in the *B. B. of St. David's* (see p. 342, above, note 2). Bettws Tir Iarll, near Bridgend, was also known in Welsh as 'Llan *Ysbyttel*' (*Plwyfau Cymru* in *Myv. Arch.*); and there is the manor of Spital near Cardiff.

[77] See note 46, above.

[78] St. Ishmael's; see note 2 on p. 296, note 1 on p. 307, and p. 383 (note 16), above. Note that here at least 'St. Ismells' must mean St. Ishmael's, assuming that 'Harroldston' means Haroldston St. Issell's.

[79] Presumably Haroldston St. Issell's, not Haroldston West. In the Extent of Sir John Perrott's lands (taken after his attainder in 1592) found in Lansdowne MS. lxxii he is said to have held 'the Mannor of Harroldston' and 'ix Carucates of Lande with divers Landes and tenementes in Southill Weston, Drichmerhill alias Drichmanhill alias Dreymn[r] hill [see p. 378, above, note 6], Heylot alias Haylot [now Haylett, in the parish of Haroldston St. Issell's], [and] Boiden, with Haroldston Mylles' (fos. 36-7). The values of the respective lands, appended to each in the MS., have been omitted in this citation; the original shows that Southill Weston is one place (not two places). It was apparently so called to distinguish it from other Southills; of which one is in the parish of Talbenny. With the name *Boiden* may perhaps be compared *Baiden* or *Baydon*, near Tondu, Glamorganshire.

[80] See p. 378, above, note 6; the manor of Roches, near Laugharne, is mentioned on fos. 49[b] and 81[a] of Lansdowne MS. lxxii, in conjunction with those of *Eglewyskymen* and *Laugharne*. The manor of Eglwys Cymmyn was granted to John de la Roche by Thomas Wallensis, Bishop of St. David's, 1248-56 (see the De la Roche Charters, *Arch. Camb.*, II, iii, 259).

[81] If this name is Welsh, *Tal* means 'end', and *benni* is apparently the same element as we get in *Bannium*, the Roman station near Brecon, called *Benni* in the Cottonian MS. Vespasian, A, xiv, fo. 10[b], and *Benny* in *Inq. p. m.*, 10 Edw. III, no. 62, Skin 9, a name which now survives on the spot as *Y Fenni*. Or the *benni* of *Talbenny* may possibly be an old plural or aggregative from

*ban*, 'high', or 'a height', so common in Wales under the form *Y Fan* (written *Fan* or *Van*). *Tal y Fan* is rather a common combination (there are places of that name, for instance, in Marros and Llanddowror parishes). In the place-name *Garth Benni*, now Welsh Bicknor, on the Wye between Ross and Monmouth, the word *benni* evidently means points or tops (being the plural of *ban* or *bant*), and refers to the two ridges jutting out into the two loops of the river in that parish. See *B. of Llan Dâv*, 72, 164, etc., where it is often mentioned; the two hills embraced by a lower bend of the Wye also bore the name *garth*, being called *Dougarth* (which would now be *Deu-arth* 'the two Garths'; cf. *Diarth*, not far from Llandrindod) in *op. cit.*, p. 164, a name which now survives in that of the Great and Little *Doward* Hills. It may be added that 'Lann Custennin Garth Benni' does not mean 'The Church of Garth Benni of Constantine', as translated in Mr. Henry Seebohm's *Tribal System in Wales*, p. 200, but 'St. Constantine's Church (*Llangystennin*) in (or 'at' or 'of') Garth Benni'. There is a place between Penclawdd and Llanmorlais in West Gower called on the old Ordnance Map *Pen Gaer Fenny*, and in *Lordship of Gower* (*Camb. Arch. Assoc.*, 1864), pp. 215-6, *Pengrevenny* (see, too, *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, pp. 481, 487), close to a square fort on a hill. There is also a river called *Afon Feni* (the quantity of the *e* is unknown to the writer), joining the Taf by Clog y Fran, and a bridge over it called *Pont y Feni*; the name of '*Cardiff*(*e*) Forest(e)' (Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 34-5, 79$^{b}$; called '*Cardeeth* Forest' in Speed's Map), between this bridge and Whitland —a name now surviving in the farm called *Fforest*—seems to record the existence near here of a *caer* or fortified post (there is also a Cardeeth in Carew parish; this form is, or rather *Cardeethe* would be, phonetically, the correct Anglicizing of *Caer-dydd*, the Welsh name for Cardiff town, of which the variant *Caer Dyf* also once existed; possibly *Maendiff*, near Abergavenny, and *Coety*, anciently *Coetif*, apparently for *Coed dyf*, may preserve the same unexplained element). There is also a *Castell Hill* close to Pont y Feni.

There is a Welsh word *telpyn* 'a lump', some form of which appears in Telpen Point, east of Amroth. *Talbenny* might be the plural of some form of this word.

[82] See p. 346, and p. 383, note 16, above. This manor was held by Sir John Perrott (Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fo. 36-7). *Honey* is quite a common prefix in the place-names of English Pembrokeshire.

[83] Keeston; see note 4 on p. 186, and p. 384, note 16, above.

[84] Wolfsdale; see p. 384, note 16, above; and cf. Wolves Newton (anciently called *Nova Villa Lupi*), near Chepstow, once the seat of a family named Wolf or *Loup*. Wolfs-castle and Wolfs-dale may have had their origin in the Old Norse personal name *Ulfr*.

[85] East Dunstan in Camrose parish.

[86] Held by the Precentor of St. David's. See pp. 383-4, above. In connection with the ownership of Trefgarn Manor, it is interesting to note that according to Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 338) the Welsh name of the adjoining parish of St. Dogwell's (in Dewisland) was *Llan Ty Dewi* (*sic*), 'St. David's Church', *Ty Ddewi* being the Welsh name for the cathedral city of St. David's. ('*Hunlle* Dewi', given as a parish of Dewisland in the *Plwyfau Cymru*, is apparently also meant for St. Dogwell's. If *hunlle* is correct, the word means

'a sleeping-place', and *Pywysfa Dewi*, 'St. David's Resting-place', the old name of a place in or near St. Lythan's, Glam., may be compared: see *B. of Llan Dâv*, pp. 158, 260, 343.) Further, that under the services of the tenants of Villa Camerarii (St. Nicholas) and Mabus, we find that they are bound to 'follow the relics (*reliquias*) of St. David as far as *Carneturney*', *i.e.*, to Carn Twrne in the parish of St. Dogwell's (*B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 14b). On the previous page Fenton, quoting George Owen, tells us that the flat stone on the top of Carn Twrne is called the Three Lords (cf. *Bwlch Tri Arglwydd*, 'the Three Lords' Pass', on the borders of Llanwrin parish in Montgomeryshire, where the three lordships of Cyfeiliog, Meirionydd, and Mawddwy met), because they (the lords of Kemes, Dewisland, and Dungleddy) may keep their three courts there each in his own lordship. This rather suggests that there was a Pembrokeshire counterpart to the celebrated open-air court of the Stannaries on Crockern Tor in Dartmoor, and the similar one at Ustaritz in the French Basque country (see Archu's *Grammaire basque-française*, 2nd edn., Bayonne, 1853, pp. 170-1). The Tourn was the court leet held by the sheriff in each hundred; and *twrne* is the modern Welsh word for (and derivative from) the English *attorney*. Fenton's conjecture that Carn *Twrne* is for *Carn Terfyne* ('the Cairn of the boundaries') is also very plausible.

[87] In Hubberston parish. See p. 124, and note 1 to this Collection, above; and Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 193. The remains of the Castle are at the head of the Pill. It is called an 'invincible fort' in 'The Relation of the routing of his Majesty's forces under the Earl of Carbery in the County of Pembroke', published by order of the House of Commons in 1644. In the De la Roche Charters are mentioned *Pulla Rudival* (now Rhodal; cf. pp. 178-9, 193-4, above), *Pulla Oliverii* (near the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, probably the 'Old Chapell above the fort' mentioned in 'The Relation'; this pill would therefore be the present Deadman's Lake), and *Magna Pulla*, the pill leading up to the other two.

[88] Robeston West.

[89] One of Sir John Perrott's manors; see Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 36-7, where he is also said to have held two messuages, etc., in *Folkeston* (see p. 369, above), and also 'fower mesuages in the towne of Bicton' (parish of St. Ishmael's).

[90] See note 8 on p. 340, and p. 346 (and cf. p. 378, note 6), above, for this lordship. The place-name *Wallaston* was originally *Walwynston* or *Walwainston*; see note 97 to this Collection.

[91] Benton, in the parish of Burton. This was one of Sir J. Perrott's Manors; see Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fo. 41, where it is called 'Benton alias Baynton'.

[92] Bolton in Steynton parish.

[93] The MS. reads 'aCell'. See p. 353, above.

[94] See note 2 on p. 110, above. In his *Itin.*, v, 12, Leland correctly indicates the locality of Pill Priory, and calls Pill 'Pille, otherwise Pille Rose', from which it appears that the Welsh name of the place must have been *Pwll Rhôs*, *i. e.*, 'Roose Pill'. The English form of this name is found in another place, *Rowspoole* (see note 8 on p. 340, above), though that was called after a *pool*, not a *pill*.

[95] The *Valor*, iv, 388, mentions the manor of 'Le Grene sive parva Haverford', then held by William Barlow, the Prior of Haverford, by the nomination of Queen Ann Boleyn, 'marchionissæ de Pembroke et dominæ honoris de Haverford' (see p. 263, above). Sir J. Perrott had 'a close called litle Burton hill in Haverfordwest' (Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 36-7 ; 'in the parishe of St. Martyns', fo. 78b).

[96] See p. 385, above.

[97] In Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 38-9, Sir John Perrott is said to have held houses and lands, etc., in the 'towne of Pembr', Lamerston, Woodlak alias Goodlake, le Hill, Venilak, Glinbigh wth the Myll, Evinston, Harblesmore, le three lak*es*, Walueston alias Welleston, Pennar, and the Ferry house'. Most of these places are mentioned in the grants by Charles I to trustees for the City of London, found in Patent Rolls 4 Car. I, part 6, and 14 Car. I, part 2. *Lake* is the local word for a stream. Goodlake is called in the Crown Lands Survey of 1653 'Goodilake in the parish of St. Mary, Pembroke'. There is a Three Lakes Wood near Hill Farm in that parish ; cf. *Perrot Notes*, p. 150: 'Northehoke quæ vocatur Threlakes'. (There is another Three Lakes in Walwyn's Castle, and a Goodlake in Jeffreyston). *Harblesmore* is Herbertsmoor (locally called Harbertsmoor), in the parish of St. Michael's, Pembroke. East and West Pennar and Pembroke Ferry are well known ; *Lamerston* is Lammaston (see note 1 on p. 173, above), and *Evinston* is Iveston (near Orielton). Wallaston is in Pwllcrochan parish, and is called *Walwainiston* in *Inq. p. m.* 26 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 63, Skin 2. (Warreston, N.E. of Pembroke, is misspelt *Wallaston* on the old 1-inch Ordnance Map ; and there is also Welston, not far off, in Nash parish.) *Glinbigh* (the *in* of the original is like a *m*, and there is no dot) seems to be Lambeath (where there is still a mill), in Pwllcrochan parish ; but the change involved of Welsh *-ch* to English *-th* is, to say the least, rare in Wales. (A medial guttural has apparently become *th* in the name of the town of *Keighley* in Yorkshire, which is pronounced *Keethly*.) The form *Glinbigh* also suggests identity with the place called (see note 5 on p. 315, above) *Glinbogh*, *Glynbogh*, and *Glynburgh* ; here (assuming the *r* to be due to the false analogy of the English word *burgh* or *borough*) we may compare the alternative *u* and *o* found (see the notes at the foot of pp. 320-1, above) representing modern Welsh *i* in the old forms of *Linney* (a somewhat similar case is that of *Golden*, near Pembroke, spelt both *Gindon* and *Gondon* in the *Inq. p. m.* 22 Edw. III, 1st Nos., No. 47, Skin 32). Such variants have, however, *in loc. cit.*, been explained on the assumption that the 'primary' sound of Welsh *y* (like English *u* in *sum*) was meant to be expressed by the optional *o* or *u* ; now this sound (putting a few very common words, such as the article *y*, *yr*, etc., aside) is very rare in a monosyllable or an ultimate syllable, in which positions *y* generally bears its 'secondary' sound, equivalent to the North-Welsh sound of *u*, which is now indistinguishable from *i* in the Welsh of Dyfed. Exceptions to this rule are found in the pronunciation of the name of the Glamorganshire parish (a little north of Cardiff) of *Pentyrch* (which is oxytone, thus being treated as two words), and apparently also in *Denbigh*, which is in literary Welsh called *Dinbych* (as is or was our *Tenby ;* see note 107, above), but also has the colloquial variants *Dimbech*, *Dimbach* (the word is always paroxytone) ; we may compare the apparently identical place-name *Dumbuck*, on the north side ofthe Clyde estuary, near Dumbarton. At any rate, the *ea* of *Lambeath*

assuming the word to be both of Welsh origin and derived in its present form from oral pronunciation, not from written documents, must represent a Welsh *i*, *u*, or *y*. In such cases as *Lanteague*, the present Anglicised form of *Lanteg* (see note 2 on p. 306, above), which would naturally be Anglicised into *Lantegg* or *Lantaigue*, other than oral influences seem to have been at work ; cf. such forms as *Clyne* from Welsh *clûn*, 'a brake', and *Trefane* from *Tre Fân* (=*faen*), both in Marteltwy parish. (*Cline*, near Swansea, was also called *Clun* in the 13th century ; see William de Braose's *Inq. p. m.*, 13 Edw. II, No. 32.)

It may be added to the end of note 5 on p. 315, above, that *Pennar* or *Penar* (feminine) is not an uncommon name for a headland in Carnarvonshire ; *e.g.*, the *Benar* is the small rocky headland between two sandy bays at Abersoch, and *Benar* is also the name of a striking hill opposite Dolwyddelan. Apparently it is an abbreviation of *Penardd*, which, however, occurs in the same district, where it represents the *Maenor Penardd* of the (Oxford) *Mabinogion*, pp. 63, 78 ; there are also places called Penarth near Pwllheli and Harlech, and another, a township of Llanfair Caer Einion, Mont., which is also sometimes called Peniarth. Perhaps these and the Penarth by Cardiff are corruptions of *Penardd* (the Cardiff *Penarth*, the adjoining parish to which is *Cogan*, is supposed to be the *Penardd Cogawn* of an old Welsh poem). The name of East and West Pennard parishes, situate along a hill near Glastonbury, is certainly from *Penardd*, and occurs in early Glastonbury charters. The word *penardd* has become *penar* in *Penar Lâg*, the modern Welsh name of Hawarden, anciently *Penardd Halawg* (see Pennant's *Wales*, Rhys' ed., i, 116-7, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 372, note 1 ; the form there cited from the *Book of Basingwerk*, *Pennardd Alauc*, indicates a derivation from Alauc, father of the Prince Caradog of the Life of St. Winifred —*Cambro-British Saints*, p. 199—and not from *halog* 'polluted'). In English Gower *Penardd* has been Anglicized *Penard*, which is the name of a parish there. The Glamorganshire Cefn Penar, near Mountain Ash, is alluded to by Leland, *Itin.*, iv, 59, as 'a nother Hille caullid *Penar*'.

[98] Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 439, says : 'The court of the manors of Manorbeer and Penaley (for they appear always to have been consolidated) was held at a place called Longstone'. The manors are held in four divisions, namely—Jameston, Newton, Penaley and Manorbier. A 'censory rent' is still paid. It appears from the depositions taken in the suit between the Queen's tenants and Dame Joyce Gamage, 'farmer of the manors of Beere and Pennaley (Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, Pembroke, 24 Eliz., Trinity, no. 2) that there were in those manors 'husbandry-hold lands', *i. e.*, copyholds of inheritance, and 'censory lands', *i. e.*, copyholds for life. This Dame Gamage was the widow of Sir Thomas Gamage of Coity, co. Glamorgan ; she married, secondly, Dr. Griffith Leyson of Carmarthen. Her will was proved in 1588. The proceedings were renewed in 9 Jac. I (see Mr. Edward Owen's Appendix to the *Report of the Welsh Land Commission*, p. 32), when it was decided that the representative of a deceased censory holder had no claim on his land, and that the fines on the tenant of such holding were arbitrary. The 'Longstone' of our text seems to be a mistake for 'Penaly', due to the fact mentioned by Fenton ; but where was this Longstone? Longstone, a mile S.E. of Pembroke town, is in neither of the parishes referred to. There is another Longstone still further off, near Flimston Chapel. Possibly the author did not mean to refer to any

place called 'Longstone', but to a 'long stone', where the open-air court of the manor was or had been held. In any case the place-name seems to answer to the Welsh *Maen Hir* (also *Hirfaen*), 'a long', that is, a tall, upright 'stone'; cf. *Lapis Longus*, *B. of Llan Dâv*, p. 224. There are a parish of Langstone in Netherwent, and a Langstone Court, near Llangarran, Herefordshire.

[99] See note 2 on Collection XI, i (pp. 374-7, above).

[100] In Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 38-9, Sir J. Perrott is said to have held tenements in *Lenney* (Linney) in this parish, for which place see pp. 320-1, above.

[101] See Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 402. In Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 38-9, Sir J. Perrott is said to have held the moiety of a manor, there styled that of 'Nangle alias Halecorte' (does this mean that he held one of the two Nangle Manors mentioned by the author, viz., that of Hall Place, or only half of it?), and also lands at Studdock, in that parish. For the name *Nangle*, see the notes at the foot of pp. 322-3, above: and cf. note 105 to this Collection.

[102] In Cheriton, otherwise Stackpole Elidir, parish. The element *Gwent* or *Went* occurs in a few Welsh names besides those that take their name from Gwent, the district so called from the town of Venta Silurum or Caerwent. There is Altwent near Little Dewchurch, Herefordshire, and Pen Llwyn Gwent above Felin Ddu on the Greater Ogmore, Glam., for which see Motley's *Tales of the Cymry*, pp. 42-4—which passage leads one to suppose that the *Gwent* of the second place-name is from some bye-form of *gwynt*, 'wind', or possibly a direct loan from the Latin *ventus*. In Breconshire (on the Wye) we have a brook and a parish called *Gwenddwr*, the Welsh for 'white (or fair) water' being Gwynddwr. And what is the origin of the *Went* of *Wentnor*, a parish near the Welsh border of Shropshire, or that of *Llinwent*, in N. Radnorshire?

[103] Hodgeston.

[104] See p. 317, above. In *Inq. p. m.*, 26 Edw. III, 2nd Nos., No. 63, Skin 2, Cosheston is called *Costeyniston*, and it is said that William Robelyn, (see p. 382, above) held lands there. The Glamorgan 'Constantine's Town' has become *Coston;* see Mr. Clark's *Land of Morgan*, p. 33.

[105] In the parish of Rhos-crowther. In Lansdowne MS. lxxii, fos. 38-9, Sir John Perrott is said to have held this manor and property at 'Westpopton, Pulchroghon, Eastpopton, Redhill, Shutelake, Horston, Morston, Hule Pace alias Halfe Place, Forningenet alias Foringenet et Woganston'. The Poptons, Woganston, Hoplass, and Moreston, are not far from Eastington. Eastington was formerly *Iestynton* (see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 398, where he states that it was commonly called Iseston), a form clearly derived from the Welsh name *Iestyn* (itself from the Latin *Justinus;* there was a *Broc Justini*, '? Justin's Brook', in Ewyas, Heref.: see Dugdale, *Monast.*, v, 555). 'Halfe Place' seems to be either Hall Place, above-mentioned (see note 101, above) or Hoplass. Redhill is just S. of Rhoscrowther Church. Can *Furzenip*, by the sea in Castle Martin parish, possibly be a corruption of *Foringenet*, the clearly older form of which, *Forningenet*, might possibly embody *Froyn*, the old form (see p. 320, above, of the neighbouring *Frayne's* Lake? This *Froyn* seems to be the Welsh *ffrwyn*, 'a bit' (from *frenum*); cf. such a name as *Pwll y Warthol*, 'the Stirrup

Pool', on the Afon Gam in Llanbrynmair parish, Mont. There is also the Welsh *ffwrn* (from *furnus*) 'an oven'.

[106] In the MS. the first *i* was originally a *u*; but the writer has put a dot over it (without, however, cancelling either of the minims). See note 1 on p. 319, above.

[107] The 'Porth Manach, Mainaur, in Amithieil' of the *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 124, 255, is believed to be Monkton, as *Porth Mynach* means 'Monk's Haven' (cf. Monk Haven in St. Ishmael's). On this supposition the district of *Amithieil* must have been that on the S. of the Pennar Pill (or of one of its two branches), just as the *Lonion* of *locc. citt.*, now represented by the name *Lanyon*, must have indicated the district N. of that pill (see note 5 on p. 236, above). Both districts are mentioned together in the following passage of the Latin *Leges Wallicæ*, found in MS. Cott., Vesp. E. xi, where they are by mistake written together in one word, and where *Diubyc* (not *Diubyt*, as misread in the passage as given in the *Anct. Laws and Institutes of Wales*, folio ed., p. 845) is a mistake for *Dinbyc*, *i.e.*, Dinbych y Pysgod or Tenby (the MS. is of the early 14th century): 'Galanas Prepositi Amiteil Lonion Diubyc Leureny vi uacce et sexies xx, &c. . . . et tantumdem in galanas præpositorum totius Demetiæ' (fo. 36b). *Galanas* means the *weregild* or murder-fine, and *prepositus* in the Latin Welsh Laws translates *maer*. The jurisdiction of the first-named *præpositus* (or, if *præpositi* is meant to stand for *præpositorum*, of these four *præpositi*) would seem to have extended over most or the whole of Cantref Penfro. It may be added that *Arcoyl* or *Castell Arcoyl*, of which the *præpositus* is mentioned in the previous paragraph of the text cited, was not in Dimetia (at least after the 8th century), but is a place (now called *Caeth Argoel*) between Derwydd and Golden Grove, and is mentioned in conjunction with the neighbouring Dinevwr (Dynevor) in the Welsh codes. The 'Din Gwenhav in Llonion' of the *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 124, 255, is perhaps represented by *Gindon* (see note 71 to this Collection), now Golden, the English grammatical collocation having been substituted for the Welsh one (cf. note 94, above); in Welsh the name would now be *Din Gwĕna*, if *din* were treated as masculine (see *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 42, note *j*). Can the *Argoel* above cited be a bye-form of *Aergol* or *Aergwl*, the Welsh modification of the Latin *Agricola*, and refer to the 5th-century king of Dyfed, Aergol, son of Tryffun?

[108] Redberth (see p. 327, note 3, and 354, note 2, above). 'Pcell' is a mistake for 'P*ar*cell'. This Redberth (called *Rodebard* in *Inq. p. m.* 41 Edw. III, 1st Nos., no. 3) is in Narberth Hundred, and it is not clear why the author places it under that of Castlemartin. There is a Redberth in Roose, but none in the present Castlemartin Hundred.

[109] In St. Florence parish.

[110] Hentland in Rhos-crowther parish, confounded at p. 262, above, note 4, with Henllan, the seat of the Bishop of Llandaff (see note 74 to this Collection).

[111] For the ancient extent of Narberth Lordship and its tenure, see pp. 349 (end of note D) and 382, above.

[112] For Coed Rhath, see note 5 on p. 315, above, and the notes, etc., there referred to and cited, especially pp. 46, 49: see, too, pp. 317, 375, 382, above.

[113] Tenby Patria was apparently included in the manor of Coedrath (see p. 382, and the documents cited in note 5 on p. 315, above). The division of a manor, part of which consists (or once consisted) of a town, into *villa* and *patria*, seems to be locally common in West Wales, though, it is believed, not in general use. We have it (*e.g.*) at Fishguard (see above, note 6), at Lawhaden (see the *B. B. of St. David's*), and at Llandeilo Fawr and Llangadock, in Carmarthenshire. *Villa*, of course, answers to the Welsh *tref*, and *patria* to *gwlad*—a word which, like the English 'country', means both '*rus*' and '*patria*'.

[114] For the extent of the ancient 'Vicinetum de Carew' see Collection No. V, above, and the notes thereto, especially (2) on p. 334, and the end of the same note (pp. 335-6), and the *Lordes of Kemes*, below, §9. It will be seen that the district embraced several of the manors in the present list.

[115] See p. 349, above (end of note D).

[116] See note 1 on p. 316, above, to which it may be added that in the Extent of Llawhaden, in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 29a, lands at *Castrum Bugelyn* are mentioned, and in the same paragraph lands at *Roffoden* or *Roffodyn* (both places are mentioned again on fo. 30a). This *castrum* cannot be the one near Ffynnon Gain in Bletherston parish, as that (situate in the fork of a *cymmer*, *i.e.*, a conflux of two streams of equal size) is obviously meant by the *Castelkymer* which is coupled with *Fonnon Keyng* in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 28b. Possibly C. Bugelyn may be the camp near Mountain Chapel, which lies between *Cilfoden* and *Rhôs* Side, as *Roffoden* might be a mistake for *Rosfoden* (cf. p. 349, above, end of note D). It may be added to that note and to note 2 on p. 342, above, that *Cil Maen*, the Welsh name of Mountain Chapel, appears to be mentioned again in the *B. B. of St. David's*, fo. 43a, where, under *Meydrym* (Mydrim in W. Carmarthenshire), 22½ acres of the Bishop's lands in that parish are said to have been exchanged for 26 acres in *Kyluayn* in the time of Bishop Thomas (for the common gender of *cil*, see note 119, below).

[117] See note 6 on p. 293, above.

[118] Anciently *Iorbardeston;* see p. 334, above. There is another Yerbeston in Castlemartin Hundred (Monkton parish), called in the Patent Rolls for 8 Car. I, part 2, *Earvaston*.

[119] Kilvelgy is in the parish of St. Issell's. Cf. the end of note 2 on p. 306, above, for Kilvelgy; and for St. Issell himself, note 2 on p. 296 and the end of note 1 on p. 307, above. Kilvelgy and Kilgetty are instances of *cil* being feminine in place-names, like *Cilfywyr* (see note 2 on p. 287, above) and *Cilfaen* (see note 116, above); the Monmouthshire names *Kilvigan*, W. of the town of Usk (called *Kilveugen* in Addl. Charter 5,342, and apparently from *cil* and *Meugan*; see note 2 on p. 100, and note 3 on p. 143, above), *Kilgoygan*, the old name of Llanfihangel Pont y Moel, by Pontypool (see *B. of Llan Dâv*, p. 321; and cf. *Coygan* near Laugharne), and Llanvair *Kilgiden*, called *Culcudyn* in *B. of Ll. D.*, pp. 320, 327, may be compared. There can be little doubt that the last part of the name *Cil-velgi* embodies a Welsh personal name, of which the first element is *Mael-* or *Mel-* and the second *cu*; and that the last part of the name *Cil-getti* is *Cetti*, the same element as occurs in *Sketty*, near Swansea, which is shown by the old forms preserved in the *Inq. p. m.*

13 Edw. II, No. 32, to be shortened from *Ynys Cetti* (= *Ynys Getti*, *ynys* being feminine ; but the *s* necessarily sharpened the following *g* to a *c*, as it does in pronunciation, though not necessarily in orthography, in *cysgod*, *ysgol*, etc.), 'Ketty's Island'. The traditional Welsh name of Arthur's Stone on Cefn Bryn, a few miles from Sketty, is said to have been *Maen Cetti*, or Ketty's Stone. Perhaps the first part of *Ket-hull*, now Kittle, in Gower, is also from *Cetti*. There was also a Caddiborough in Gower.

[120] Anciently called Williamston Elward ; see note 2 on p. 315, as modified by the last half of note 3 on p. 327. It may be added that the list of Sir J. Perrott's then late possessions in Lansdowne MS. lxxii, comprises (fos. 40-1) : 'one parke called Williamston Parke ix mesuages in Williamston and one mesuage in Somerton in olde and newe Carewe' (Newton Carew), mills called 'The Frenche Mylles', property in *Cheriton* or *Cheryton* and *Sagiston* in Carew parish, and lands and tenements in that parish called 'The Heys, Holton, Frogton, with the the myll of Landigunith Melins Parke and the Mountaine Grounde in Newe Carewe' (cf. pp. 334-6, above) ; and also property in 'Martheltwie' and 'High Frestropp (with Frestropp Wood)'.

[121] See note 3 on p. 327, above.

[122] See note 8 on p. 294, above. Stow, in his *Survey of London*, ed. 1842, p. 139, states that Sir Thomas Malifant of Upton was called in his epitaph in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less 'Lord of Ockeneton and Pile, in the County of Pembroke'. He died in 1438. 'Pile' is here meant for Pill, not Pyle in Glamorganshire.

[123] This church is called *Ecclesia de Esse* in the *Taxatio* (p. 275[b]), in which work (p. 279[b]) Monk-nash in the Vale of Glamorgan (from which parish the neighbouring Nash Sands and Nash Point take their names) is called *Ecclesia de Fraxino* and (p. 282[a]) *Grangia de Asse*. The name *E. de Fraxino* is also given to the Monmouthshire Nash (near Newport) in the 14th-century lists of churches appended to the *Book of Llan Dâv*, p. 322 (this Nash is apparently also meant by the church called *Lanasch' Osmundi*, *ib.*, p. 283, unless that was Monknash). Monknash took its name from the monks of Neath Abbey, to whom it belonged ; it is called *Aissa*, *l'Aissa* and *l'Hesse* in the 13th-century charters printed in Francis's *Neath and its Abbey*. *Esse* is the usual, if not invariable, spelling in the *Taxatio* of the names of churches now called *Ash*, *Ash*-by, etc. (*e.g.*, Ash near Farnham, Ash Priors in Devon, Canons Ashby, etc.) ; and it is a common and quite a regular Middle-English spelling of the word *ash* (A.-S. *æsc*), the *ss* being meant to represent the sound *sh* ; the modern provincial pronunciation *esh* is well known, and exists officially in the name of *Esh*, also called *Ash*, a chapelry near Durham. That *Nash* is a contraction of *Atten Ash* (*i.e.*, 'at the ash', *atten* being shortened from *æt then*) can be abundantly proved from mediæval records, *e.g.*, the names, given above, of the three Welsh parishes called *Nash* ; or cases where we find, *e.g.*, one John Nash called indifferently *Johannes atten Asshe*, *J. atte Nasshe*, and *J. de Fraxino*. We may compare such place-names as *Nolton = Old Town* (see note 5 on p. 79, above), *Nangle* (see pp. 321-2, above, or *Neyland* (from Old English *ea-lond*, which meant, as the Welsh *ynys* 'island' does in place-names, land wholly or partly surrounded either by water or by boggy land). The name Nash also occurs in the Pem-

brokeshire parish of Langum, where we have a mansion of that name, which Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 243) says took its name from a family of *advenæ* whose surname was *Nash;* but the occurrence there of a Great and Little Nash and a Nash Mill seems to imply that the name was of older standing in the locality, and leads one to question his statement. There is also a Nash in Minwear parish, and a well-known Nash (sometimes called Little Nash), an extra-parochial district (not far from Monknash) containing an old seat of the Carnes, called by Leland, *Itin.*, v, 70, 'the Assche'. In England there are no parishes named *Nash*, but several named *Ash*; and the place-name *Nash* occurs, for instance, in the counties of Bucks (parish of Waddon), Hereford (parishes of Presteign and Fownhope), Salop (parish of Burford), and Somerset (near Yeovil and the Cokers), and thus is widely distributed. One of the jurors in the *Inq. p. m.* of Aymer de Valence, Skin 111 (see pp. 383-4, above), was named *Robertus de Esse.* If *Nash* were of the same origin as *ness* and *naze*, we should hardly find it in old documents written *Esse* without the *n* or the definite article.

[124] In the parish of Marteltwy, locally called *Longshipping* (the *a* of the MS. may be meant for an *o*). *Shipping* is a frequent name in the county for a place for washing sheep (cf. *Shipwash* in Devon, *Shiplake* in Oxon., etc.).

[125] Mountain Chapel; see note 5 on p. 64, note 2 on p. 342, note 3 on p. 357, and note 116 to this collection. The name of the parish of *Mounton*, near Chepstow, is also shown by the Tintern Abbey documents to be a corruption of Monkton.

[126] Held by the Preceptory (see p. 354, above, note 4). The manors of Fishguard, Blaengwaithnoe (see note 1 on p. 246, above), and Templeton, formerly held by St. Dogmael's Abbey, Whitland Abbey, and Slebech Preceptory respectively, were after the Dissolution annexed to the Principality of Wales. For the surviving episcopal and other manors in the county, see Mr. Lleufer Thomas's 'Memorandum on the Lordships and Manors of Wales and Monmouthshire' (*Report of the Welsh Land Commission*, 1894-5), where two manors belonging to the Chancellor of St. David's, Nunstreet in St. David's and Knwch Craig in Mathry, not included in the above list (at least under those names; cf. notes 32, 36, above) are mentioned. The last-named manor is called in the old Ordnance map Cnwc y Graig. *Cnwch* means a hill of some sort; it is obsolete (at least in that sense) in Welsh, though rather common in place-names over most of S. Wales; while *cnwc* (an old loan-word, as is shewn by its final *c*) is still a living word in the sense of a 'knap' (see note 4 on p. 270, above). Hence the editors of the Ordnance Maps used generally to alter *Cnwch*, wherever it occurred in place-names, into *Cnwc*. In Anglesea place-names *Cnwch* becomes *Clwch*.

---

Here end the author's collections for Pembrokeshire in general. For the two following treatises on Kemes, see Preface, p. xx. I have appended to them some smaller tracts on Kemes, which have not before been accurately printed (see p. 339, above, note 1).—H. O.

[Fo. 1a.[1]]

# A cataloge and Ge=

nelogie of the Lordes of the Baronye
of Kemes ſeethence the Conqueſte
thereof by the Martynes, vntill
this tyme, and when and
howe longe they
ruled the ſame
L'ippe toge-
ther with

# A Breiffe Diſcription

of the ſaied
Baronye[2]

---

[Fo. 2a] *Lectori*

To vnderſtand the courſe of this Booke, it is to be knowne that betweene the ingrayled[3] pillers one[4] the lefte leafe are placed ſuch onlye as have ben Lordes of the Baronye of *Kemes* and one[4] the other ſide of the other leaffe is begone[5] to be writen matters concerneinge that man: And whereas yo[w] ſhall finde manye leaves betweene thoſe pillers voide, and w[th]out anye name the ſame is becauſe that ſoe much matter as is written is of the former[6] man ſoe placed, betweene thoſe pillers, as for example in the begineinge

---

[1] This fragment forms MS. Rawlinson, B. 469, in the Bodleian Library. On the second fly-leaf before folio 1 (the 1st page of the MS.) is written in a rough hand, but apparently by George Owen himself: 'A Cattalogue & Genelogye of the lords of the barony of Kemes ſithence the Conqueſt by the Martyns.' A much later hand has added below: 'Barony of Kemes.'

[2] Folio 1b is blank.

[3] An heraldic term (from the French *engrêlé*) meaning 'marked by an indented line'.

[4] On. [5] There are begun. [6] *f*armer, MS.?

of the Genelogie[1] the firſt man is layed there to be Sr Nicholas Martin Lorde of *Kemes*, and over againſt him in the other leaffe is begone to be written, matters that concerneth the ſaied Sr Nicholas Martin, wch contynueth .ix ſides of leaves before it ende, and therefore theother leaves, that have the pillers, are for ſoe manye leaves blancke and without anye name betweene the pillers, and then cometh next, William Martin Lord of *Kemes*, and over againſt his name begineth matters, written, that concerneth him, and ſoe it followeth throwe the Booke /

The other Pedigrees out of the ſaid Pillers are, onlye placed there to fill vpp the voide roome, and are for the firſt foure ſides, yſſues deſcendinge of the ſaid, Martins Lordes of *Kemes* wch ende in Thomas Price of Richardſton[2] Eſquior nowe liveinge, The reſt are the Aunceſtors of George Owen Eſquior of whoſe bodies he is deſcended, in whoſe tyme this Collection was made and written, Of theſe there are diverſe honorable and worſhipfull famylies, as maye appeere but of thoſe allthoughe manye be verye honorable perſons, yett is there nothinge written in this booke, but onlye of ſuch parſons as are placed betweene theſaid ingrayled pillers, being all Lords of *Kemes*, of whome onlye this booke intreateth, & of non other[3] /

---

[Fo. 3a]

# What Kemes was

in Auncient tyme, and wherein
the ſame is altered by
the conqueſt thereof
by Martyn.

**Kemes** in ancient tyme, when the princes of wales poſſeſſed their countrye entire to them ſelves (before the encrochement

---

[1] Viz., on fo. 16b of the MS., reproduced in facsimile below, where it will be seen that the first line of the pedigree ends in Sir Nicholas Martin, to whom is appended the letter A as a reference to the continuation of his pedigree on the following page ('the other leaffe'). All the pedigrees except the first page of them (fo. 16b) are lost.

[2] In the parish of Brawdy. He also was of Scotsboro', through his mother Katharine Perrott. See Lewis Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations*, i, 74-5, for the pedigree of the Martins and Prices of Rickardston, there called *Tre Rickart*, *Tre Rickard*, and *Rickartstown* or *-ton*.

[3] Folio 2b is blank.

therof made by the ſaxons and Normans), was one of the ſeaven cantreds of Dyvett, called of the latine authors *Demetia* nowe Pembrokeſhire,[1] for all wales of ancient tyme was devided into Cantreds, and eache cantred into commottes, ſo then was this called the Cantred of Kemes, and conteyned in yt iij ancient comottes that ys—*Ywchenever*, *yshynhever*, and *trefdraeth* nowe called *Newport*, ech of theſe comotts being well knowne to this daye,[2]

[Fo. 3$^{b}$] But when the Norman Lords came into wales, and conquered moſt parte thereof by peece meales, they in many places altered the bounds & meares of theſe ancient Cantreds, and Comottes, as yt happened them to wynne theſame, ſome wynnnge[3] p*ar*te of a cantred, ſome a whole cantred, ſome ij. iij. or more together,[4] and made & erected thereof ſome Earledomes, ſome Baronyes and ſome mano$^{rs}$ or L'ps, eche lord gettinge from the welſhemen what he cold, made thereof as pleaſed himſelfe beſt, and allthoughe in many places the cantreds be by theſe meanes diſmembred, and

---

[1] The seven Cantreds of Dyfed were Cemais (or Kemes), Rhôs (or Roose), Deugleddeu (or Dungleddy), Pebidiog (or Dewisland), Penfro (the coast district from Angle to Amroth), Emlyn, and Cantref Gwarthaf. Of these the last (and largest), which included the town of Carmarthen, is now almost entirely in Carmarthenshire, as is also half of Emlyn. Dyfed varied in size between the 5th and the 12th centuries, but never was nearly so small as the modern Pembrokeshire: the delusion that the two terms were convertible was apparently first propounded in that uncritical compilation of the 16th century, Sir John Price and Humphrey Lloyd's *Description of Wales*. For more details about Dyfed and its limits see pp. 45-7, 165-6, 199 (note 2), 222-4 (notes), above; and *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 55-7.

[2] Two out of the three old lists of the ancient cantreds and commots of Wales (see the end of note 2 on p. 45, above; and see the Oxford *Bruts*, p. 411, and Leland's *Itin.*, vol. v, fo. 17) only give Kemes *two* commots, viz., Uwch and Is Nyfer. The third old list (see *Y Cymmrodor*, ix, 330) adds the third commot of Trefdraeth or Newport; here and elsewhere where it differs from the other two this list is followed by the two 16th-century lists (made after the division of Wales into counties by Henry VIII; see *Myvyrian Archaiology*, ii, 613), which in such cases carry no independent authority whatever. The commot of Trefdraeth was probably (like the division of *Gwent Ganol* in Monmouthshire) a comparatively late subdivision. The geographical division of 'above and below the Nyver' must have primarily included, *ex vi termini*, the town of Newport.

[3] *Sic* MS.

[4] The Vale of Glamorgan and some parts contiguous form the district where the invaders made the greatest havoc of the ancient Welsh divisions. So much so that the whole Vale 'below the Portway' seems to be omitted (so far as the commots are concerned) in the ancient lists of the Cantreds and Commots of Wales.

their ancient bounds altered, yet it is manifeſt that this cantred of kemes remayned entire, w^th^out addinge or diminiſhinge anye parte by the conqueſt therof by Martin, [Fo. 4^a^] w^ch^ is thought, and is very like to come to paſſe for that the heire of Martin the firſt Norman conqueror thereof maryed one of the daughters of the lord *Rees ap gr'*.[1] then prince of Southwales, and lord of theſaid Cantred, whereby theſaid Lord *Rees* rather then he wold be by mayne force expelled out of his countrey was content to beſtowe his daughter vpon his adu*er*ſaries ſonne or Rather[2] grand child, and w^th^ her gaue the whole[2] cantred in mariadge. Whereby two thinges followed in Kemes, differinge from y^e^ reſt of Pembrokeſhire that[2] was[2] conquered by Strongbowe, one, that the Cantred remayned entire w^th^ out diminiſhinge or altering the ancient bounds thereof,[3] and the other, that many[4] of[4] the ancient inhabitantes were p*er*mitted to enioye their inheritances and patrymonies and were not ſupplanted & vnrooted, and y^e^ [Fo. 4^b^] Countrey planted w^th^ newe inhabitants as Strongbowe dyd in

---

[1] William Martin, the grandson of Martin de Tours, married Angharad, the daughter of the Lord Rhys, *i. e.*, Rhys ap Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr.

[2] These words are added above the line.

[3] Not only Kemes, but three of the other ancient Cantreds of Dyfed, north of Milford Haven, were left (at least substantially) intact by the invaders, and practically preserve their ancient boundaries to this day, viz., Rhôs (Roose), Deugleddeu (Dungleddy; see, however, pp. 387-9, note 28, above) and Pebidiog (Dewisland); the first two of which (except a small corner of Dungleddy) the conquerors and settlers succeeded in completely Anglicizing. Of the other divisions of Pembrokeshire, the modern Hundred of Kilgerran probably contains no more than the second commot of the ancient cantred of Emlyn that was left in Pembrokeshire (the other commot being in Carmarthenshire). It is in the south, not the north of Pembrokeshire, that the ancient divisions have been abolished. The modern Castlemartin Hundred contains only (approximately) two out of three of the commots of the cantred of Penfro (those of Penfro and Manorbeer). The third, that of Coed Rhath, together with Efelfre (now Velfrey), a small division of Cantref Gwarthaf, and possibly another small bit of that great cantred, the seventh and largest 'Hundred of Dyfed' (the rest of which is in Carmarthenshire, and is represented by the deanery of Carmarthen), now forms the modern 'Hundred of Narberth'.

[4] These words are added above the line, in the lighter ink in which the author has altered his draft in places, *e.g.* at fo. $7_a$ of the MS. The various inks and styles of writing employed in the author's alterations show that he gave his original MS. (which is written in his best style, as though he had meant its form to be final) the benefit of several revisions at different times. There is only one alteration apparently in the whole MS. which is not in the author's hand, viz., the one specified in the last note on fo. 12^d^, below.

the lower partes of Pembrokeſhire, Brewis in weſt Gower,[1] many other lords in wales dyd w^th^ the countreys w^ch^ they ſubdued, but moſt of the gentlemen of this countrey doe yet poſſeſſe their land*es*, w^ch^ their anceſtors held many hundred yeares before the conqueſt,

But this notw^th^ſtandinge theſaid Martin and his heires wrought this alterac*i*on in theſaid countrey, firſt he changed the name of Cantred into a Baronie, obtayninge of the king*es* of England vpon his holding theſame of them in capite to be by them erected into a barony, and to haue place in parliam^t^ of England by the name of Lords of Kemes, w^ch^ name of baronye was never heard of emonge [fo. 5^a^] The nobles of wales, till the Engliſhe, and Normans came emong them

He allſo divided the whole Baronye into diu*er*ſe knights ffees, & each knights ffee into plowelands, and thoſe[2] into oxelands, w^ch^ diviſions were likewiſe never knowne of the Britaines, but brought in by the Saxons & Normans,

He allſo altered their order of conveyances of[3] landes[3] to be after the vſe of the comon lawes of England viz' by fines, feoffem*entes*, liu*er*ye and ſeiſin, w^ch^ was not vſed of the Welſhemen, nor p*er*mitted by the lawes of *Howel dha*, by w^ch^ lawes the then princ*es* of wales governed their countreys

[Fo. 5^b^] He alſo encorporated, & erected townes and made thereof boroughes, and appointed officers as Portrives and other officers[4] to gou*er*ne theſame, and made free burgeſſes, and gaue them great lib*er*ties after the man*er* of England,[5] neu*er* vſed nor hard of emong the Ancient Britaines.[6]

Theſe thinges I finde were altered by the conquero^rs^ of this Barony, when yt firſt tooke the name of a Baronye, w^ch^ by all that

---

[1] *Gower Anglicana* or 'English Gower', comprising (substantially) what we now call 'the Peninsula of Gower', or 'Gower' *par excellence*. In these days we are apt to forget that this is only half of the real Gower. For the de Braoses in Gower, see note 40, p. 392, above.

[2] 'These' may equally well be read.

[3] These words are added above the line.

[4] The words 'other officers' are a later substitution overline for 'catchpoles', which was originally written in the text and has been partly struck out. A 'catchpole' or 'catchpoll' was a petty officer of justice, such as a sheriff's officer or bumbailiff.

[5] After this word the word 'and' has been struck out.

[6] After this word the words 'before their cominge' have been struck out.

eu*er* I cold finde or read was done about the tymes of king Henry[1] the[1] firſt[1] Stephen, or[1] Henry . 2.[2], for in the tyme of . H: 3 . and ſithence I finde all thoſe thinges brought to paſſe,

Alſo Robert m*ar*tyn foundyd the abbey of St. Dogmells Secundu*m* ordinem Thuron'[3] in the tyme of king Henry the firſt[4]

---

[1] These words are added above the line, the last one in the light ink.

[2] After this figure '2' the words 'or thereabout' have been struck out.

[3] These three Latin words are underlined in the MS. On this 'Order', see the long note on fo. 13ª, below.

[4] This last paragraph is written in a more careless hand, and is obviously a later addition to the original draft.

Robert Martin, the son of Martin de Tours, appears to have carried out his father's scheme of founding and endowing this abbey. For the Charter see Dugdale's *Monasticon* (1825), vol. iv, p. 130. In it Robert Martin grants to St. Dogmell's, *inter alia*, the manor of Rattery ('manerium nomine *Ratreu*'), a parish whose church is about 4 miles W. of Totnes in Devonshire. Rattery (but no other place in Great Britain outside Wales) appears among the possessions of St. Dogmell's in 1291 and 1536 (see *Tax. Eccl.*, p. 153, col. 2; Oliver's *Monasticon Dioc. Exon.*, p. 467, col. 2; Dugdale, iv, 130, 132; Polwhele's *Devonshire*, p. 482).

Robert Fitzmartin also granted to St. Dogmell's other lands, some at Cockington, near Torquay, as appears from the following passage of Risdon's *Survey of Devon* (written before 1630), ed. 1811, p. 147 (in the garbled edition of 1714, p. 55, this passage is much abridged). We are there told that Cockington 'was bestowed on William Fallaise, one of the Conqueror's followers; and not long after, it became the land of Robert Fitz-Martin, lord of Camois, who gave it to his younger son, excepting the church, and two farthings of land, which he gave to the abbey of Camois with other lands. In the time of king Henry the first, the posterity of this Robert took the sirname of Cockington, and the land continued in that family eight descents, whereof most were knights'. [One James de Cockinton was Sheriff of Devon in 19 Edward II (1325) and 1 Edward III (1327); see the appendix to the work under quotation, p. 10. Westcote in his *View of Devonshire*, p. 427, says of Cockington that 'Sir Roger de Cockington, Knight, possessed it in the time of Richard I, and five knights more of the name in succession'.] 'There was great controversy between Sir Robert and the abbot of Camois, about the tenure and service of the two farthings of land, which was appeased by Bartholomew, bishop of Exeter.' [He held the Bishopric 1161-1184.]

'"Rob. fil. Martini omnibus sancte Ecclesie filiis, et omnibus hominibus tuis (*sic*) Francis et Anglis, et Wallensibus, sciatis me dedisse Ecclesie Ste Marie de *Camoys*, [=St. Dogmell's in Kemes] Ecclesiam de Tregent, Ecclesiam de *Wadtree*, et capellam de *Cockington* cum terra et aliis commodis. Hoc feci pro salute animarum parentum meorum, qui antiquitus has donationes fecerunt, ego Easdem Carta mea confirmo Valete".'

Under 'Rattery' (p. 164, ed. 1811) Risdon informs us that it had also belonged under William the Conqueror to William Fallaise, but that in the time

[Fo. 6a.]

# Of the ould Orthography or writing of Kemes[1]

And nowe before I p*ro*ceede further I will ſhewe the feu*er*all orthographye or order of writing of the name of this L'p or barony for that I finde theſame in feu*er*all ages diu*er*ſely written, And firſt

---

of Henry I 'Robert Fitz-Martin was lord thereof, Dartington, and Camoys'; he then alludes to his grants to St. Dogmell's, mentioned above, but here calls *Wadtree* 'Waldre'; and finally ends with a translation of the passage of Camden's *Britannia* concerning Martin de Tours and Kemes, which will be found in the *Preface* to this work, p. viii, note 1. (This passage appears in a garbled form in the 1713 edition of Risdon, p. 59.)

We cannot identify Wadtree (or Waldre) and Tregent (unless the former be meant for *Rattery*, and the latter for the adjacent parish of South *Brent*; the *manor* of S. Brent, however, is given both in *Domesday Book* and the *Taxatio* as being the property of Buckfastleigh Abbey); perhaps these two places and also Cockington had passed out of the hands of St. Dogmell's Abbey before 1291, as they do not appear among its possessions in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, made in that year. The *capella* of Cockington, with its mother church of Tor Moham, belonged to Tor Abbey at the Dissolution (see *Valor Eccl.*, ii, 362), but is not enumerated among the possessions of that abbey in the *Taxatio* of 1291 (*Tax. Eccl.*, 153a, Oliver, 467a).

Dartington, a parish on the river Dart, adjoins Rattery. Risdon, ed. 1811, p. 161 (see the 1714 ed., Additions, p. 209), says this belonged in 20 William I to William Fallaise, 'but presently after Robert, the son of Martin Turon, lord of Camoys, in Wales, had both his dwelling and barony in this place, and after eight descents in that name this inheritance of these Turons came to co-heirs, Elizabeth [she is elsewhere called *Elionora*; see below], wife of Phillip Columbers, who died issueless, and Joan, wife of Nicholas lord Audley, which in fine came to the crown, and was by king Richard II given unto John Holland his half-brother, whom he created earl of Huntington, and afterward duke of Exeter,' etc.

In North Devon the Fitz Martins held (1) Combe Martin (anciently called Martinscombe), on the coast 4 miles E. of Ilfracombe; (2) the manor of Paracombe—a parish some 5 miles E. of Combe Martin—, which Risdon (ed. 1811, p. 349) says had previously been held by William Fallaise; and (3) the barony of Barnstaple, which had previously belonged to the Tracys; it afterwards reverted to the Crown (by the same process as Dartington) under Richard II (see Risdon, p. 328; Westcote's *View of Devonshire*, p. 296). It seems possible that Martinhoe, 3 miles N. of Paracombe, was also so called from the Martins. For the connection of the Martins with Combe Martin, see Westcote, pp. 252-3, where he says it derived its 'addition of Martin from Le Sire Martin de Turon, a man of much worth, and assistant to William Duke of Normandy

---

[1] This and other similar headings are in the MS. written in the Italian hand.

in all the old hiſtorye of *Cambria* tranſlated out of the ancient Britiſhe or Welſhe tongue by Hunfrey lloid & lately publiſhid in print by[1] Doctor Powell (wherein yt is aſwell before the conqueſt as after often menc*io*ned), the ſame is written in moſt places. *Cemes* w^th^ a *C.* and ſometime *Cemeis & Cemaes*, and ſo I allſo finde yt written in[2] the hiſtorye of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, who wrote in the tyme of *h* 2 *R*. i.[3] king *John*, & ended in ye tyme of .*h*: 3[4]; In

*Cemes*
*Cemeis*
*Cemaes*

---

when he conquered this land, of whom he had this and other great possessions given him.' He there says, speaking of 'Camois in Wales', that he thereby 'intends a place, and not the family of the Camois that were barons of Broodwater in Sussex' (see as to this point note 6 on p. 434 below, *sub fine*), and that some of the Martins' 'posterity, even at this day [Westcote lived *circa* 1567-1640], flourish in knightly rank in this country, whom in their places we shall observe.' (In his *Pedigrees of Devonshire Families*, annexed to the larger work, pp. 594-6, will be found the descent of the Martins of Exeter, etc., who were contemporary with the author, from Martin of Tours. One of them was Sir Nicholas Martin, Knight. See the note on p. 446, below.) He then speaks of the Martins having procured Combe Martin to be made a borough with various privileges, and, regarding the descent of Combe Martin to the Martin co-heiresses, quotes 'an office taken in Exeter the 26th May, 1326: "Et dicunt quod Elionora [not *Elizabetha*] de Hastings, soror dicti Willihelmi Martini ante nata, et Jacobus Dominus Audelegh, filius Johannæ alterius sororis dicti Willihelmi, sunt propinquiores heredes dicti Willihelmi Martini".' Westcote (p. 300) also says that in his time there were Martins holding lands at Challacombe, the parish immediately S. of Paracombe; and Risdon (p. 364) mentions 'Martin de Turon' among 'men of renown, in military employments, and in council, that came over with William the conqueror, and seated themselves in this shire [Devon], some of whose posterity yet remain'.

It can hardly be a mere coincidence that four places held by the Martins in Devon, Rattery, Cockington, Dartington, and Paracombe, had all been held under William the Conqueror by William Fallaise (? de Falaise).

[1] All from 'Hunfrey' to this word inclusive is written by the author above the line, and is clearly a later addition to his original draft. 'Hunfrey lloid' was added earlier than the following words. The work in question was published in 1584; its oldest known MS., signed by Humphrey Lluyd, and dated 1559, is to be found in the Cottonian MS. Caligula, A. vi, at the British Museum.

[2] After this word the words 'most places' have been struck out.

[3] '*h* 2' (*i.e.*, Henry II) is added above the line: '*R*. i' (*i.e.*, Richard I) seems to have been struck out, but the cancelling stroke is smudged away.

[4] The actual spellings in the MSS. of Gerald's Works (as printed and collated in the Rolls edition) are: *Kemmeis*, vol. i, pp. 59, 77, 157; vi, 10, 110: and *Kenmeis*, ii, 216; iii, 186, 212 (a mere scribal error for *Kemmeis*, also occurring in *Annales Cambriæ*, p. 95). In the passage of the *Itinerary* (Book ii, chap. 2; found in the Rolls ed., vi, 110) Dr. David Powel's edition of 1585, used by George Owen, spells the name (pp. 173-4) *Cemmeis;* so does Camden in his reprint of that edition (in his *Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, Cambrica, a veteribus scripta*, Frankfort-

all w^ch^ plac*es*, w^ch^ is the ancientſt writinge that I can finde thereof theſame is written w^th^ *C.* and not w^th^. *K.* w^ch^ was the vſe of all the Ancient Brittaines in [fo. 6^b^] All their writinges to write . *C.* in ſteede of *K.* w^ch^ was a letter to them vnknowne, & the vſe thereof brought in ſithence, for they in their orthography to this daye ſound the *C:* after the greeke *Cappa.* and never[1] w^th^ the ſound of *S.* as the Engliſhe doe.

Allſo in a ſuite[2] w^ch^ depended before the kinge & councell in the tyme of . *E.* 3. & . *R* . 2. concerninge the Baronye & L'p of kemes wherein menc*i*on ys made of matters concerninge theſame L'p in the tymes of . *h.* 3. *E.* i . and . *E* . 2 . I finde theſame written often tymes. *Kemoys*, or *Kemois*, and *Kemeis* *Kemois Kemeis*

[Fo. 7^a^, line 2] Alſo[3] I finde in diu*er*ſe Ancient wrytinges in[4] the tyme of Edward the third that the ſame ys wrytten *Camoys* & ſo *Camoys*

---

on-Main, 1603, pp. 859, 860). If, therefore, the author means to imply that Gerald or the mediæval copyists of his works used the form *Cemaes*, he is wrong ; the thing is almost impossible. See note 6 on p. 434, below.

The MS. of the *Liber Landavensis* (written in the latter half of the 12th century, about fifty years earlier than the earliest extant MS. of Gerald's works relating to Wales) spells the name *Cemeis* (*Book of Llan Dâv*, Oxford, 1893, pp. 183, 198, 200, 255); in the last of these passages Kemes in Pembrokeshire, in the others Kemeys Inferior in Monmouthshire are referred to. In the 14th-century additions in *op. cit.*, pp. 321, 328, Kemeys Commander is called *Kemmeys;* in the late 14th-century *Red Book of Hergest* (Oxford *Bruts*, pp. 344, 353-5, 365, 374, 407, 411) the spelling on p. 407 (where Cemais in Anglesey is meant) is 'Ke*m*meis' ; but in all the other instances the Pembrokeshire Kemes is referred to, and the spelling is *Kemeis*. The word does not occur on p. 384, as stated in the Index to the work cited ; what does occur on that page is the name of one Paen *Gameis* (*i.e.*, Payn de Gamage).

[1] This word is substituted for 'not', struck out. The author's statement as to *k* never being anciently used by the Welsh is only (speaking approximately) correct of Welsh older than the later 12th century. *K* is common enough in Middle-Welsh : see the Oxford *Old Welsh Texts*, *passim*, with the exception of the *Book of Llan Dâv*, in which (the *Book* proper, not the later *Appendices*) the letter *k* does not seem to occur.

[2] See p. 25, *supra*.

[3] This paragraph and the following one are written on the opposite page to fo. 6^b^, namely, fo. 7^a^ (which had been previously left blank all but one line), with corresponding marks of reference shewing where they are to come in. They are subsequent additions to the original draft of the Preface. Each of the two added paragraphs was written at a different time, for the inks differ from each other as well as from that of the MS. as originally written.

[4] The *i* of this word is altered from an *o*. 'Of' was no doubt first intended to be written.

in many other writinges[1] namely Charta Jacobi de Audeley de hely fact Nicholao de Audeley filio ſuo[2] & Elizabeth[3] vxori ſue de Caſtro & Dominio[4] de newport in Camoys A° 48° *E*: 3:

But the moſt ancienſt Record w^ch^ I can find ys the ſaid fundacion of the Abbey of S^t^ Dogmells in kemes w^ch^ was don by Robert[5] fitz martin in the tyme of *h* · i · where yt ys wrytten in on place *Kames* & in the ſame Charter in another place yt is written *Cames* w^th^ *C*[6]:

---

[1] Here the word 'vyd' (*i.e.*, *videlicet*) has been struck out, and replaced by 'namely', which has also been struck out, and the word written again in the pale ink of the following paragraph.

[2] Here the words 'his ſonne' were originally written, and 'ſuo' substituted for them above the line. Subsequently 'filio' was added in the pale ink. The charter is printed with the *Baronia*, p. 66.

[3] Here followed the words 'his wyffe', struck out.

[4] There is no stroke for the second *i* in this word, but there is a dot for it.

[5] Here *Ma* (for *Martin*) has been struck out.

[6] The whole of this paragraph is in the pale ink. The rest of the page (about one-third of it) is left blank. See this charter printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, iv, 130, col. 1. In the address from the English nobility to Pope Boniface VIII, dated 12th February 1301, repudiating that Pope's claim to the feudal supremacy of Scotland, appears the name of 'Will's Martyn, D'n's de *Camesio*'.

*Cemeis* or *Cameis* (with an optional *K* for *C*, *y* for *i*, and *mm* for *m*) are the usual Old and Middle-Welsh forms (the forms ending in *-oys*, *-ois*, being exceptional). These become in modern Welsh *Cemais* (or *Cemmais*) in the literary language, and *Cemes* or *Cemmes* in colloquial pronunciation; and, so far as regards the last syllable, could not have become anything else. Lewys Dwnn (*Heraldic Visitations*, i, 126, 165) and Thomas Williams of Trefriw (Addl. MS. 31,055) use the form *Cemais* or *Kemais;* the former also has *Kemmes* (for the Montgomeryshire parish) and *Kemes* (for the Pembrokeshire hundred). The question of the true form, if needing further evidence, would be set at rest by its occurring *in rhyme* in the 12th-cent. *Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai*, where we find (*Myv. Arch.*, i, 195, col. 1) the lines:

'[An]gerdawl fymarch mawr ys profais
[Rh]wng Penwaed barth a Phorth Cemais,'

*i.e.*, 'Fiery is my steed, much have I tried him
Between the country of Penwith and the harbour of Cemais'

(*i.e.*, between the Land's End and Cemais in the extreme N.W. of Anglesey); where *Gemais* is made to rhyme with several perfects and many other words in *-ais* (cf. *ib.*, 238[a]). See note 4 on p. 432, above.

The modern form *Cemaes* or *Cemmaes* (which, if it were genuine, would necessarily have been *Cem(m)aes* in Middle-, and *Cemmais* in Old-Welsh, forms which are never found in those stages of the language) is entirely due to the mistaken belief that the last syllable of the word is *maes*, 'a field'. It is adopted by the Post Office in the form *Cemaes* for the place in Anglesey, and in that

[Fo. 6ᵇ, line 14] And nowe for this ioo yeares laſt paſt & more, and at this preſent theſame is comonely written *Kemes* & *Kemes*

---

of *Cemmaes* and '*Cemmaes* Road' for the parish and R. S. O. in Montgomeryshire; the Cambrian Railways, however, call their station '*Cemmes* Road' and thus preserve the correct colloquial form. The two parishes of *Kemeys* (K. Commander and K. Inferior) on the Usk, thanks to the absence of modern Welsh influences in those parts, preserve the pristine form of their (Welsh) name uncorrupted; so likewise do the *Kemeys*-Tyntes, the representatives of the Kemeys family of Cefn Mabley, a branch of the older Kemeys' of Kemeys, who took their names from a place of that name in Monmouthshire, either one of the two parishes on the Usk, or the Kemeys S.E. of Pontypool town, in the parish of Pant-têg, which gives its name to Kemeys Fawr, Kemeys Fach, and Kemeys Ganol. The forms *Kamoys* and *Kammoys* may be found in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, p. 281ᵇ, where one or both of the last-named parishes is or are referred to. As pointed out in *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 43, the same word in an older shape is found in *Camboise* in Northumberland, situate on a bay between Blyth and Newbiggin, now called thence Camboise Bay. No doubt this Camboise, and the little port of Cemais in N.-W. Anglesey (situate on a creek of a rather deep bay) originally took their name from the bays on which they are placed, or some creeks thereof. The Gaelic *camas* (identical with *Cemais*, except in its termination) still means 'a bay or creek' (in the Lowland place-names the modern form is *Cambus*, in those of the Highlands, as in Ireland, *Camus*, and in the N.-W. of Scotland and Skye sometimes *Camis*; see *Y Cymmrodor*, *loc. cit.*). The Pembrokeshire hundred of Cemais (Kemeys, or Kemes) may either have taken its name from some spot on its coastline, or have signified the convex bend of its coast, considered as a whole, or the estuary of the Teivi; cf. the ancient name 'Mori*cambe*' (= *Morgam* or *Mor Cam*, 'the bend of the sea' or 'the crooked sea'—of which name the modern '*Morecambe* Bay' is a mere artificial revival—and the *Camus* in Iarconnaught, co. Galway, where, as sometimes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, the name is applied to places situate on long fiords). Otherwise all the Welsh places called *Cemais* (and, we believe, also all the places in Lowland Scotland containing the element *Cambus*, except Aldcambus, an old parish on the sea in N.-E. Berwickshire) are not on the sea, but on or near winding rivers. Besides those above mentioned, there are a *Cemais* and *Cil y Cemais* on the Dysynni river above Towyn. The definite article is also regularly used in modern printed notices (in Welsh) relating to the Montgomeryshire parish, called therein *Y Cemmaes*, 'The Cemes'. (This is to be compared with *Y Bala*, 'The Bala', the name by which the town of Bala is always known in Welsh; though *Bala*, like *Cemais*, is a word unknown, in its sense of 'an efflux of a river from a lake', in the extant Welsh literary vocabulary. Cf., too, 'The Hay', the local name of the town of Hay in Breconshire). The first part of *Cemais* is certainly *cam-*, anciently *cambo-*, 'crooked' (the double *m* of *Kemmeis* is a reduction from *mb*), but the *-ais* (*-eis*, *-es*, or *-ois*) is of obscure origin; Prof. Rhys says it cannot be identified with the Irish and Gaelic termination *-as*, as suggested in *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 42-3.

It is said in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (*s. v.* 'Kemeys-Tynte', ed. 1882, p. 1640), and we believe elsewhere, that the Kemeys (anciently De Kemeys) of Cefn

ſometymes *Kemeis* w^th^ a .*K*. and[1] ſom tymes *Kemys*'[2] and the former writinge [fo. 7^a^] w^th^ .*C*. quite omitted.[3]

---

Mabley and the family of De Camoys, now represented by Lord Camoys (whose name is pronounced 'Cámoÿs', as a trisyllable) were of the same origin, but we can find no evidence of this. The Monmouthshire Kemeys' (Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 407) are traceable back to one Stephen De Kemeys, a witness to a Tintern charter, living 1234-41, and his son Iorwerth, Lord of Kemeys, a mesne manor held of the Lord of Caerleon (? Kemeys Inferior, which is near Caerleon). Mr. Clark says as to the Kemeys' (p. 406): 'This family claims a Norman origin; though this is scarcely consistent with their early use of Welsh Christian names. Their arms . . . resemble those of Adam of Gwent.' Whereas the family of Camoys is traceable back to one Sir Ralph de Camoys, who died 43 H. III (1258), was Sheriff of Surrey 1242-4, and held lands in Surrey, Hunts, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Hants. In the list of the Sheriffs of Surrey (Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, i, p. xxxi) he is called 'Ralph (or 'Ralfe') de Kemeys'. He seems to have been the same person as Ralph de Kemeys', who held lands in Ditton, co. Cambridge, 11 John (1209). This must be the parish of Wood Ditton, near Newmarket (there is also a Fen Ditton, near Cambridge), one manor of which is called Ditton-Valence and the other Ditton-*Camois* (Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. ii, part i, p. 175), the last of which belonged to the Camois family, *temp.* Henry III, and is still commemorated in the name of *Camois* Hall in that parish. This must be the 'Manor of Camoys' in Cambridgeshire, which is said somewhere to be the origin of the title: but, to judge from analogy, it is more likely that Ditton-Camois and Ditton-Valence were so called from the families between whom Wood Ditton was divided; Domesday Book only mentions, under Cambridgeshire, the two manors of *Ditone*, answering to the two modern parishes called Ditton. Mr. Clark (*op. cit.*, p. 417) mentions this Ralph de Keymes or Kemeys in some scattered notices of various members and branches of the Kemeys family, with whom, however, he does not attempt genealogically to connect him. We have found nothing to connect the Camoys family with S. Wales or Monmouthshire, or the Kemeys family (except the later offshoots from the parent stock) with any other district. Nor is there any similarity between the arms of the two families.

[1] From this word to *Kemys* inclusive is added above the line.

[2] The Irish branches of the Monmouthshire Kemeys' spell their name *Kemmis*. Their seats are Shaen, near Maryborough, Queen's County, and Ballinacor, Rathdrum, co. Wicklow. There is (*Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 417) in Portbury Church, Somerset, a brass to Sara, wife of Walter *Kemish*. This probably exactly represents the pronunciation in the S.W. Monmouthshire dialect of Welsh: so we have heard the stream whose name is written Gwynlas (for a literary *Gwyn-lais*, from *gwyn*, 'white', and *glais*, 'a brook'), near Walnut Tree Bridge on the Taff, called on the spot *Gwynlish*. On the Carmarthenshire border of Glamorganshire this *-lais* becomes *-lesh;* so Ystradgynlais in the Swansea Valley is called on the spot *Ystrad Gynlesh* or sometimes *Ystrad Gyrlesh*. The *Kemeys* near Pontypool is also spelt *Kemys* in the old one-inch map.

[3] The rest of fo. 7^a^ which is not blank is taken up by the two added paragraphs already given in the text.

## [Fo. 7b.] WHO WEARE THE NORMAN LORDS OF KEMES, BEFORE NICHOLAUS FILIUS MARTINI.

**And Nowe** before I begynne w^th^ the Catalogue of thoſe that were lord*es* thereof, which I heare begynne to be *Nicholaus filius Martini*, I will laye[1] downe what I find written in former hiſtories of ſome the anceſto^rs^ & elders of theſaid *Nicholas;* who as yt ſhold plainely app*er*e ruled that L'p before the time of theſaid *Nicholas* and were the firſt conquero^rs^ of theſame,

I finde written by o^r^ ancient contreyman *Giraldus Cambrenſis*,[2] and Docto^r^ Powells notes vpon him as allſo by M^r^ Camden, that one *Martinus Turonenſis* was the firſt conquero^r^ thereof from the Brytaines, and by an[3] ancient written note[4] w^ch^ I haue I finde yt thus, *Martinus d'n's de Kemes, Robertus Martin dominus de Kemes, fundator monaſterij S^ti^ Dogmaelis, Will'm's.* [fo. 8a] *Martin d'n's*[5] *de*[5] *Kemes*,[5] but when theſe beganne to obtayne the Lordſhip I cannot as yet certaynely lay downe, but I iudge yt to be in the tyme of *H.* the firſt[6] or king Stephen by that w^ch^ I ſhall laye downe hereafter, But the firſt certeine lord that I finde was *Nicholaus filius Martini*, in ſome place called *Nicolaus fil' Will'mi filij Martini* who as I iudge was the ſonne of the laſt recited *William Martyn* by the daughter of the lord *Rees.* whome I finde to lyve in the tyme of *H:* 3. and dyed in the tyme of *Edward* the ſeconde[7] as ſhalbe ſhewed after, and therefore in this Catalogue I will begynne with theſaid S^r^ Nicholas Martyn, onely I have[8] noted[8] the form*er*, as I finde them written in an ancient p*ar*chem*en*t roll*e* on the backe thereof w^th^ a [fo. 8b] hand of 200[9] yeares paſt as yt ſeemeth and from him downe to this preſent tyme[10]

---

[1] After this word a word is struck out, which looks like *heare* (= here).

[2] *Works*, vi, 111. See note 4 on p. 432, above.

[3] This word is added above the line.

[4] First written *notes*, but the *s* is struck out.

[5] These words are substituted for 'lord of kemes', struck out.

[6] Opposite the lines beginning with 'as yet' and ending with 'certeine' there is written in the margin: 'Tempore *h* i Robert*us* m*ar*tini filius fundauit monaſterium St Dogmaells in p*ro*vincia cemeis vide recordum de confirmatione de A° 5 E 3:'

[7] This word is substituted for 'firſt'.

[8] These words are a later substitution for 'will note'.

[9] Substituted for '300'.

[10] Here nearly two lines are left blank in the MS.

But firſt I will briefely lay downe ſuch notes as I finde written of theſaid L'p of kemes in ſondry authors, whereby ſome thinges may the better be vnderſtood and knowne touchinge the antiquityes of theſaid L'p, and therein I will inſert p*ar*te of that w^ch^ I finde written in Doctor Powells hiſtory of *Cambria*, how that about the yeare of Chriſt 1136 w^ch^ was about the .2. yeare of king Stephen, that the princes and noblemen of wales gathering their power, and coming againſt [fo. 9^a^] The Normans and flemminge*s* tooke diu*er*ſe caſtles as *Aberyſtwyth* & other, and having an army of 6000. foote, and 2000. horſe ſubdued all the countrey to Cardigan, there came againſt them ſaieth the author, Stephen conſtable of Cardigan, Robert fitz martin, the ſonnes of Gerald, and william fitz John, w^th^ all the power of Normans fleminges, and Engliſhemen that were in Wales or the marches, This Robert fitz Martin muſt be the ſame[1] Robert martyn before named to be the ſecond Lord of Kemes, and w^ch^ is ſaied to be founder of the Monaſtery of S^t^ Dogmells, for about that tyme theſaid Robert Martin lyved, for *Nicolaus filius Martini*, who by the catalogue ſhold be his ſonnes ſonne, ys [fo. 9^b^] certainely found to lyve the xxv. yeare of Henry the third. beſide yt is verye like to be that *Robert Martin*, for that his L'p of kemes recheth to the townes end of Cardigan, where the enemies were, and therefore it is[2] like he ſhold make one of that voyadge, and beſide of all y^e^ Engliſhe lords Marchers that conquered any L'ps in wales in thoſe dayes, there was none that bare the name or ſurname of Martin in all Wales ſave the lords of Kemes onely : and then yt is very probable, that this Robert Martin was the ſelfe ſame Robert, that was lord of Kemes, w^ch^ if yt ſo fall out yt muſt needes be that the L'p of Kemes was firſt woonne [fo. 10^a^] by theſaid *Martin Towres* in the tyme of Willm' conq : or Will Rufus[3] notw^th^ſtandinge he and his heires might be oftentimes[4] diſpoſſeſſed therof by the princes of wales whoſe inheritaunce it was[5] and oftentimes recou*er*ed againe by the Engliſhe lords for that was very vſuall to all thoſe that woonne any contreyes in wales, and very like yt is in this caſe that the Martins had many cruell battles w^th^ the princes of wales, and

---

[1] The words 'must be the ſame' are a later substitution for 'was that', which are themselves corrected from the words 'ys very like to be that', first written by the author.

[2] The words 'it is' are a later substitution for 'yt is verye'.

[3] This and the four preceding words are substituted for 'Henry the firſt or before'.

[4] The word 'be' is here struck out.

[5] From 'whoſe' to 'was' inclusive is a later insertion overline.

never cold enioye yt quietly till the Mariadge of William Martin w^th^ the daughter of the lord *Rees ap gr'*. then prince of wales.[1]

[Fo. 10^b^, line 13] I reade alſo that about the yeare 1216 w^ch^ was about the xvij^th^ yeare of kinge John that prince Lewelin ap Yoroth of [fo. 11^a^] Northwales & w^th^ him Maelgwn, & Rees vychan the ſonnes of prince Rees emong manie others woonne the caſtles of Carmarthen, llanſtephan, S^t^ Cleere, Talagharne, new caſtle emlyn, and woonne *Cemeis*, and raſed the caſtle of *Newport* to the ground, This muſt be after the conqueſt of the Martines who firſt built the caſtle and towne of *Newport*, and gaue yt the name of *Newport* in Engliſhe, and *novum burgum* in latyne, becauſe he made yt a burghe being none before, and the name thereof before was *tref-draeth*, that is a towne vpon ſands,[2] and in the Welſhe tongue re-tayneth yet the ſelfe ſame name to this daye, for the ancient & chiefe caſtle of [fo. 11^b^] of[3] *Cemeis*, as appeareth by *Giraldus* when the

---

[1] The words 'of wales' are a later substitution. In the original draft there is a comma after 'prince', and the text proceeds as follows : 'w^ch^ prince *Rees* had theſaid L'p in poſſeſſion as playnely appeereth by the words of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, who wrate his ['his' substituted for 'the ſame'] [fo. 10^b^] Hiſtorie in the tyme of theſaid prince Rees viz in the tyme of Henry the ſecond

'Yt allſo appeareth by theſaid Doctor Powell that about the yeare 1204 w^ch^ was ['was' substituted for 2nd 'w^ch^', struck out] about the ſixt yeare of kinge John that Howell the ſonne of theſaid prince *Rees* being blinde was ſlaine in *Cemeys* by his brother *Maelgwns* men, yf he were blinde yt was not like he was ſlayne in any open field but taken in ſome caſtle or houſe, by w^ch^ yt might ſeeme he had the l'p of kemes then. *fo.* 259.'

All this passage (after which a line and a half are left blank in the MS.) has been struck out. The *y* of the word '*Cemeys*' is altered from some prior letter, apparently *-s*.

[2] *Traeth* means a sand which is covered at high, and dry at low, water. 'Sand' (in the sense of the material) is *tywod* in Welsh : and a tract of sand-hills or dunes—in Cornwall known as *towans*—is always called *Tywyn* in Welsh place-names ; there is one Tywyn, *e.g.*, just N. of Cardigan town, mentioned in one of the author's MSS., and another in Llanstephan parish. The *traeth* from which *Tref-draeth* or Newport took its name was called in the last century *Traeth Edrywy*, and a rock near it *Carreg Edrywy*. (See *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 37, 39) ; probably therefore *Trefdraeth* is short for *Tref Draeth Edrywy*. The antiquary, Lewis Morris, in his *Celtic Remains*, explains TRAETH EDRYWI (*s. v.*) as 'Newport in Penbrokeshire', and, *s. v.* EDRYWI, has : 'Traeth Edrywi. Carreg Edrywi is in Newport, Pembrokeshire.' The same rock is marked in the chart (Plate 19) of 'Newport Bay and Harbour' in the same author's *Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays, and Roads in St. George's Channel* (1748) as 'Carreg y Drowy or Edrywy'. It retains its name, and lies off the headland of Pen y Bal, due N. of the *Traeth*. See further as to *Edrywy*, the note on next page.

[3] *Sic* MS.

prynces of wales poſſeſſed theſame countrey, was *Castrum de Lanhever*, that is, the caſtle of Nevarne, where yet[1] appeereth the ruines of a very ſtronge hold, and fort both by nature, and arte, called yet of the inhabitants *castell enhever*,[2] the ſaid author alſo ſaieth that

---

[1] Corrected from 'yt'.

[2] After this word, and repeated in the margin, is a peculiar mark, as though referring to some insertion or note, of which, however, there is no trace.

The oldest form preserved of the Welsh name of Nevern is *Nant Nimer* in the oldest *Annales Cambriæ* (*sub anno* 865), where the MS. reads *Ciannant in mer*, but *Cian Nant Nimer* is certainly to be restored; MS. B of the *Annales* reading *Chian Nant Newer* (the *w* here = a *v*). This regularly became *Nanhyfer* (through an intermediate *Nan' Nyfer*), which form we find in Meilir's Elegy on Trahaiarn (*Myv. Arch.*, i, 192; cf. 238[a]): and that form in turn readily passed into *Llanhyfer*, as (see note C, p. 347, above) *Nant Hoddni* into *Llanthony*, *Nant Teyrnon* into *Llantarnam*, or *Nant Carfan* into *Llancarvan;* thus in Gerald's *Itinerarium Kambriæ*, ii, 2, as will be seen from his *Works*, vi, 111 (the passage referred to in our text), the forms *Nanhever*, *Llanhever*, *Lanever*, occur in different MSS.

The colloquial form cited in the text, *Castell Enhever*, may *per se* either be derived from *C. Llanhyfer* (or even *Nanhyfer*), or *C. y Nyfer*. The castle is called in the *Annales Cambriæ* (MS. B), pp. 58, 60, 'Castellum (de) *Newer*' (where the *w* is written for a *v*), and in the *Brut y Tywysogion* (p. 236) 'Castell *Niuer*'. *Nyfer* was the name of the *Nevern* River, as may be seen from *Kulhwch and Olwen* (Oxford *Mabinogion*, p. 138), where the final *n* of the modern form is perhaps to be accounted for on the same principle as in the other words cited in note 3 on p. 266, above. An *n* has also been added in *Trefelgarn* (in St. Nicholas parish), a place called in the *B. B. of St. David's* (fo. 14[a]) *Trefelgar*. The alteration of the *y* of *Nyfer* into the *e* of *Nevern* is probably a Welsh one, comparable to the pronunciation in (parts at least of) Pembrokeshire of the article *y* as *e*. The 'obscure' sound of *y* is almost unknown in the Dimetian dialect of Pembrokeshire, where it becomes either *i* or *e*, except in words like *bywyd* (see pp. 320-1, above, notes). The derivation of *Nyfer* from *nifer* (a word borrowed from the Latin *numerus*) in the sense of 'a host' or 'army', is probably a piece of folk-etymology.

Dr. Powel, in his edition of Gerald's *Itinerary* (notes to Book ii, chap. 2, p. 177; see, too, Camden's *Anglica, etc., a veteribus scripta*, Frankfort, 1603, p. 861), calls Nevern '*Lhaneuer* alias *Aberneuer* . . . . et ut alii volunt; *Trefdræth;* hoc oppidum est, etc.'; from which note, and the continuation thereof given by George Owen on fo. 12b of this fragment, below, it may be seen that he confuses Nevern and Newport; but if Nevern was ever called *Aber Nyfer*, we may compare the names of *Corris* (in Merionethshire) for *Aber Corys*, which last form is still in official use, and of the town of *Conway*, which in Welsh is called *Aberconwy*.

The importance of Nevern and the district surrounding it, at and before the date of the conquest by the Martins, is shewn, not only by the mention of Cian of Nevern (of whom otherwise we know nothing) in the 9th century, but by the mention of Edrywy (see note 2 on last page) in early mediæval Welsh poetry (see *Four Anct. Books of Wales*, ii, 17, 33, 144; in the first two passages

y^e^ yeare followinge the prince ll'in[1] came to cardigan, and devided ſouthwales emong the ſonnes of Griffith ap Rees, and gaue (inter cætera) *Cemes* and *Emlyn* to *Maelgwn*, whereby yt appeereth, that after that Martyn had firſt wonne theſame, yt was many tymes diſturbid,[2] but [fo. 12^a^] how ſoeu*er* yt was taken and recou*er*ed by them, yt is playne that Martin, and his iſſue ſtucke to yt ſo cloſe, that in the end they carried yt awaye from the princes of wales/ and their heires, *Powell, fo:* 273.[3]

Yt alſo appeereth by *Giraldus Cambrenſis*[4] who wrote his hiſtory tempore .*h*. 2. that at ſuch tyme as he in the companye of Archbuſhop Baldwyn travayled over Wales, that william Martin had maried then the daughter of theſaid lord *Rees ap gr'*. and that theſaid lord *Rees* had taken a holly oath to leave his caſtle of *Llanhever* to his ſaied ſonne in lawe *W^m^ Martin*. He allſo there declareth that that night they lodged in the[5] [fo. 12^b^] Abbey of S^t^ Dogmells, whereby yt appeereth that theſame was an abbey of Receipt[6] in the time of *h*. 2. [or before] being then able to entertaine the arch buſhopp of Canterbury and his trayne

---

referred to, from the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, the name is spelt *Edrywuy*, which stands probably for *Edryfwy*. Perhaps it was the old name of the Nevern River; there is an Afon *Drowy*, which falls into the sea near Newquay, Cardiganshire. If, on the other hand, Edryfwy or Edrywy was a district-name, one may compare for the termination the Merionethshire Commot-names of *Ardudwy* and *Mawddwy*, or *Deganwy* in Carnarvonshire.

The 'Cian of Nevern' above mentioned is probably commemorated in the place-name *Rhiw Gian*, 'Cian's Slope', now corrupted into *Rhigian* (see p. 87, above); the grave of a personage of the same name is mentioned in the *Black Book* (*Four Books*, ii, 32).

[1] Llywelyn.

[2] This word is substituted for a prior 'taken from him, and his iſſues by the princes', struck out.

[3] A line and a half here left blank in the MS.

[4] *Works*, vi, 111.

[5] The word 'castle' is here struck out.

[6] Power of accommodation; cf. Fuller's *Holy State*, Book III, cap. vii, s. 6. The words 'of Receipt' are a subsequent addition to the original draft written above the words 'abbey in' (but without any further indication as to where they are to come in) and made in the same ink as that in which most of the words after 'or before' to the end of the paragraph are written, which latter words are also all a later substitution for the cancelled passage given below. The words 'to entertaine the' are substituted for a prior 'to' by a different hand, probably not George Owen's, and it is not clear whether the words 'or before' are meant to be struck out or not, or whether they are to belong to the words '*h*. 1' of the cancelled passage, which they immediately follow, or to the words '*h*. 2'. The cancelled passage after '*h*. 2' runs as follows: 'and if yt were founded by *Robert Martin*, as the old note importeth, then yt is very probable, that the firſt conqueſt therof by *Martin*, was about the

Alſo theſaid Doctor Powell a man much travayled in the antiquities of wales in his note vpon that chapter of *Giraldus* ſpeakinge of *Trefdraeth* in Engliſhe called *Newport* a towne and caſtle built by theſaid Martin hath theſe words, *hoc opidum est quod Normani victores, quorum dux fuit Martinus quidam turonenſis pater hui(us) Gulihelmi filij Martini, novum portum appellaverunt*,[1] where althoughe he [fo. 13ª] Miſſe a diſcent betweene theſaid Martin and theſaid Will*ia*m, yet he aymeth rightly vpon the matter, that the firſt conquero[r] was *Martin Towres* or *Martinus Turonenſis*, and in ſome place called *Martinus de turonibus*, ſo called as yt is thought for that he[2] cominge to England w[th] the Conquero[r] were diſcended out of *Towres* in *Turrain* in *France*, this ys much confirmed by this that the Abbey of S[t] Dogmells was founded by him or his ſonne, and the monkes thereof of an order differinge from any other y[t] I hard of in England, and were *ſecundu(m) ordinem Turonenſem*,[3] and ſo was their maſſe, and other rites and ceremonyes [fo. 13ᵇ] As

---

tyme of *h.* 1. (? or before)' The words 'or before' are an addition to the original draft by George Owen, but are not in the same ink as what follows them. At the end of the cancelled passage a line and a half had been left blank in the MS.

[1] The references to this passage in the original edition of "Powel's Giraldus", used by George Owen, and in Camden's edition, will be found in note 1 on p. 440, above, where the remainder of Powel's note is given; and the whole passage will be found at p. 112 of the 4to edition of 1806. See, too, note 4 on p. 432, above.

[2] The words 'or his Anceſtors' are here struck out.

[3] This should be *Tironensem*, the adjective being derived not from the city of *Tours*, but from *Thiron-Gardais*, near Nogent-le-Rotrou in Eure-et-Loir (anciently in le Perche), where there was a celebrated abbey, founded about 1109. The monks of the Order of Thiron were reformed Benedictines. There are said to have been four abbeys of the order in Scotland, including those of Kelso and Arbroath. See note *a* to Dugdale's *Monasticon* (1825), vol. iv, p. 128. In the charter of Henry I to St. Dogmell's (as printed *ib.*, p. 130), the names are spelt *Thyron*, *Tironensis*, and *Tyronensis*.

The author evidently confused the adjectives *Tironensis* 'of Thiron', and *Turonensis* 'of Tours'; for he says in his notes to the *Cartæ Baroniæ de Kemeys* (see the Preface to this work, p. xxii, note 4) that the monks of St. Dogmell's were called 'monckes of Thiron' for that the house was at first a celle under the abbey of Toweres in Turraine, because the first founder called Martinus Turonensis was born there, and their habite and service was *secundum usum Turonensem* and not *secundum usum Sarum*, nor *secundum usum Cantabrigiæ* (p. 29), as all or most of the religiouse houses of England hadd.' The confusion between *Turonensis* and *Tironensis* was no doubt aided by the recollection of the name of the famous St. Martin of Tours, and the re-

may yet appeere by diu*er*ſe thinges of great antiquitye to be ſeene[1] & eſpecially by the chartre of[2] the firſt fundacion thereof by Robert m*ar*tin[3] where he calleth them *monachi de thuron'*

Theſame alſo is confirmed by the learned & worthy man M^r^. Camden in his deſcripc*i*on of Pembrokeſhire,[4]

further in the hiſtorye aforeſaid tranſlated by Doctor Powell. fo: 32i; yt is layed downe that about the yeare 1256 w^ch^ was about the 41. yeare of *h.* 3. at w^ch^ tyme, *Nicolaus filius Martini* was lord of Kemes that prince Lewelin ap gr' ſeiſed *Cemeis* to his hands, and gotte Newport caſtle, & all Roſe,[5] ſaving Hau*er*ford.

[Fo. 14^a^] By all this w^ch^ is above written, yt may be well gathered that *Cemeis* being p*ar*te of the patrimony of the princes of Wales at ſuch tyme as the Engliſhe lords m*ar*chers layed hotte ſiedge to moſt p*ar*tes of Wales, that this countrey was woonne by *Martin towres*, and yet not ſo quietly poſſeſſed, but that oftentimes for 2 or .3. diſcentes[6] after they were forced to defend and keepe yt by warre and open hoſtillitye, ſometimes the princes prevaylinge and ſometimes the Engliſhe lords, thus contynueing vntill the Matche paſſed betweene *S^r^ W^m^ Martin*, and the daughter of the prince *Rees*, and after againe as yt ſeemeth by that w^ch^ is before written till [fo. 14^b^] the laſt Lewelyn ap gr' was ſlayen, for yt appeareth that theſaid Lewelin wonne Kemes, but notw^th^ſtandinge all theſe broiles and battles in the end yt appeereth that about the .6. yeare of king *E.* i. A° d*omi*ni 1277 there grewe a compoſic*i*on betweene the kinge, and this prince

---

markable coincidence of his name with that of 'Martinus Turonensis' or 'Martin of Towres'. It is not clear from what place the Martins took their name of 'de Tours'. Besides the town of Tours (which took its name from the Gaulish people of the Turones, and could never in France have been Latinised *Turres*) there are four parishes in France called *Tours*. One of them is in Champagne (Dept. of Marne), near Ay, and another in Picardy (Dept. of Somme) near Abbeville.

Leland, *Itin.*, v, 13, *sub fine*, speaks in his list of Abbeys and Priories in S. Wales, of 'the Priori of *Bonhomes* caullid *S. Dogmaels*'.

[1] All after this word to the end of this paragraph is a later addition.

[2] The words 'the chartre of' are added overline in slightly different ink.

[3] Here the words 'tempore *h* i' have been struck out.

[4] One and a half lines are left blank here. See the Preface to this work, p. viii, note 1.

[5] Roose, in Welsh *Rhôs*. A line and a half are left blank after 'Hauerford'.

[6] The words '2 or' are a later addition. The original draft has 'for .3. or iiij'.

Lewelin, in w^ch^ treaty of peace emong diu*er*ſe articles, there ys one/ that all the lords Marchers ſhall enioy all[1] their lands they had conquered in Wales, and that all the Barons in Wales ſhold hold their lands of the kinge, ſaving .5. in Snowdon[2], by w^ch^ compoſic*i*on ſuch of the Engliſhe lords m*ar*chers as had beene by force driven from their Lordſhips m*ar*chers were reſtored to them againe[3], [fo. 15^a^, line 3] and w^th^in 3 yeares after, viz. circa ix° E: i.[4] the peace being broken betweene king Edward the firſt, and theſaid prince Lewelin open warre arose, and theſaid prince Lewelin was ſlaine, and never ſithence was any prince in Wales of the Brittiſhe or welſhe[5] blood, but theſaid kinge Edward tooke the principallitye into his owne hands, and annexed theſame to his crowne, where eu*er* ſithence yt hath conynued, & all the lords m*ar*chers of wales haue ever ſithence enioyed their L'ps in quiet poſſeſſion holding them of the[6] crowne of England & [fo. 15^b^] not of the principallitye of wales notw^th^-ſtandinge the vnion of the principallitye w^th^ the Crowne of England and that theſaid L'ps m*ar*chers were in times paſt p*ar*te and p*ar*cell of the principallitye & diſmembred from theſame by meere force of the Norman & Engliſhe lords, *vide inde statut' de A^o^ 28 E. 3. cap. 2*[7]

And nowe accordinge to my form*er* purpoſe I will retorne to

---

[1] The words 'and ſun' (? sundry) are here struck out.

[2] See Powel's *Wales*, ed. 1584, p. 335. He adds after 'Snowdon': 'who should aeknowledge the Prince to be their Lord.' It is not clear from the authorities cited by Powel who were the 'five Barons' referred to. On Powel's very considerable inaccuracy in his account of the treaty that he is here describing, see Woodward's *History of Wales*, p. 482, text and note.

[3] After this word the following words have been struck out: 'and by this meanes was the L'p of kemes reſtored [fo. 15^a^] againe to the Martins, althoughe theſame was taken from them by the force of prince Lewelin, as ſeemeth by that hiſtorye,'

[4] '3' is a later substitution for the 'five', and 'circa ix' for the 'xj°' of the original draft. Both alterations were made at the same time.

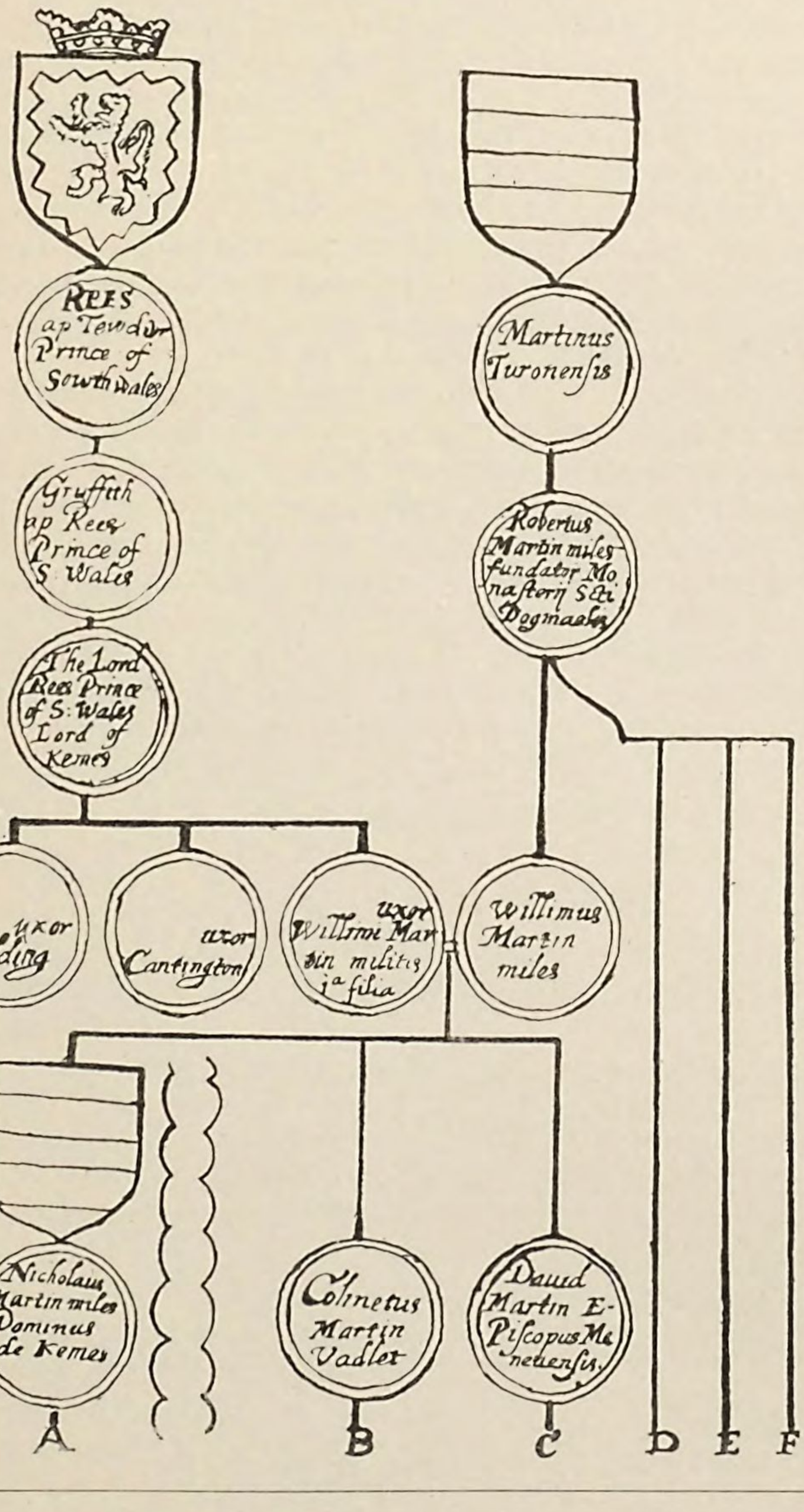
[5] The words 'or welſhe' are also a later addition, not made in the same ink as the last one.

[6] Here the word 'kinge' is struck out; and the first two letters of 'crowne' are clumsily altered from some previous letters (the initial was originally *w* or *m*).

[7] A space for nearly two lines is here left blank in the MS.

The statute referred to enacted that the lords of the Marches of Wales should be 'entendantz et annexes' to the Crown of England and not to the Principality of Wales, 'en qui mains la Principalte Soit ou devendra apres ces heures.'

the catalogue of the lords of Kemes, beginninge w$^{th}$ thefaid martin towres[1], and fo will followe with all the reft, that have [fo. 16$^{a}$] poffeffed thefaid countrey till this prefent tyme, and by what title




[1] The words 'martin towres' are a later substitution for the following words of the original draft : 'S$^{r}$ Nicholas Martin, whome I finde by ancient deedes the certeine tyme he lived'. Before 'whome' the word 'in' had previously been struck out. 'Towres' is possibly to be read 'toures'.

and meanes, & in what tyme they held theſame ſo farre furth as I can finde the certaynety thereof by anie good authoritye[1] /.

---

[1] The rest of fo. 16[a] is blank in the MS. Fo. 16[b] is entirely occupied by the commencement of the Martin Pedigree, of which a facsimile is given in the text (see previous page); and then the MS. fragment ends abruptly. Both p. 16[b] and the first page (the flyleaf) of the MS. are extremely soiled; which shows that the fragment as we now have it (merely the first 'gathering' of a MS. the rest of which has disappeared) must or some time have been 'knocking about' by itself before being put into its paper cover. See note 1 on p. 426, above; it will be seen from the author's preface that no less than 'nine sides of leaves' of the original MS. (viz., the lost pages 17[a]-25[a]) were taken up merely by particulars concerning the first Lord of Kemes, Sir Nicholas Martin. Since the above was written the MS. has been rebound.

The shield at the head of the Martin pedigree is presumably identical with that of the branch of the Martins who were successively of Yevelton (*i.e.*, Yeovil in Somerset), of Athelhampston, in Piddletown parish, Dorset, and of Exeter, of which town some of them were Mayors and Recorders, and other places in Devon (cf. note 4 on p. 430, above, *sub fine*). These arms are described by Westcote (see his *Devonshire Families*, pp. 594-6) as "*Argent*, two bars *gules*". The last male descendant of the Sir Nicholas Martin (of Oxton, in Kenton parish) mentioned in the note cited, and by Risdon, p. 121, died in 1769. See the Additions to Risdon's work (ed. 1811), p. 375 (misprinted '675'), note 116.

The arms of Rhys ap Tewdwr were: *Gules*, a lion rampant *or*, in a bordure indented of the last.

# Lordes of Kemes.

## 4.

Nicholas Martin,[1] the fourth of that name of Martins, was Lorde of *Kemeys*. He lived in the tyme of *Henry* the third, kinge of England, & vntill about*es* the [2]xj[th] yeere of *Edw.* the ſon of kinge *Henryes* raigne, *Waren de Munchenſie*,[3] *William his ſon*, and *William de Valence* beinge then Earles of *Pembroke*. This *Nicholas* was lord of *Kemeys* about*es* 40[2] yeeres. He in his liefe tyme haveinge brought the countrey of *Kemeys* to acknowledge him to be their Lorde, endeavoured to obteyne the loue of the people, & for expreſſion thereof granted vnto his te*n*ant*es* of *Kemeys* the mountaynes or Co*mm*ons of *Perſeley* by his dead vnder his ſeale of Armes, the tenor whereof followeth in thes wordes[4]:

Sciant p*reſe*ntes[5] & futuri, quod ego Nich*ola*us filius Martini, d*omin*us de Kemmeys, Dedi,[6] conceſsi, & hac preſenti Charta mea confirmavi heredibus **Gwrwaret**[7] filij **Kühelyn**,[8] et hered*ibus* *Charta mont(ium) de Prefselew f(a)c(t)a per Nic(holaum) Martin.*

---

[1] From the *Vairdre Book*, see Preface to this work, p. xxi, note 1. The author has written in the MS., by way of marginal notes, on one side the regnal years of the kings of England, and on the other, accounts of the contemporary earls of Pembroke, for the most part taken *verbatim* from the *Catalogue*, p. 14, above. These are here omitted, but any new matter is printed below the text and marked with a †. At p. 437, above, the author says that this Nicholas was 'the first certain Lord of Kemes', and that, therefore, 'in the catalogue he will begin with' him. The work that follows here begins in the MS. at the top of the page, and is obviously imperfect. It must have begun with a fair copy of the tract reprinted immediately above from the Oxford MS., but whether anything intervened between the end of the pedigrees with which that MS. originally concluded is not clear.

[2] Subsequently added in different coloured ink. [3] *Manchenſie*, MS.

[4] Printed with the *Baronia*, p. 48, and enrolled at the Great Sessions at Pembroke in 1568. See above, p. 104. The various readings of these Latin documents in the *Register Book of Kemes*, from which the deeds printed with the *Baronia* were taken, are given in the notes marked with the letter *R*, so far as they are material and are not the result of obvious error.

[5] pūntes (*sic*). [6] [et], *R*. [7] Gurwaret, *R*. [8] Cuhelyn, *R*.

**Lewelini**[1] fil*ij* **Cühelyn** totam terram meam in **Preſſelew**,[2] ad incr*ementu*m tene*men*torum ſuorum infra diviſas ſubſcriptas, vizt., ſicut via flandrenſica ducit per ſummitatem montis a loco qui dicit*ur* Wyndypete[3] indirecte verſus Orientem vſque ad Blaenbanon,[4] Et ſic deſcendendo vſque ad tenementa eorundem, vizt. vſque ad albam eccl*e*ſiam[5] Meliney,[6] Treffhey, Penke(tlyvor),[7] Kylwen, et Kilgwyn[8]: Tenend*am* et Habend*am* ſibi et heredibus ſuis de me et Heredibus meis lib*er*e, quiete, bene, & pacifice, integre, iure heredi-tario imperpetuum. Et[9] ego vero Nich*ola*us, D*omin*us de Kemmais,[10] et heredes mei prenominatis hered*ibus* Gwrwaret[11] & Leuwelini,[12] filiorum Kuhelyn,[13] & hered*ibus* eorum totam præno*min*atam terram cum pertinentijs Contra omnes ho*min*es et feminas warrantizare tenemur. Et vt hec mea donac*i*o, conceſsio, et charte mee confirmac*i*o, et warrantia rata et inconcuſsa imperpetuum preſervet*ur*,[14] hanc preſentem Chartam meam Sigilli mei impreſsione corroboravi. Hijs Testibus: D*omi*nis[15] Galfrido de Rupe, Roberto de Valla[16] militibus, Jordano de Cantington,[17] Jordano Hode, Howello ap Trahaerne,[18] Kadivor[19] ap Griff*id*, Griffid*o* ap Howell, David de

---

[1] Leuwelini, *R.*

[2] Presselewe, *R.* In the margin the author has written *Parceley*. Prof. Rhys points out that the passage in the Mabinogi of *Pwyll, Prince of Dyfed* (*Oxford Mabinogion*, p. 18), where that prince and his subjects hold an assembly at 'a place called Preseleu', points to the name having been originally applied to a particular spot of importance, whence the neighbouring 'Mynydd Preseleu would have been secondarily named. There is, near Neath, a house bearing a similar name, with a slightly different termination, viz., *Preselwy*, which has been recently altered into *Preswylfa*, a common Welsh word meaning a 'dwelling-place'. (So the district name of *Mawddwy* appears once as *Madeu* —see *Oxford Bruts*, p. 408.) The termination of *Preseleu* exactly corresponds to the common Welsh plural termination now written *-au;* the final *ew* of our text is always found written for this *-eu* in one of the MSS. of the Welsh Laws at the British Museum of about the 13th century.

See note 1 on p. 103, above. Pughe's *Welsh Dict.* is the authority for the word *presel* and its derivatives, and he also gives a simpler form *pres* in the sense of 'fuel', and also in that of 'a sty or kennel'. Also forms *prysel* and *pryselu*, equivalent to *presel*, etc. *Prys* and *prysg*, 'brushwood', are well-known words, not uncommon in Welsh place-names.

[3] See note 1 on p. 100, above. [4] Blaynbanon, *R.* [5] Eglwyswen. [6] Melyney, *R.* [7] Pencelly vawr; see above, pp. 100 and 103. [8] Kylgwyn, *R.*, in Nevern parish. [9] Et, omitted in *R.* [10] Kemmeys, *R.* [11] Gurwaret, *R.* [12] Lewelini, *R.* [13] Cuhelyn, *R.* [14] perseueret, *R.* [15] Domino, *R.* [16] Valle, *R.* [17] The grant of lands at Fishguard by Nicholas Martin to Jordan de Cantington is extant at Bronwydd. See Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 570. [18] Traharn, *R.* [19] Kedivor, *R.*

Bayvill,[1] Laurencio Capellano, qui hanc Chartam ſcripſit duplicatam.[2]

This *Nicholas* graunted to the Burgeſſes of Newport in *Kemaes*[3] carteyne Liberties & priviledges as by his deed or charter appeereth, the tenor whereof followeth in thes wordes :

*Confirmac(i)o lib(er)tat(um) Novi Burgi per Nic(holaum) Martyn.*

Sciant p*reſe*ntes[4] et futuri, quod Ego Nicholaus filius Willimi[5] filij Martini, D*omin*us de Kemeys,[6] Dedi, conceſsi, & hac preſenti Charta[7] mea confirmavi Burgenſibus meis de Novo Burgo[8] omnes libertates et conſuetudines ſubſcriptas, quas Will*el*im*us* filius Martini, pater meus, eiſdem conceſsit et dedit per chartam ſuam ; ſcilicet, quod h*ab*eant communem pasturam in terra mea et communem[9] in aqua a foſsato[10] quod[11] claudit villam v*er*ſus Orientem vſque ad Mare, et aiſiamentum[12] de Boſco ad Domos et edificia ſua et ad ignem per viſum forestarij. Jtem, ſi Burgenſis moritur, de quacunq*ue* morte moriatur,[13] nisi indictat*us*[14] pro fellonia vitam ſuam amittat, Ego nihil habebo de catello[15] ſuo[16] niſi Relevium ſuum[16] ſc*i*l*ice*t xijd. Jtem, ſi Burgenſis tradit alicui viva averia[17] ſua et ille de fellonia vel latrocinio rectat*us*[18] vitam vel catallum ſuum[19]

---

[1] Bayvyll, *R.*

[2] A slightly mutilated memorandum at the end of this deed in the *R. B.* states that it was enrolled at Pembroke, before Richard Noye, [Just]ice of the Great Sessions of the co. of Pembroch, held there on Monday, 31st May, 10 Eliz., on the petition of Owen Picton [Cadw]gan ap Owen, Thos. Geo. Abowen, Rice ap Owen, and other tenants of the Lord of Kemes. Owen Picton and Thomas George Bowen were among the jurors at the i. p. m. of Rice Morgan Bowen (*alias* Rice Bowen) of Nevern (*I. P. M. Chancery*, Part II, No. 46), published by Sir Thomas Phillipps. The jurors find that the deceased held various properties of George Owen, as of the Barony of Kemes or some manors thereof in free socage; among others that he held his dwelling house of 'Richardston' of the Lord of Kemes by payment of a red rose annually on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, "super Lapidem vocatum Leghtrivett" (see note 3, p. 254, above.

[3] For this bastard form see note 6 on p. 434, above. It will be noted that it does not occur in the deeds cited by the author. The deed following is printed with the *Baronia*, p. 50, and was enrolled at the Great Sessions for Pembroke in 1592.

[4] pūntes, (*sic*). [5] Will*e*lmi, *R.* [6] Kemes, *R.* [7] Carta, *R.*
[8] Newport. [9] Communia, *R.* [10] Moat. [11] *Qui*, MS. and *R.*
[12] The right of house-bote and fire-bote. [13] morietur, *R.*
[14] per indicium, *R.* [15] catallo, *R.* [16] om, *R.*
[17] Beasts of the plough. *Averia mortua* were chattels. *Catalla* was used primarily for 'cattle', and generally for all movable property, *i.e.*, everything which was not a fief.
[18] reitatus, *R.*, *i.e.*, accused : *tectatus*, MS. [19] *suam*, MS.

amittat, Burgensis per bonos et probos[1] ho*mi*n*e*s[2] probet aver*ia* ſua et h*ab*eat. Jtem, ſi Burgenſis locav*er*it[3] terra*m* de aliquo lib*er*o ho*mi*n*e*, et ille liber homo convenc*io*nem ei infringere voluerit, Ego debeo illum distringere ad Convenc*io*nem illam tenendam. Eodem modo debeo distringere debitores Burgenſium vnde h*ab*ent taliam[4] et testes, quod eis reddant debitum ſuum. Jtem, si[5] Burgenſis rectat*ur*[6] de aliquo foriff*act*o, Replegietur vicinis ſuis. Jtem, debent h*ab*ere Prepoſit*um* et Catchpolum[7] per commune Conſilium meum et ſuum. Jtem, nullus mercator forenſis emat vel vendat infra[8] villam meam de novo burgo. Jtem, Burgenſis tectat*us*[9] de fellonia vel latrocinio, Si Dicit, 'Ego defendo felloniam vel lactronium, et quicquid ſuper me dicis',[10] bonam fecit[11] defenſio*n*em. Jtem, Burgenſes non veniant[12] in excercitum,[13] ſini ſicut Burgenſes de Pembrok[14] faciant.[15] Jtem, cum predictis libertatibus conceſsi eis omnes libertates et bonas confuetudines de Pembroch.[16] Omnes iſtas[17] Conceſsi et Confirmavi eis et heredibus ſuis, tenend*as*[18] de me et[19] hered*ibus* meis libere et integre et pacifice. Et quod ista mea donac*i*o et Conceſsio et Confirmac*i*o Rata & stabilis imp*er*petuum p*er*maneat, huic Charte et Confirmac*ion*i Sigillum meum apposui. Hijs testibus: D*omi*no Johanne de Arundell, Jordano de Cantitona, Rob*er*to filio Oweni,[20] Henrico Goic,[21] Will*el*mo [blank in MS. and *R.*] Howello ap Evan Mredith,[22] et multis alijs.

Now this *Nicholas*, haueng thus brought the countrey to his obedience & commaund, not ſoe much dependeinge vpon his owne force & ſtrength or of the alienes w^th^ whome the whole countrey was then much oppreſſed, but much more vpon the commaund & the harty loue of the true natives of the countrey w^ch^ by the mother ſide he had gotten, beinge one of the daughters of the great Lord *Rees*, Pr*ince* of Southwales. All w^ch^ beinge vnderſtood by *William de Valence*, then Earle of Pembroke, doupteinge

---

[1] legales, *R.* [2] om, *R.* [3] *locavit*, MS. [4] tailiam, *R.*
[5] om, *R.* [6] reïtatus, *R.* [7] Cachepolum, *R.* A sergeant or officer, later especially of the sheriff. [8] *Extra*, MS.: extra, *R.*
[9] Accused; *tectatus*, MS.; reitatus, *R.* [10] dicitur, *R.* [11] facit, *R.*
[12] vadant, *R.* [13] Military service. *excertitum*, MS.; exercitum, *R.*
[14] Penbrooke, *R.* [15] faciunt, *R.* [16] Penbrooke, *R.*
[17] libertates, *R.* [18] et habendas, *R.* [19] de, *R.*
[20] Will*elm*o filio Gurwared tunc constabulario, *R.*; d*avi*d filio Oweni, *R.*
[21] Goit, *R.* *Goic* seems to be for *Goeg*, which is not an uncommon *sobriquet* in Welsh personal names. The radical form is *coeg*, 'vain or silly'.
[22] Meredith, *R.*; Clerico, *R.*

that the ſa*ie*d *Nicholas* by this greatnes of ffriendes might withdraw his ſuite & ſervice from his Commaund and honour of his caſtle of Pembroke, he geeves him eſpeciall Sommons & warneinge to doe his ſuite to the countey cort of Pembroke, & to make further acknowledgment vnto the Lorde of Pembroke, as by the tenure of his Lo*rdshi*pp of *Kemeys* he was bound to doe; who, beinge therunto ſtrictly required, came in perſon to the ſaied Lord of Pembrokes countey cort, and did acknowledge the ſuite & ſervice which he did owe by tenure of his Lo*rdshi*pp before the Steward there in open cort.[1]

**Imprimis,** at the coun*tey* Cort held at Pembroke, vpon tueſday next before the ffeaſtes of th'apo*ſt*les *Simon* & *Jude* Jn the yeere of the Raigne of kinge Edward, the ſon of kinge Henry, the ffirſt, Before *Roger Waldeſhef*, Maſter of the Hoſpitall of Slebech, then Steward of Pembroke, it is recorded That *Nicholas Martin*, Lord of *Kemeys*, did cast eſſoin[2] againſt the Lorde of Pembroke and his Baylliffes by *David Then* by writte out of the chauncerie of Pembroke.

*Nic(holaus), D(omin)us de Kem(eys) eſſon(iatur) per Br(ev)e de Cancellar(ia) de Pe(m)br(ok).*

**Item,** at the ſaied Countey Cort of Pembroke, held vpon tueſday the Morrow after St. *Gregories* day,[3] Jn the ſecond yeere of the ſa*ie*d kinge Edw*ard*, before the foreſaied Steward there, *Nicholas Martin*, Lord of *Kemeys*, did caſt eſſoin againſt the Lord & his Ball*iffes* for his common ſuite by *Ric. ap Ll(euelin)* and *Adam Totneyes.*

*Nic(holaus) d(omin)us de Kemes eſſon(iatur) de com(mun)i ſecta.*

**Item,** at the coun*tey* cort of Pembr*oke* aforesa*ie*d, Jn the ſecond yeere of the raigne of the sa*ie*d kinge *Edward*, it is recorded that *Nicholas* the ſon of *Martin*, Lord of *Kemeys*, came to the Lorde of Pembroke, complayneinge that his ſteward there did vniuſtly demaund of him & his men of *Newporte* C$^{s}$ for the ſuppoſed flyeinge & Eſcape of a theeffe called *Madoc ap Goylchla*, beinge apprehended for theft, whoe eſcaped from the townesſhippe of Newporte; and ſayth that the eſcape is vniuſtly demaunded, for that the eſcape was not yet adiudged, therefore, before the Eſcape adiudged, noe man ought to be condemned; And ſaith further

*Nic(holaus) Martin petijt remiſ sio(n)em ſiuis de C$^{s}$ impositi sup(er) ip(ſu)m et ho(m)i(n)es ſuos de Newport & non conceditur sed stet.*

---

[1] It appears from the *Cartæ Baroniæ de Kemeys*, p. 3, that the cases cited below were found by the author among the rolls of the County of Pembroke in the Treasury there. He gives, *loc. cit.*, a more complete list (in the original Latin) of the reigns of Henry III and Edward I and II.

[2] Alleged a legal excuse for non-appearance. This word was early borrowed by the Welsh under the form *asswyn*, which, and its verb *asswyno*, appear in the Welsh Laws.

[3] March 12th.

that *Madoc* the theeffe was afterwardes taken and brought to the caſtle of Pembroke and for the ſame fellony condemned and hanged; whereof the ſaied *Nicholas Martin* prayeth the iudgment of the Lord & of his Cort: where vpon it was conſidered by the Cort, whether that of him & of his people an eſcape might be demaunded. And after due conſideracion thereof, The Steward, for his Lorde, ſaieth that it ſeemed to him an Eſcape[1] for that *Nic(holas)* ſon of *Martin*, Lorde of *Kemeys*, hath not the cuſtodie of theeves but onely for three nightes, and the next morrow after the third night to deliuer them over to the caſtle of Pembroke. Therefore, because he hadd a lymitted tyme, that is to ſaie 3 nightes, and that it is found that the theeffe was deteigned by them for 4 nightes, not deliu*er*inge him in the due houre, he adiudgeth it a lawfull Eſcape for the Lord the Earle. And becauſe he was a weeke out of their cuſtody, though afterwardes apprehended and hanged at Pembroke, yet it is adiudged that the fine of C$^{s}$ ſhall ſtand for the ſame Eſcape.

*Villa de Newport amerc(iata) ad C$^{s}$ pro Eſcapio Fellonis.*

**Item,** at the Coun*tey* Cort of Pembr*oke*, kept vpon Tueſday in the Eaſter weeke, Jn the third yeere of the Raigne of the ſ*aie*d Kinge Edward, Before the foreſ*aie*d *Roger Waldshef*, M$^{r}$ of the hoſpitall of S$^{t}$ Johns of *Slebech*, it is recorded that [*Nicholas*] *Martin*, Lo*rd* of *Kemes*, was demaund*an*t in a plea of land againſt *Jevan Guelly* of *Newcastle*[2] in *Kemes* an[d] Ll*euelin Concha*, tenante*s*, who did eſſoin. And at the next coun*tey* followeinge, the ſaid *Nicholas Martin* came, and prayed Licence to proſequute vpon a better writte ag*ainſ*t the ſaied ten*an*te*s* in Newcaſtle: wherevpon he was amerced to — iiii*s*. iiij*d*.

*Nic(holaus) d(omin)us de Kemeys amerc(iatus) ad 3s. 4d. p(ro) falſ(o) bl(ac)ito.*

**Item,** at the coun*tey* Cort held at Pembr*oke*, vpon the forſ*aie*d day and yeere, before the foreſ*aie*d Steward, *Nic(holas) Martin*, Lo*rd* of *Kemeys*, was condemned at the ſuite of *Nest v*ꝫ (*sic*) *Howell* for takeinge and vniuſt w$^{th}$ holdeinge of Threeſcore Sheepe at ffiſhgard in *Kemes*, by Replevin from Pembr*oke*.

*Nic(olhaus) D(omin)us de Kem(eys) convict(us) in pl(aci)to Capc(ionis) aver(iorum).*

**Item,** at the coun*ty* held at Pembr*oke*, before the foreſaied *Roger Waldshef*, Jn the ſecond yeere of the ſ*aie*d Kinge Edw*ard* the firſt, it is recorded that *Nest*, the wiefe of *Bongam*[3] ap *Craugh*,

---

[1] That is to say, negligent escape, which was punishable by fine. Voluntary escape, *i.e.*, by connivance, was punishable in the same degree as the offence of which the prisoner was guilty. [2] Little Newcastle.

[3] *Bongam* is conventionally translated 'crooked-legged', but *bon* is also given as meaning 'a breech': it originally means the stem or base, or trunk or fundament, of anything (*e.g.*, a tree or a race). *Crach* means 'scabby'; it is a

of *Newporte*, came & gaue to the Lo*rd* the Earle xliij$^{s}$ that ſhe might haue *Streppum*[1] *& vastum* out of the landes of her late huſband in *Kemeys*, and then after the Lord of *Kem*[*eys*] to haue them. *Streppum & vas(tum) de terr(is) in Kemes.*

**Item,** in the Recordes of the ſame yeere, it is recorded that *Thomas Warlaugh* was endicted for ffellony, and that *Johan* his wiefe gaue to the Lord the Earle, for the like Eſtripement[1] of the lands of her ſaied late huſband in *Morvill*, vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ ; the fellony beinge for ſtealeinge a horſe in *S$^{t}$ Dogmaells*. *Streppum & vast(um) de terr(is) in Morvill.*

**Item,** at the coun*tey* Cort holden at Pembr*oke*, Jn the fifth yeere of the Raigne of the ſ*aie*d kinge Edward, it is recorded, that *Nic*(*holas*) *Martin*, Lord of *Kemeys*, was charged for takeinge cognizaunce of a fforcible entry within his Lo*rdſhi*pp of *Kemeys*, in contempt and to the preiudice of the iuriſdicc*i*on of the Lord of Pembr*oke* in the countrey of *Kemeys*, and to whoſe authoritie the cognizaunce & correcc*i*on thereof did belonge, &c. Wherevpon the ſ*aie*d Lord *Nic*(*holas*) *Martin* publiquely in full countey[2] did acknowledge for himſelfe, his heyres and aſſignes, that all pleas of fforcible entries did p*roper*ly belonge to the Lorde of Pembr*oke*, And did then further acknowledge that the Lorde of Pembroke, his heyres & succeſſo*u*rs, ought to haue in and through the Land of *Kemeys* Treaſure trove, plees of theft, Rape and foreſtall[3] ; and thereupon the treſpas of fforcible entry aforeſ*aie*d was by the Steward of the ſ*aie*d Earle pardoned for the preſent, and that noe more then after by himſelf or his miniſters he ſhould for the like offence ſhould (*sic*) be borne withall. *Pl(aci)ta frisc(e) for-c(ie), Theſaur(us) invent(us), pl(aci)ta fellon(ie) pl(aci)ta Arſonie, latrocinij, de Raptu, et foris](acture) p(er)tinent Comiti Pembrochie.*

**Item,** at a Countey cort, held at Pembr*oke*, Jn the foreſ*aie*d fifth yeere of king *Edw*(*ard*), *Nicholas Martin*, Lord of *Kemes*, was condemned at the ſuite of *Nest* v3 (*sic*) *Howel* for the takeinge & the vniust w$^{th}$ holdeinge of threeſcore Sheepe at *Fiſhgard* in *Kemes;* wherefore he made fine to the Lo*rd* of Pembroke x$^{s}$. *Nic(holas) Lo(rd) of Kemes fined in Pembr(oke) to x$^{s}$.*

---

common *sobriquet* in Welsh pedigrees, and *bongam* not an uncommon one. In modern Welsh, *crach* is used metaphorically to characterize would-be gentlemen (*boneddwyr*), as in *crach-foneddwr*, and (in S. Wales) *crachyn*, pl. *crachach*.

[1] The right of estrepment (from *exstirpare*) and waste was the lord's right of exhausting and wasting for a year and a day the tenement of a tenant convicted of felony. The lord's right was generally compounded for. In the present case the widow buys the lord's profit from this right.

[2] County Court ; see note 2, p. 170, above.

[3] Buying goods on the way to market. See Coke, *Inst.*, iii, 196.

**Item,** in the Recordes of the foreſaied yeere, it is entred that *Tangustel*,[1] the ſon of *Keybour*, was endicted before the Steward of Pembr*oke*, in his Turne[2] held at *S^t Dogmells*, for that for theft by him comitted (he feareinge to ſuffer for the fact) fledd to the church of *Novarne*[3] in *Kemes;* for w^ch flyeinge & Eſcape the towne-ſhipp paied to the Lord of Pembr*oke* x^s.

*Novarne fined for an Eſcape to x^s.*

**Item,** in the Recordes of the xj^th yeere of the ſ*aie*d Kinge *Edw(ard)*, it is recorded that *Madoc ap Seis* and *Ll(euelin) ap Yowan* were endicted for the fellonious ſtealeing of one Jackett, price xx^d; whereupon they fledd; and therefore all their goodes were forffetted to the Lord of Pembr*oke*. And by Jnqui*ſici*on it was found that they hadd goodes & cattells at Newporte in *Kemeys* to the value of viij^s ix^d, for w^ch goodes *David ap Evan* became bound to aunſwere them to the Lord of Pembr*oke*.

*Fellons goodes in Newport due to the Ea(rle) of Pemb(roke).*

Aboute*s* this tyme, (vizt) 1284, the ſ*aie*d *Nicholas Martin* died, haveinge noe iſſue of his body; whoſe enheritaunce fell to his brother *Colonet's* ſonne, called *William Martin* that ſucceeded him in the lo*rdſhi*pp of *Kemeys*. It ſeemeth that he continued Lorde of *Kem*[*eys*] fourtie yeeres; His elder Brother *Colonett* was ſtiled *Valectus*[4] *d(omi)ni Regis* & his younger brother *David* was Biſhopp of *Menevia*.[5] *De hoc quere*.[6]

*Nic(holaus) Martin obijt a(nn)o d(omi)ni* 1284, *Anno E. i. xj^o.*

---

[1] *Tangwyſtl* is otherwise only known to the writer as a *woman's* name in Welsh (it is common in pedigrees, and survived till lately under the corrupted form *Tanglwſt*); and similar names ending in -wyſtl are hardly, if at all, known as *men's* names in Wales, though they occur as ſuch in Cornwall. *Tang* means 'peace', and *gwyſtl* 'a pledge or hostage'. Perhaps the author erroneously took the *fil* of the original record to ſtand for *filius*, instead of for *filia*. [2] See note 3, p. 52, above. [3] Nevern.

[4] In chivalry, the page of honour who attended on a knight. The word came to be used for any personal attendant.

[5] He was Bishop of St. David's from 1296 to 1328. He was consecrated at Rome; see the letter recommendatory of Edward I to Boniface VIII given by Haddon and Stubbs, i, 417. He had been Chancellor of the University of Oxford, an office which, until the fifteenth century, was held for a term of four years, and generally by a resident member of the University.

[6] In another hand.

5.

William Martin, the ſon of *Colonetus Martin*, cozen & next heyre to *Nicholas Martin*, ſucceeded his vncle, and was the fifth of that name Lorde of *Kemes*. This *William Martin* did very much endevour in his youth to w^th^draw his ſuite and ſervice from the Lorde, caſtle, & honour[1] of Pembr*oke*, deſireinge rather to hold his Lo*rdſhi*pp of *Kemeys* of the principalitie of Wales or of the Kinge in Capite than to be ſubiect to the iuriſdicc*i*on of the Lord*es* of Pembroke; w^ch^ did begett ſome striffe betweene the both Lordes toucheinge their tenures and iuriſdicc*i*ons.[2] All w^ch^ striffes and variaunces were in the end compoſed and finally ended betweene the ſ*aie*d parties. The tenor of w^ch^ Compoſition followeth in theis wordes[3]:

NOTVM ſit omnibus, Tam p*rese*ntib*us* quam futuris, Quod ita Convenit(ur) inter Dominu*m* Will*el*imum de Valentia, Comitem Pembrochie, ex parte vna, et Dominum Will*el*imum Martin [Dominum de Kemoys[4]], ex altera parte, Quod Dominus[5] Will*el*imus Martin Cognovit & Conceſsit, quod ipſe, et heredes ſui, tenentur facere ſectam ad Comitatum Pembrochie de com*itatu* in com*itatum* p*ro* terra de Kemoys[6] imperpetuum. Concedit[7] etiam idem Will*el*imus Martin, p*ro* ſe & hered*ibus* ſuis, quod d*ict*us [dominus][8] Will*el*imus de Valentia et Joanna vxor eius, et heredes ip*ſ*ius Joanne, h*ab*eant, et ad ip*ſ*os pertinet h*ab*ere, in tota terra de Kemoys[9] Cognic*ion*es de Raptu, incendio tempore pacis, foriſtall*o*, theſaur*o* invent*o*, et Cognic*ion*es Appellorum de morte hominis et cuiuſcumque alterius fellonie, ſiue manuop*er*e[10] et abiura-c*i*on*e*[11] fellonum[12] de Eccle*ſ*ia, Officium Coronatoris de morte hom*in*is premunit*is* Tamen Ballivis ip*ſ*ius Will*el*mi Martin et heredum ſuorum,[13] ſi[14] intereſse volunt,[15] Salvis eidem Will*el*imo Martin et hered*ibus* suis, & eorum Ballivis ib*ide*m, attachiament*is*

---

[1] See page 373, above, note 2.

[2] The controversy between the Earl of Pembroke and the lord of Kemes was renewed in the reign of Edward III (see p. 25, above). The author gives in the *Pembrock and Kemes* particulars of the various suits between William de Valence and the Martins from 1277 to 1290.

[3] Printed with the *Baronia*, p. 61. [4] in, *R.* [5] dictus, *R.*

[6] Kemmeys, *R.* [7] Concessit, *R.* [8] dominus, *R.*

[9] Kemeis, *R.* [10] Stolen goods taken from a thief caught in the act.

[11] abiuracionem *R.* [12] felonium, *R.* [13] *heredibus ſuis*, MS.

[14] *ſin*, MS. [15] voluerint, *R.*

et Jndictamentis[1] de h*uiuſ*mo*d*i fellon*ibus* in terra de Kemoys[2] invent*is*, quos coram Coronatoribus ſic contigerit indictari,[3] niſi inde fuerit Appellum ſiue[4] manuop*er*e. Concedit etiam idem Will*el*imus Martin, p*ro* ſe et Heredibus suis, quod pred*ictus* Will*el*imus de Valentia et Joanna vxor[5] eius, et heredes ip*ſ*ius Joannæ, h*ab*eant Cognic*ion*es[6] de iniurijs et Tranſgreſsio*n*ibus pred*icti* Will*el*imi Martin, heredum et Ballivor*um* suorum, ib*ide*m et pl*aci*ta de friſca[7] forc*ia*, tam de firmis q*ua*m de liberis tenent*ibus*,[8] et curſus omnimodorum[9] br*eu*ium per Sigillum Cancellarie de Pembr*ochia*, cum eorum execut*ion*ibus, et omnimod*is* et ſingul*is* ad pred*icta* om*n*ia pertinent*ibus*. Et pred*ictus* Will*el*imus de Valentia conceſsit, pro ſe et Hered*ibus* suis, pred*icto* Will*el*imo Martin, et Hered*ibus* suis, Cognic*ion*es om*n*ium aliorum pl*aci*torum infra precinct*um* totius terræ de Kemoys[10] emergent*ium* que in Cur*ia* ſua de Kemeys debite poterint terminari, niſi ſit p*er* defect*um* pred*icti* Will*el*imi Martin, heredum vel Ballivor*um* ſuor*um*, ubi ip*ſi* in iustitia faciend*a* Remiſsi fuerint, vel Justitiam facere denegauerint; Et tunc idem Will*el*imus de Valentia et Joanna, et Heredes ip*ſ*ius Joanne, ad h*uiuſ*mod*i* Cognic*ion*es manus apponant correctrices. Et quod idem Will*el*imus Martin et heredes sui h*ab*eant omnes alias lib*er*tates, quibus ip*ſ*i & anteceſsores sui hactenus vſi sunt in terr*a* pred*icta*, ſine contradicc*ion*e pred*ictorum* Will*el*imi de Valentia et Joanne vxor*is* eius,[11] et heredum ſuorum, imperpetuum. Jn Cuius Rei testimonium Sigilla[12] p*resen*ti[13] ſcripto Cyrographato[14] alternatim sunt appenſa. Dat*um* apud Kin[ge]ſclipston,[15] in p*resen*tia[16] venerabilis P*at*ris D*omi*ni Bathon*iensis* et Wellen*sis* Ep*iſco*pi, d*omi*ni Regis Cancellar*ii*, Domini Rob*er*ti de Tibetot, d*omi*nor*um* Rad*ulf*i de Bluet,[17] Johann Woogan,[18] et Will*el*imi[19] de Well, Quinto die Novembris, Anno R*eg*ni Regis Edwardi xviij°.

---

[1] iudiciis, *R.* *Indictamentum*, MS. [2] Kemes, *R.*
[3] contingerit indcaeri (*sic*), *R.* [4] sine, *R.* [5] vxor ejus, not in *R.*
[6] Cognitionem, *R.*
[7] *Frisci* MS. The plea of *fresh force* was in respect of a claim to tenements in cities and boroughs, and had to be issued within forty days after the title accrued. See the example, p. 476, below.
[8] teñ., *R.* A mistake for *tenementis.* [9] *Omnimodum*, MS.
[10] Kemmoys, *R.* [11] vxoris ejus, not in *R.*
[12] Sigillum partium, *R.* [13] pūnti (*sic*).
[14] The word *chirographum* was cut through by the indenture. Previously, an intermediate sentence or figure had been used, and afterwards the indenture was merely represented by small notches.
[15] See text and note, p. 23, above. [16] pūntia (*sic*). [17] Alnet, *R.*
[18] Wogan, *R.* [19] *Will(el)imo*, MS.

Memorandum, quod istud **Scriptum** irrotulat*um* fuit die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Hillarii, Anno Reg*n*i Regis Edwardi filij Regis Henrici Decimo nono, per Preceptum Cancellar*ii* et de consensu D*omi*ni Will*el*imi de Valentia et Will*el*mi Martin, D*omi*ni de Kemoys.[1] Qui ambo pred*ictum* Scriptum[2] coram eodem Cancellar*io* apud Clipston[3] Recognoverunt. T*este* ut supra.

Toucheinge the suite and service of this William, I doe finde written and recorded of him and his tenaunt*es* in Kemeys as followeth:

**First,** it is written, that *William Martin*,[4] in the nine and twentieth yeere of the Raigne of Kinge *Edw*(*ard*) the son of Kinge *Harry*, amongst manie other Lordes and Barons of *England* and *Wales* did his homage to *Edward*, then Prince of *Wales*, afterwardes Kinge of England, by the name of *Edw*(*ard*) 2, for his landes in Cemaes, as by the Recordes in the tower of London appeereth.

*Powell: Chro: pa: 383.*[4]

*Do*(*mi*)*n*(*u*)*s de Kemes fecit homagium d*(*omi*)*no Edw*(*ardo*), *principi Wallie*, 1303, *Pro terr*(*a*) *sua in Kemeys.*

**It is also** recorded (of this *William Martin*), amongst the auncient recordes of Pembr*oke* now remayneinge in the Tower of London, That, at the countey Cort held at Pembr*oke* vpon Tuesday beinge the ffeast of *S*[t] *Vincent*,[5] Jn the ffirst yeere of the raigne of Kinge *Edward*, the son of Kinge *Edw*(*ard*), the saied *William Martin*, Lorde of *Kemeys*, one of the suitors of the *saied* coun*tey* cort was twice defalted in two countey cortes next before the *saied* coun*tey* Cort; Whereupon it was ordered, that a writte of *Distr*(*ingas*) should goe out against him, vpon w[ch] writte he appeered in person, and [was] thereupon amerced to xiij[s] iiij[d], which he paied; vpon payment whereof his suite was continued for a long tyme, that is to saie, vntill he had made & appointed *John Cole* to appeere & doe suite for him as often as need required, and when himselfe could not appeere in person.

*Will*(*el*)*imus Martin D*(*omi*)*n*(*u*)*s de Kemeys pro duobus def*(*alt*)*is amerc*(*iatus*) *ad xiijs 4d; quos solvit.*

**Item,** at the coun*tey* Cort held at Pembr*oke* aforesaied, vpon Tuesday next after the ffeast of *St. Botulph*,[6] *William Martin*,

*Will*(*el*)*imus Martin eson*(*iatus*) *per Jo*(*hannem*) *Cole attur*(*natum*).

---

[1] Kemes, R. [2] *Scripto*, in MS. [3] See text and note, p. 23, above.

[4] Powel, *History of Wales* (ed. 1774), p. 310, mentions among the Welsh nobility who came to Chester in 1301 to do homage to Edward Prince of Wales, 'The Lord William Martyn for his lands in Cemaes.'

[5] January 22nd.

[6] June 17th. The place-name St. Botolph's, in Hubberston parish, is of modern origin. There had been a chapel there dedicated to St. Budoc, and the country folk called it St. Buttock's. 'This', says Mr. Laws (*Little*

Lord of *Kemeys*, by *Jo(h)n Cole*, his Atturney, by writte out of the Chauncery there did Effoin[1] againſt the Lo*rd* and his Ball*iff* by *Ll(euelin)* Den.[2]

*W(illel)-m(us) Martin dat d(omi)no vjs viijd p(ro) licenc(ia) h(ab)ere melius br(ev)e v(e)r(ſ)us Roger(ium) de Mortuo-mari pro ter(ra) in Egloſwen.*

**Item,** the foreſaied *William Martin*, at the coun*tey* cort of Pembr*oke* aforeſ*aie*d, held vpon tueſday [blank in MS.]. Jn the ſecond yeere of the ſ*aie*d Kinge *Edw(ard) 2*, gaue to the Lord, for licence to p*ro*cure a better[3] writte againſt *Roger Mortimer* in a plea of Land for Landes & tenemente*s* in *Egloſswen* vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$.

*Warrantia Charta(e) v(e)r(ſ)us W(illelmu)m Cantington apud Pembrok.*

**Item,** in the ſame yeere, at Pembr*oke* aforeſ*aie*d, *David Martyf*[4] procured his writt out of the ſ*aie*d coun*tey* Cort againſt *William Cantington* to warrant vnto him 5 plougland with th'app*ur*te*n*aunces, in *Egloſseram* and *Penkethly*,[5] in the Barony of *Kemoys;* wherevpon the ſ*aie*d *William* did acknowledge the ſ*aie*d Tenemente*s* to be the right of the ſ*aie*d David and his heires for ever.

*Terra in Nantrelegan recuperat(a) in comitatu Pem(brok).*

**Item,** in the Rowles of the same yeere, it is recorded that the same *David Martyf* and *Joan* his wiefe did demaund againſt *Jewan ap Trahairn*, tenant, in a plea to yeeld him the ſ*aie*d *David* and *Joan* One Oxeland in *Nantrelegan*[6] within the Barony of *Kemeys* by proces, &c.; which p*ro*ces did p*ro*ceed vntill the demand*an*t recou*er*ed.

*Terr(æ) in Longweyn recuperat(æ) p(er) W(illelmu)m Martin in com(itatu) Pembr(ochie).*

**Item,** at the coun*tey* Cort held at Pembr*oke*, Jn the fifth yeere of the Raigne of Kinge *Edw(ard)* the ſonne of Kinge *Edw(ard)*, *William Martin*, Lord of *Kemeys*, ſued out his writt in a plea of Land for 31 foote of Landes with th'app*ur*te*n*aunc*es* in *Longweyn*[7] in *Kemeys*, & proſequuted the tenant vntill he gott his Recovery of the ſaied Landes there.

*W(illel)m (us) Martin, D(omi)n(u)s Kemes, amerc(iatus) in cur(ia) Com(itis) Pem-(brochie) ad 26s 8d pro quodam manuforti ingreſsu.*

**Item,** at the coun*tey* Cort of Pembr*oke* of the ſame [yeere], before *Thomas Roſsale*, then Steward of Pembr*oke*, The Lord *William Martin*, Lord of *Kemeys*, was condemned, at the ſuite of the Lord *Gilbert de Rupe*, for a diſſeiſen by a certeyne forcible Entrie at *Maenclochog* in *Kemes;* wherefore he was fined to xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$.

---

*England*, p. 56) 'was not considered euphonious, so when a mansion was built it was re-christened St. Botolph's.' But the country folk still call it St. Buttock's.

[1] See note 2, p. 451, above. [2] Deier (?). [3] Amended.

[4] This seems to be David Martin, mentioned p. 454, note 5, above, who held Eglwyswrw, one of the five lordships held of the barony of Kemes. Observe 'Joan his wife', mentioned below.

[5] Eglwyswrw and Pencelly. [6] Nantyrheligen, in Eglwyswrw parish.

[7] Llwyngwayr (?).

**Item**, at the coun*tey* Cort held at Pembr*oke*, Jn the ſixth yeere of the Raigne of the ſaied Kinge *Edw(ard)*, it is recorded that *Richard Harold*, then PENCAIS[1] of KEMEYS, did forbidd the Bedle[2] of *Pembroke* to retorne one *Geffrey Pott* in a Jurie at the countey of Pembr*oke;* whoe notwithſtandeinge by *Roger Waldeshef*, master of the hoſpitall of Slebech, then Steward of *Pembr(oke)*, was there-vnto compelled; and afterwardes the ſai*e*d PENCAIS was taken & committed to the caſtle of Pembr*oke;* And *William Martin*, Lo*rd* of *Kemeys*, fined for his ſervant to iij[l] vj[s] viij[d]

*W(illel)m (us) Martin fined for his ſervants offence to 3l. 6s. 8d.*

**Item**, Jn the Recordes of the ſame yeere, it is written that *Tangustel*, the sonne of *Keybour*, was endicted before the Steward of Pembroke, in his Torne held at *S[t] Dogmaells*, for that he, for theft by him com*m*itted, fledd to the church of *Nevarne* in *Kemeys*, for w[ch] the townesſhipp paied C[s]

*Villa de Nevarne amerc(iata) pro eſcapia cuiuſdam fellonis ad Cs.*

**Item**, it is recorded in the coun*tey* cort held at Pembroke, Jn the tenth yeere of the Raigne of the ſai*e*d King *Edw(ard)*, that one *David Sanc*, Conſtable of the caſtle of *Newport* in *Kemeys*, was endicted before the Sheriffe of the coun*tey* of Pembr*oke*, in the Turne held at *Newporte* for that he tooke Reward of a Theeffe & ſuffered him to eſcape, whoe had felonioufly ſtolen, neere to Castelh borth[3] in *Kemeys*, One Hoodde w[th] three ſiluer Buttons, price vj[s] viij[d]. At w[ch] Cort he was queſtioned, whereunto he pleaded *Not guilty*, and there vpon putt himſelfe vpon the Countrey. And the Jurie beinge called and readie to be ſworne, at the entreatie of the ſai*e*d Conſtable the Jurie was diſcharged, and he ſubmitted himſelfe to the Cort: wherevpon he was fined to the Lordes vſe to xl[s].

*Constabula r(ius) Castri de Newport amerc(iatus) ad xl[s], quia cepit redempc(i)o-(n)em de latrone, vt a custod(ia) ſua abiret.*

**Item**, at the coun*tey* cort held at Pembr*oke*, the next yeere followeinge, the saied *David Sanc* was impleaded, before the Steward of Pembroke, for that he cauſed the bodie of an Jnfant neere *Newport* towards the Sea to be buried w[th]out the view of the Coron*er* of Pembr*oke;* whoe made anſwere thereunto that he had not done anie thinge therein to p*rei*udice the Lord Earle, But that it was becauſe the Coron*er*s dwelleinge houſe was soe farre Remote from the place where the bodie was found, and [it] had layen longe there to the knowledge of the Neighbours, vpon

*Idem Const(abularius), quia ip(ſ)e fecit sepeliri corpus cuiuſdam infantis ante viſum Coron(atoris), amerc(iatus) ad xxs.*

---

[1] Treasurer.

[2] The crier of the court, whose duty it was to serve the processes. See Coke, *Lit.*, 235*b*.

[3] Castlebigh. See note 17, page 104, above.

w^ch^ reason he cauſed the Corps to be buried; for the which he prayeth the Lords favour & mercie: therupon fined to xx^s^.

*Bona fellon(iæ) fact(æ) apud Newpor(t) foriffact(a) d(omi)no Com(iti).*

**Item**, in the Recordes of the ſame yeere it appereth that *Madoc ap Sais* and *Ll(euelin) ap Yowan* were endicted for the fellonious ſtealeinge of one Coate or Jackett, price xx^d^; wherevpon they fledd. All their goodes forfetted to the Lord Earle. And by Jnquiſicion it appeered that they hadd goodes & cattells at *Newport* to the value of viij^s^ ix^d^, for the w^ch^ *David ap Evan ap Rees* became bound to aunſwere the Lord.

*W(illel)m(us) Martin district(us) per bona ad valenc(iam) 15s, ſuſ(er)inde comſ(ar)uit, et ſol(uit) pro fine xiijs iiijd, die martis in feſto Jo(hannis) (ante) Port(am) Latin(am).*

**Item**, it appereth by the Recordes of the xiij^th^ yeere of the Raigne of the ſaied kinge *Edw(ard)* 2, that *William Martin*, Lord of *Kemes*, was deſtrayned by his cattells to the value of xv^een^ ſhilleings to be and perſonally to appeere at the ſaied countey Cort to aunſwere the Lord Earle for ſeuerall things obiected againſt him (that is to ſaie) for a forcible entrie held by the officers and miniſters of *Kemeys;* and makeinge defalte to aunſwere, therefore it was adiudged that the cattell were forffetted to the Lord. And vpon the next Countey after the ſaied *William Martin* appeered in perſon, and paied fine to the Lord for the ſame treſpaſſe xiij^s^ iiii^d^

*Mad(oc) Sais, de Newport, pro Eſcapio, 3s. 4d.*

**Item**, at the ſame countey Cort, it is entred that, vpon Tueſday next after S^t^ Peeters day,[1] Madoc *Sais*, Conſtable of *Newport* in *Kemeys*, was fined for an Eſcape to iij^s^ iiij^d^

*W(illel)m(us) Martin devenit pleg(ius) ad r(eſp)ond(enda) bona fell(onis), qui fugam fecit.*

**Item**, at the ſame Countey, beinge vpon the ffeaſt daie of John porte Latine,[2] *William Martin*, Lord of *Kemeys*, became pleges for the goodes and cattells of Lleuelin ddü of Newporte, fledd for theft, to the value of vj^s^ viij^d^

*Jevanus Gwyn & David Craugh utlagat(i) pro murder(o) Reſei ap Ho(we)ll, vnde bona eorum ad valenciam 32s. 6d. for iſfacta ſunt d(omi)no Com(iti).*

**Item**, at the ſame County, *Wenlhian Baugh*, late wiefe of *Rees ap Howell*, of ffiſhgard, plainant in Appeale againſt *Jevan Gwyn* and *David Craugh ap Evan*, of *Pontchardon*[3] in *Kemeys*, for the death of her huſband, felloniouſly killed and murthered betweene her armes; wherupon proſſes iſſued fforth againſt them, contynueinge vntill they were outlawed, And it was found by Jnquiſicion that the ſaied fellons had goodes and cattells to the value of xxxij^s^ vj^d^. All which were forfetted to the Lord. And William the ſon of *WaterDeur*[4] became pleges to the Lord, to aunſwere the ſame goodes, &c.

---

[1] See note 5, p. 142, above.

[2] May 6th. St. John the Evangelist is said to have been boiled in oil before the Latin Gate, at Rome.

[3] Puncheston.

[4] Deier (?). The word is not distinct in the MS.

**Item**, in the recordes of the ſaied Coun*tey* Cort of the xiiij$^{th}$ yeere of the Raigne of the ſ*aie*d Kinge *Edw*(*ard*), the ſonne of Kinge *E*(*dward*), it is entred that *William Martin*, Lo*rd* of *Kemes*, w$^{th}$ the reſt of the ſuitors of the ſ*aie*d Cort upon especiall ſommons geeven by the ſ*aie*d Earle, that is to ſaie, by the *Lo*(*rd*) *Nicholas de Carreu* and *William Camvill*, did acknowledge to the ſaied Lord Earle that he the Lord of *Kemes* and all his te*n*auntes of the Baronie of *Kemes* ought to p*ro*vide and haue armes and munition fitt for horſe and foote, accordeinge to their ſeu*er*all abilities, and to be ready furniſhed by the feaſt of S$^{t}$ Michaell th'archangell next followeinge

*Will*(*el*)*imus Martin conceſsit ſe et tenen*(*tes*) *ſuos de Kem*(*es*) *debere per monic*(*i*)*o*(*n*)*em Com*(*itis*) *h*(*ab*)*ere Armatura*(*m*) *et equi*(*ta*)*tura*(*m*) *parat*(*as*) *erga feſt*(*um*) *S*(*an*)*cti Michael*(*is*) *arch*(*angeli*) *prox*(*imum*) 1320.

**Item**, it appeereth by the recordes of the ſ*aie*d yeere y$^{t}$ the Armes and weapons wherew$^{th}$ one *Ph*(*ilipp*)*e ap Robart* was killed at Egluſwen, valued to iij$^{l}$ vj$^{s}$ x$^{d}$, were forſetted to the Lord Earle.

*Arma fellon*(*is*) *foriſſact*(*a*) *pro murdr*(*o*) *apud Egluſwen.*

**Item**, it appeereth by the recordes there that as fellons goodes, the Lord the Earle hadd of the goodes of W*illia*m Gwaſmawr, who felloniouſly killed Ll*euelin* ap Evan ap Gwaſmawr h*is* father, to the value of xxxiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$. And of the goodes of the ſ*aie*d *William ap Evan ap Gwasmawr*, whoe was killed & died inteſtate, xv$^{s}$ iij$^{d}$. And of the goodes of Ll*euelli*n ap Madoc, drowned in a certeyne poole neere Glaſtir[1] in *Kemeys*, the ſomme of xxv$^{s}$.

*Bona Fellon*(*is*) *et bona Jntestati foriſſact*(*a*).

*Deodand*(*um*) *forijfact*(*um*).

**William Martin**, Lorde of *Kemeys*, who, in the 18$^{th}$ of *Ed*(*ward*) 1, entred into compo*ſic*ion with *William de Valence* aforeſ*aie*d, in the 18 of *E.* 2, **died** 1324. Soe that he continued Lord of *Kemeys* about*es* xxxij° yeeres.

## 6.

William Martin, the vj$^{th}$ of that name, Lord of *Kemeys*, was the ſon of *William Martin* last menc*ion*ed, and was at the tyme of his father's deceſſe about*es* Thirtie yeeres of age, as app*er*eth by Jnquiſition taken after the death of his ſaied father. This *William Martin* did not live Longe, for it appeereth by Jnqui*ſic*ion taken after his death that he died in the xix$^{th}$ yeere of the Raigne of *Edw.* 2. Soe that he contynued Lord of *Kemeys* one yeere or

---

[1] In Nevern parish.

thereaboutes, and *Iames Audeleigh*, the ſonne of *Joan* (ſiſter & coheyre to this *W(illia)m Martin*) by her huſband *Nicholas Audleigh*, ſucceeded him in the Lordſhipp of *Kemes*.

**After** the death of this *W(illia)m Martin* a writte of the nature of a *Certiorari* was directed to John de Hampton, Eſcheator of the Counties of Glocestor, &c., the tenor whereof followeth in theis wordes[1]:

**Edwardus, dei gr(ati)a, Rex** Anglie, D*omin*us Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie, Dilecto Sibi Johanni de Hampton, Eſcaetori ſuo in Comitatibus Glocestrie, Hereffordie, Wigornie, Salopie, Staffordie, & Marchia[2] Wallie eiſdem Comitatib*us* adiacente, **Salutem.**

Volentes Certiorari ſuper vero valore feod*orum* militum et Advocation*um* Eccl*es*iarum[3] Quæ fuerunt Will*el*imi Martin, defunct*i*, Qui de nobis tenuit in Capite[4] Jn Balliva vestra die quo obijt, Et que occa*sion*e mortis ejuſdem Capt*a* ſunt in manum nostram; Vobis **Mandamus**, Quod feoda illa et advoca*cion*es[5] per Sacr*amentu*m probor*um* & leg*a*lium ho*min*um de Balliva v*eſt*ra, per quos rei veritas melius ſciri poterit, diligenter extendi fac*iatis*, quantum (viz.) valent per Annum in o*mn*ibus exitibus, iuxta verum valorem eorundem. Et Extent*am* ill*am* distincte et aperte fact*am* nobis, ſub Sigillo v*est*ro et Sigillis eorum per quso fact*a* fuerit, fine dilatione mittatis et hoc Br*eve*.

T*este* Meip*ſ*o apud Kenelworth, tertio decimo die Aprilis, Anno R*eg*ni n*ost*ri Decimo nono.

†This Wm. Martin, amongſt manie others of the ffreeholders of Wales, did homage to *Ed(ward)*, *Prince* of Wales, at Chester, in the 29 yeere of the Raigne of his father *Ed(ward)* I. then kinge of England.

Aymer de Valence, Earle of Pembr*oke* and Weſhford, and lord Montigniac, Lord governour of the realme of Scotland vnde*r* E. I., died in Fraunce in the 17 yeere of E. 2, Anno d*omi*ni 1323, and, haveinge noe iſsue of his body, his enheritaunce was divided betweene his ſisters Jſabell, wife to John, Lo*rd* Hastinges of Abergavenny, one of the competitors for the crowne of Scotl*and*;

---

[1] Printed with the *Baronia*, p. 72. The 'inquisition' is there given in Latin.

[2] *Marchie*, in MS. [3] *Ecclicarum*, MS.

[4] An acknowledgment that Kemes was held direct of the Crown, and not of the earldom of Pembroke.

[5] predictas, in *R*.

Joan, ma*rried* Jo*hn* Lo*rd* Comyn; Agnes the third, mar*ried* Maurice Fitzgerald; & Margaret, 4. ſister. Laurence Hastinges ſucceeded him in the Earl*dom* of Pem*broke* & Wesh*ford*.

4° Jun. E. 2. 13. I find that K. Edw. 2 made this Aymer de Valence governour of his kingdome in thes words: Constituit Adomaru*m* de Valentia, Comitem Pembrochie, Custodem Re*g*ni ſui ad locum ſuu*m* tenentem [*sic*] quamdiu Rex in partibus tranſmarinis moram fecerit,[1] and the next day after, vizt.

Die Jovis 5° Jun: E. 2. 13.

Rex ordinavit, quod magnum Sigillum ſuu*m* remaneret clauſum in aliquo loco ſecuro, dum Rex eſset in p*ar*tib*us* tranſmarinis, Et ordinavit quoddam aliud parvum Sigillum interi*m* pro regimine Regni ad bre*v*ia, &c., conſignanda Sub Teste Adomari de Valentia, Comitis Pembr*ochie*.††[2]

T. Elleſmere,[3] Canc*ellarius*, pa: 76 in his booke entituled Post-nati,

> By vertue whereof an Jnquiſition was taken before the ſai*e*d John de Hampton at *Newport* in *Kemeys*, the xiiij^th^ daie of May, Jn the xix^th^ yeere of the Raigne of the ſai*e*d Kinge *E.* 2, by the oath of

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Newport.*[4] † | Will*ia*m ap Lleu*ell*in | Jur. | †Madoc ap Glum'[11] | *Melyney.* |
| *Fiſhgarde* † | Will*ia*m Piketon[7] | | †Howell ap Owayn | *Rhosymaen.*[12] |
| *Bayvill* † | Ph*ilipp*e le Deier[8] | | Robert Harold | *Argoed.*[5] |
| *Trefwerne*[5] † | John Peverell | | John ap Oweyn | Jur. |
| *Pen y Benglog*[6] † | Waringe Voel[9] | | Harry Cradock & | |
| | Rudd*erch* ap Holl'[10] | | †Will*ia*m Cole[13] | *Lhwyngwair.*[5] |
| | Owen ap Lleu*ell*in | | | |

[1] In Rymer's *Fœdora*, ii, 426, and *Parliamentary Writs*, ii, part 2, 146, the wording is 'custodem nostrum dicti regni, ac locum nostrum in eodem regno tenentem'.

[2] This is from the Close Roll, printed in full in *Parl. Writs*, as above.

[3] The judgment of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere in Colvin's case (see Coke's *Reports*, Part VII), which decided that the *post-nati*, *i.e.*, those born in Scotland after the accession of James I to the English Crown, were English subjects, and capable of holding land in England, was published by order of the King in 1609.

[4] The asterisks and place-names are in a different hand. They do not appear in the *Register Book*.

[5] In Nevern parish. [6] In Meline parish. [7] Picton, *R.* [8] Deyer, *R.* [9] Voile, *R.* [10] Retherach ap Howell, *R.* [11] Gwylym, *R.* [12] In another hand.

[13] The author, in his *Treatise of Marle* (Cap. 3), mentions a tradition that

The reaſon why thees Jurors ſhould find the Lo*rdſhi*pp of Kemaes to be held of the Kinge in Capite was (as J conceave) becauſe that *Laurence de Hastinges*, then beinge very yonge and the tuition of h*i*s body committed to the Lady of *Clare* dureinge h*i*s minority, who was not created Earle of Pembr*oke* till about*es* 14 yeeres after (vizt) *E.* 3. 13, and thereby in the Kinges warde as cozen and heire to *Aymer de Valence*, who died fei*ſe*d of the Earldome of Pembr*oke*, w^ch^ at the tyme of his deces he held of the king in Capite, and by that colour were preſſed to find for the kinge—de hoc quere.

**Whoe, vpon** their Oathes, doe ſay, that *William Martin* aforeſ*aie*d held of the Kinges Ma*jes*tie in *Capite*, the day of his deceſſe, within the Lo*rdshi*pp of *Kem*(*eys*), Twenty knightes ffees (vizt):

1 That the Abbott of S^t.^ Dogmaells holdeth One knightes ffee called *Caſsia*,[1] by geeveinge ffree Almes,[2] and yeeldeth nothinge to the Lord, and that the ſame is worth yeerely to the Abbott in all iſſues C^s^.

That *Adam de Rupe* held of the ſ*aie*d *William* 3 knightes ffees, and payeth nothinge to the Lord yeerely, but doth ſuite of
2 Cort[3] from xv^een^ daies to xv^een^ daies, and that the ſ*aie*d ffees
3 are yeerely worth vnto the ſaied *Adam* in all proffitts, (that is to

---

marl was first used in this county by one Cole, a 'french-man', who came to Kemes with Martin of Tours, and received from him a grant of Llwyngwair. He states that Llwyngwair continued in the family until about threescore years ago. Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 544) says that the family became extinct about the middle of the 15th cent., but they would seem to have held Llwyngwair until the Bowens settled there in the reign of Henry VIII.

[1] The manor of Cassia is mentioned in the *Pembroch and Kemes* (fo. 3*a*) as one of the eight 'meane fees holden of the Baronye', which were manors but subject to the high court of Kemes. The others were Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 17, mentioned below. In the *Cartæ Baroniæ de Kemes*, p. 29, the author states in his note that Cassia, which appears in the *I. p. m.*, of William Martin, 19 Edw. II (see documents printed with the *Baronia*, p. 72), to have belonged to the Abbot of St. Dogmael's, is like to be 'the knight's fee' of one Alen, mentioned in the grant of Robert Fitz Martin, which is quoted in p. 24, *op. cit.*

[2] The tenure in *frank-almoign* (in liberâ eleemosynâ, or free alms) was expressly excepted from the abolition of feudal tenures by 12 Car. II, cap. 24, and still exists in a modified form. By it the religious houses and parochial clergy held lands by the service of praying for the souls of the donor and of his heirs.

[3] de Kemeys, *R.*

ſaie) the k*nightes* ffee of *Maenclochog*[1] C$^{s}$, the ffee of *Monigton*,[2] 4
xl$^{s}$, and *Lhanychaeth*,[3] iij$^{l}$.

That *Robert Martin* held of the ſa*ie*d *W(illia)m Martin* the k*nightes* ffee of Newcastle by k*nightes* ſervice, and yeeldeth 5
nothinge thereof yeerely, but doth ſuite of Cort, as aforeſaied, w$^{ch}$ is yeerely woorth vnto the ſa*ie*d Robert in all proffitts & iſſue*s* iiij$^{l}$. And that the ſame Robert held of the ſame W(*illia*)*m* the ffee
of *Egloſſyrom*[4] by k*nightes* ſervice, w$^{ch}$ yeeldeth to the Lord 6
nothinge yeerely, but doth ſuite of Cort, as aforeſa*ie*d, which is yeerely worth vnto the ſa*ie*d *Robert Martin* in all iſſues C$^{s}$. And that the ſame *Robert* held of the ſa*ie*d *William Martin* the moytie of a k*nightes* ffee at *Kefen-lhymwyth*,[5] by k*nightes* ſervice, and thereof rendreth nothinge[6] to the Lord yeerely, But doth ſuite of Cort, w$^{ch}$ is worth to the ſa*ie*d *Robert* yeerely xl$^{s}$. And that the foreſa*ie*d Abbott of *S$^{t}$ Dogmaels* holdeth the other moytie of *Kefenlhymwyth*,[7] aforeſa*ie*d by ffree Almes geeveinge, 7
and yeeldeth nothinge to the Lord out of the ſame yeerely, And that the ſame is yeerely woorth vnto the ſa*ie*d Abbott in all profitts C$^{s}$. And that *William Corbett* held one k*nightes* ffee at
*Harieſmote*[8] of the ſaied *William Martin* by k*nightes* ſervice, 8
payeinge noethinge therout yeerely, but doeinge ſuite of Cort, as aforeſaied, and that the ſame is yeerely woorth vnto the ſa*ie*d *William Corbet* in all profitts iiij$^{l}$. And that the ſa*ie*d *William Corbett* held of the ſa*ie*d *William Martin* One k*nightes* ffee at 9
*Dyffryn Taf*[9] by k*nightes* ſervice, and that he yeeldeth out of the ſame yeerely vnto the Lord of *Kemes* ij$^{s}$, And that the ſame, w$^{th}$ the proffits therof, is yeerely worth vnto the ſa*ie*d *W(illia)m Corbet* iij$^{l}$.[10] And as for all the reſt of the ſa*ie*d twenty k*nightes* ffees, they are and remayne in the handes of ſeuerall tenant*es* nomberles, w$^{ch}$ held of the ſa*ie*d *William Martin in Capite*, Becauſe that the inheritaunces in thoſe partes are divideable betweene Coheyres Males, Accordeinge to the cuſtome of thoſe p*ar*tes. The names of which ffees are thees (that is to ſaie)

---

[1] Maenclozhocke, *R.*
[2] Manygton, *R.*
[3] Llanychaer. Landvrkaith, *R.*
[4] Eglwyswrw. Egloysyrom, *R.*
[5] Cailed in the *Pembroch and Kemes* (fo. 3*a*) Fishgard, otherwise Kevenllymwth. Kenthlimuth, *R.* In Llanfair nant y Gof parish.
[6] un*am* marc*am*, *R.*
[7] illius feodi, *R.*
[8] Henrysmote, *R.*
[9] Dyffryntha, *R.*
[10] sexaginta solid', *R.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | *Tref-wern*[1] | 16 | *Nant-gwyn*[5] / *Tref-gynon*[6] |
| 11 | *Melynnyth*[2] | 17 | *Ponchardon* |
| 12 | *Bayvill* | 18 | *Nant-Marchan*[7] |
| 13 | *Egluſwen* | 19 | *Dynas*[8] |
| 14 | *Mynyth-melyn*[3] | 20 | *Pontvaen*[9] |
| 15 | *Moldgrove*[4] | | |

Every of w^ch k*nightes* ffees is yeerely woorth in all proffitts iiij^l. Out of all w^ch they yeeld nothinge to the Lord, but onely ſuite of Cort as aforeſ*aie*d.

The names of the Churches whereof *W(illia)m* the ſon of *William Martin had the advowſons* & died ſei*ſe*d, that is to ſaie :

1 The Advouſon of the church of *Nevarne*,[10] which is worth by the yeere in all iſſues & proffitts xxiiij^tie Markes.

2 The advouſon of the church of *Newport*, which is yeerly woorth in all iſſues & profitts xij^lue Mark*es*.

3 The Advouſon of the church of *Lhanu(er)loydak*,[11] which is yeerely worth in all iſſues & profitts xij^lue Mark*es*.

4 The advouſon of the pariſh church of *Pontchardon*,[12] w^ch is worth by the yeere viij^t Mark*es*.

5 The Advouſon of the church of Deinas,[13] w^ch is yeerelie worth viij^t Mark*es*.

6 The Moity of the Advouſon of the church of *Melynnith*,[14] to the w^ch he ought to p*re*ſent every ſecond or *alternis vicibus*, w^ch is yeerly worth in all profits C^s.[15]

**In witnes** whereof the foreſaied Jurors to thes preſente*s* haue putto their Seales, the daie & yeere aboue written.

---

[1] Trewern, *R.* [2] Melynuth, *R.*

[3] In Llanychllwydog parish. Menuth Melyn, *R.*

[4] Molde Grove, *R.* See p. 288, above, note 1. [5] Nantgwin, *R.*

[6] Trefgenon, *R.* [7] See p. 100, above. [8] Dinas, *R.*

[9] Pontfayn, *R.* Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, were the eight knight fees of the high fee of Kemes, which had not been granted out into manors. Nos. 5, 6, 12, and 15, were knight's fees parcel of the Barony, with manorial court, but subject to the high court, 'and serve for the ornament of the said Barony and for the more dignitie thereof'. *Pembroch and Kemes*, fol. 3^a.

[10] Neuern, *R.* The advowson of Nevern was acquired from Nicholas de Audley, lord of Kemes, by Adam Houghton (see above, page 233), for his college at St. David's. See Houghton's charter in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vi, 138. [11] Lannerleydauk, *R.*

[12] Ponchardon, *R.* [13] Dynas, *R.* [14] Melynuth, *R.*

[15] The advowsons of Newport, Llanychllwydog, Dinas, and Meline are still held by the Lord of Kemes. The presentation to the last named is made alternately by the lord and by the freeholders of the parish.

7.

James de Audeleigh, the ſon of *Nicholas de Audeleigh* by *Joan*, the eldeſt ſiſter of the laſt mencioned *William Martin, daughter to William Martin* the fift of that name, Lord of *Kemes*. He was of th'age of Thirteene yeeres at the tyme of the deces of his ſaied Vncle *William*, after whoſe deces he was Lord of *Kemeys*, and continued Lord thereof vntill the xlviij$^{th}$ yeere of the Raigne of Kinge *Edw(ard)* 3. Aboute*s* w$^{ch}$ tyme he did enffeoffe *Nichol(as) de Audeleigh* his ſonne, and *Elizabeth (Beaumont)* his wiefe of the *Castell of Newport* and Lo*rdshi*pp of *Camois*. Soe that he continued Lord of Camois aboute*s* 48 yeeres before the ſai*e*d feoffment.

**It is recorded,** amongſt others thinges appeereinge in the foreſaied Recordes of Pembr*oke* now lyeinge in the tower of London, of this *James* de *Audeleigh* & his ſervice to the coun*tey* cort of Pembroke thus: **That,** At the countey Cort held at Pembroke vpon Tueſday next after the Concepc*i*on of our Lady, Jn the xvij$^{th}$ yeere of the Raigne of Kinge *Edw(ard)* the third, *James, Lord Audeleigh*, Lord of *Kemeys*, did demaund againſt *John Peverell, Thomas* the ſonne of *William Piketon*, of *Newporte*, *Ph(ilipp)e* the ſon of *W(illia)m Piketon, of Newport, Eynon vachan ap glum' ap Eignon, Oweyn ap Robert ap Gwrwaret, John Scurlag* of *Kemeys, John* the ſon of *William Deier*, and *Ll(euelin) ap Ph(ilipp)e ap glum'* by writte of *Ceſsavit* Certeyne Tenementes in *Newporte*; wherunto they did appeere, and cast Eſſoin, &c. And at the next countey followeinge came in the ſai*e*d *James*, Lo*rd* of *Kemeys*, and gave to the Lord for licence to bringe a better[1] writte iij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$.

*Jacobus de Audl(eigh), D(omi)n(u)s de Kem(eys) dat d(omi)no Com(iti) pro licenc(ia) h(ab)ere melius Br(ev)e v(e)r(s)us Joh(ann)em Peverel et alios.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*

† *Validus fuit iste IACOBVS de Audeleigh, qui bello Pictaviæ, quo captus fuit Rex Francie, Anno Edw(ardi) 3. 30, per Edwardum, Principem Wallie Nigrum* [*interfuit?*]. *Cui predictus princeps dedit 500*$^{as}$ *Marcas de terris et tenementis in Anglia p(ro) fideli & strenuo ſeruitio ſuo eodem die; quas idem Jacobus immediate dedit Quatuor armigeris ſuis, qui ſibi impenſabant ſervitio eodem prælio. Quibus a Principe auditis, armigeris confirmavit. Et remuneravit vlterius eorum Dominum 600*$^{tis}$ *Marcis.*[2]

---

[1] In another hand. See note 3, p. 458, above.

[2] See *Froissart*, i, 164, 166, and 168. Belton, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, pp. 75-84, has shown that Sir James Audley, the hero of Poictiers and

† Rees ap Rudd*erch* ap Holl, of Penneclog,[1] went in this ſervice for Fraunce w*i*th the Lo*rd* Audleigh, where, for his good ſervice, he gott in augmentation of his Armes his coate counter-floured of Fra*nce*.

**James de Audeleigh, Lord of** *Kemoys*, haveinge contynued Lord thereof by the ſpace of fforty eight yeeres, died in a*nn*o d*omi*ni 1374,[2] After whoſe deceſſe, his whole enheritaunce fell to his ſonne & heyre *Nicholas de Audeleigh*, which he had by his firſt wife *Joan*, daughter to *Roger Mortimer*, firſt Earle of *March*, by whome he had alſo two daughters, *Joan* who married *John Touchett*, and *Marget*, wiefe to *Roger Hillarie*.

LAVRENCE, Lord *Haſtinges*, *Weſhford* and *Abergevenny*, ſon of Jo(*h*)n, Lord *Haſtinges*, and *graundchild* of another *John* and *Jsabill*, eldeſt ſiſter and coheyre of *Aymer de Valence*, Earle of Pembroke, was by l*ett*res patent*es*, the 30 daie of October, the 13th yeere of Kinge *Edw.* 3, created Earle of Pembroke; who beinge very younge, the Kinge gave his wardſhip to the Lady *Jsabell de Burgo*, Lady of *Clare*, who was cuſtos of Pembroke dureinge the ſai*e*d *Laurence* his minority. He had two wives. 1. the Earle of *St Paules* daughter, By whome he had noe iſſue. His ſecond wife was *Agnes*, daughter of *Roger Mortimer* Lord of *Wigmore*, and firſt Earle of *March*, by whome he had iſſue *John*, Lo*rd*

---

one of the original Knights of the Garter, has been confused by Dugdale and other writers with the James Lord Audley of the text. Sir James Audley and his brother, Sir Peter, were the sons of Sir James Audley of Stretton Audley, who was the son of Hugh, the brother of Nicholas, who married Joan Martin. James Lord Audley was in 1343 ordered by the King to bring forty lance-men to Brittany 'de dominio et terris de Kymmeys' (Rymer's *Fœdera*, H., 2·4, 140); but in 1353 (Rymer 3, i, 84) he was released from attendance in Parliament and from service in war abroad. In a note to Lewys Dwnn (i, 152) it is stated that he was at Poictiers, and that Sir Owen Tucker 'of Seliham' served under him there, but this appears to be another confusion with Sir James Audley.

[1] Pen-y-benglog, in Meline parish, was the seat of an important Pembrokeshire family whose pedigree is given by Lewys Dwnn, i, 151—he calls the parish *Melinog*. In 1716 it was the seat of Piers William Griffith, who owned a M.S. History of Wales founded on Powel, which was copied in that year by Iago ap Dewi of Llanllawdog. *Penglog* means 'a skull'—there is a place of the same name below the Ogwen falls in Caernarvonshire. In some M.S. notes on Pembrokeshire antiquities, bound up with an early 18th-century copy of George Owen's *Pembrokeshire* and Browne Willis' *St. David's*, there is a carefully drawn sketch of a circular entrenchment which the writer calls 'Pen-y-ben-glog Castle.'

[2] See note 2 on last page. The proper date is 1386.

*Hastinges*, who was but two yeeres old at the death of his father, who died Anno E. 3, 36, Anno d*omi*ni 1361. Soe that you finde heere howe that the Earle of Pembroke and the Lord of *Kemoys* were brothers in law, both beinge married to the daughters of *Roger Mortimer*, Earle of March. He confirmed the charter of Tenby w^th^ a new augmentac*i*on.

NOTA, that in the time of this *Laurence Hastings*, Earle of Pembroke, *Owen ap Roppard ap Gourwareth*, of *Kemeys*, did, by fine in the coun*tey* Cort of Pembr*oke* acknowledged, passe 67 mes*suages*, 14 ploughlands, one mill and the moyty of a mill unto *David ap Gwilim ap Cronewas*, deforc*iant*, to the vſes of his ſonnes *Roppard*, *Jevan*, *Howell* & *Llewelyn*, the tenor of w^ch^ fine followeth in thes words (viz^t^)

**Hec est finalis Concordia** facta in Cur*ia* d*omi*ni Laurentij de Hastinges, Com*itis* Pembr*ochi*e, D*omi*ni Weiſford & de Bergevenney apud Pembrok*iam*, die Martis prox*imo* post feſt*u*m ſ*an*cte Marie Magdalene,[1] Anno R*eg*ni Reg*is* Edwardi tertii post Conq*uestu*m ſextodecimo, Coram Joh*ann*e de Bereford, Sen*eſcallo* Pembr*ochie*, Ric*ard*o de Stakpol, Rob*er*to de Rupe, Rad*ulph*o de Beneg',[2] Joh*ann*e Perrott, & alijs d*icti* d*omi*ni Laurencij fidelib*us* tunc ib*idem* p*reſen*tibus, Jnter Owenn*um* ap Roppart ap Gourwareth, quer*entem*, & David ap glum ap Cronewas, deforc*ientem*, de Sexaginta et Treſdecem meſſuagijs, Quatuordecem Carucat*is* terr*e*, vno molendino, et medietat*e* vnius molendin*i*, cum pertinen*tiis*, in **Kilhirheth, Kenheiste, Kynhayfdref, Egluſwen, Bachonglen, Clastir,**[3] **Morvabach,**[4] **Tirmylys, Roſavarken,**[5] **Meliney, Roſeghan,**[6] **Bayvile, Pentrefyoen,**[7] **Guerncygeithel, Trefwerne**[8] **iuxta Gavirken, Clynyreyn,**[9] **Llannerbeydu,**[10] **Penkethlyvor,**[11] **Talyronauc, Talecalch, Dinas, Bristir,**[12] & **Kilgwyn,** Vnde pl*aci*tum convenc*ion*is summon*itum* fuit inter eos in eadem Cur*ia;* ſc*ilice*t quod pred*ictus* Owennus

*Oweinus ap Roppard ap Gourwareth h(ab)uit exit(um):*[13]

---

[1] July 22nd.
[2] Benegerston.
[3] Glastir, see page 461, above.
[4] There is a Morva Bach in Llanwnda parish.
[5] Rhosyfarket, or Rhosmarket, in Nevern parish.
[6] Rhosymaen?
[7] Pentre Evan.
[8] Gwern y gedol, see page 101, above.
[9] Clynyrwyn; in Nevern parish.
[10] See note 2, page 109, above.
[11] See note 7, p. 448, above.
[12] Brithdir, in Newport parish.
[13] Issue. See the marginal notes on next pages.

ap Roppart Recog*novit* ten*emen*ta pred*icta*, cum pertinentijs, eſse ius pred*icti* David. Pro qua quidem Recogn*itione* iuris et finali Concordia, pred*ictus* David conceſsit prefat*o* Oweno ten*emen*ta pred*icta*, cum pertinen*tiis*, et illa ei in ead*em* Cur*ia* reddidit: H*ab*end*a* et Tenend*a* Sibi ad totam vitam ſuam de capitalibus Dominis feodi illius per ſervitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent; Jta quod, post decessum ipsius Oweni, viginti Meſsuag*ia*, Quinque carucate terr*e*, & vnum Molendin*um*, cum pertinentijs, in **Kilrhyth, Kenheiſte, Kynhaedreſ, Egluſwen, Bachonglen,** & **Kilgwyn** de ten*emen*tis pred*ictis* remaneant Roberto ap Owen ap Roppard: H*ab*end*a* & Tenend*a* Sibi et

1, *Roppard ap Oweyn ap Roppard;* heredibus ſuis de Capitalibus Dominis feodi illius per ſervitia que ad ten*ementa* illa pertinent; Et viginti mess*uagia* & Tres Carucat*e* terr*e* cum pertinen*tijs* in **Pentrefyoen, Guernegeythel, Trefwern** iuxta **Gavirken,** & **Cluncroyn** de ten*emen*tis pred*ictis*

2, *Jevan ap Owain ap Ropp(ar)d;* remaneant Jevano ap Oweyn ap Roppart: H*ab*end*a* et Tenend*a* ſibi & hered*ibus* de Corp*or*e suo exeuntib*us* de Capitalib*us* D*omi*nis feodi illius per ſervitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent; Et si pred*ictus* Jevanus ſine hered*e* de Corpore suo exeunte obierit, quod tunc pred*icta* viginti mess*uagia* & Tres Carucat*e* terr*e*, cum p*er*tinen*tiis*, integre remaneant prefato Roberto ap Oweyn: H*ab*end*a* & Tenend*a* Sibi et hered*ibus* de Corp*or*e suo exeunt*ibus* De Capitalibus d*omi*nis feodi illius per Servitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa p*er*tinent. Et si pred*ictus* Roppard sine hered*e* de Corpore suo exeunte obierit, quod tunc pred*icta* viginti Meſſuag*ia*, tres Carucat*e* terr*e* cum pertinen*tiis* integre remaneant Howelo ap Oweyn ap Roppard: H*ab*end*a* & tenend*a* ſibi & heredibus de corpore suo exeuntib*us* de Capitalibus d*omi*nis per ſeruitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent. Et si pred*ictus* Howelus sine hered*e* de Corpore suo exeunte obierit, q*uo*d tunc pred*icta* viginti Meſs*uagia* et tres Carucat*e* terr*e* integre remaneant Lewelino ap Oweyn ap Roppard: H*ab*end*a* & tenend*a* Sibi & heredib*us* de Corpore suo exeunt*ibus* de Capitalib*us* D*omi*nis feodi illius per ſervitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent. Et ſi pred*ictus* Lewelinus ſine hered*e* de Corpore suo exeunt*e* obierit, q*uo*d tunc pred*icta* Viginti Meſs*uagia*, Tres Carucat*e* terr*e*, cum pertinen*tiis*, integre remaneant Rectis hered*ibus* pred*icti* Oweni ap Roppard: H*ab*end*a* & Tenend*a* de Capitalib*us* D*omi*nis feodi illius per Servitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa p*er*tinent imperpetuum. Et Octodecim Meſs*uagia* et Tres Carucat*e* terr*e*, cum p*er*tinentijs, in **Clastir, Morvabach,**

**Tyrmylys, Bayvyle, Roſaverken,** & **Melyne** de ten*ement*is pred*ictis* remaneant Howelo ap Oweyn ap Roppard ; [Habenda et tenenda] Sibi et hered*ibus* de Corpore ſuo exeunt*ibus* de Capitalib*us* d*omi*nis feod*i* illius per ſervitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent. Et ſi pred*ictus* Howelus ſine herede de Corpore suo exeunte obierit, quod tunc pred*icta* Octodecem Meſs*uagia* et tres Carucate terre cum p*er*tin*entiis* integre remaneant pred*icto* Roberto ap Oweyn ap Roppard : H*ab*end*a* & Tenend*a* sibi & hered*ibus* de corpore suo exeunt*ibus* de Capital*ibus* d*omi*nis feod*i* illius per ſervitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent. Et si pred*ictus* Roppard ſine herede de corpore suo exeunte obierit, Quod tunc pred*icta* octodecim meſs*uagia* et tres Carucate terre cum pertinen*tiis* integre remaneant pred*icto* Jevano ap Oweyn ap Roppard : H*ab*end*a* & Tenend*a* Sibi & hered*ibus* de corpore suo exeunt*ibus* de Capitalibus d*omi*nis feod*i* illius per ſervitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent. Et si pred*ictus* Jevanus ſine herede de Corpore suo exeunte obierit, q*uo*d tunc pred*icta* octodecim meſs*uagia* & tres carucate terre cum pertin*entiis* integre remaneant pred*icto* Lewelino ap Oweyn ap Roppard : H*ab*end*a* & tenend*a* ſibi & hered*ibus* de corpore exeunt*ibus* de capitalibus d*omi*nis feod*i* illius p*er* servitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent. Et si pred*ictus* Lewelinus sine herede de corpore suo exeunte obierit, quod tunc pred*icta* octodecem mess*uagia* & tres carucate terre, cum pertin*entiis*, integre remaneant rectis hered*ibus* pred*icti* Oweni : H*ab*end*a* & tenend*a* de Cap*italibus* d*omi*nis feod*i* ill*ius* p*er* servitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent imperpetuum. Et Quindecem Meſsuag*ia* et tres Carucate terre & medietas vnius Molendini cum pertin*entiis* in **Llanerbevdu, Penkethlyvor, Talirronauc, Talecalgh, Deinas, Brithdir** & **Kilgwyn** de ten*emen*tis pred*ictis* remaneant prefato Lewelino ap Oweyn ap Roppard: H*ab*end*a* & Tenend*a* sibi et hered*ibus* de corpore suo exeunt*ibus* de Cap*italibus* d*omi*nis feod*i* ill*ius* per ſervitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent. Et Si pred*ictus* Lewelinus ſine herede de corpore exeunte obierit, quod tunc pred*icta* quindecem meſs*uagia* et tres carucate terre & medietas d*ict*i molendini, cum pertinen*tiis*, integre remaneant prefat*o* Roberto ap Oweyn ap Roppard : H*ab*end*a* & ten*end*a ſibi & hered*ibus* de corp*or*e exeunt*ibus* de Cap*italibus* d*omi*nis feod*i* ill*ius* per ſervitia que ad ten*emen*ta ill*a* p*er*tinent Et ſi pred*ictus* Roppard sine herede de corpore suo exeunte obierit, quod tunc pred*icta* Quindecim Meſſuag*ia* et tres Carucate terre et

3, *Howel ap Owain ap Roppard;*

4. *Lhu[elli]n ap Oweyn ap Roppard.*

medietas Molendin*i*, cum pertin*entiis*, integre remaneant pred*icto* Jevano ap Owayn ap Roppard: H*ab*end*a* et ten*end*a ſibi & hered*ibus* de Corpor*e* ſuo exeunt*ibus* de Cap*italibus* d*omi*nis feod*i* ill*ius* per ſervitia que ad ten*ementa* illa pertinent. Et ſi pred*ictus* Jevanus sine hered*e* de Corp*or*e suo exeunt*e* obierit, quod tunc pred*icta* Quindecem mes*suagia* & tres Caruc*ate* terr*e* et medietas[1] d*icti* Molendin*i* cum pertinen*tiis* integre remaneant pred*icto* Howelo ap Oweyn ap Roppard: H*ab*end*a* & ten*end*a Sibi et hered*ibus* de Corpore ſuo exeunt*ibus* de Cap*italibus* d*omi*nis feod*i* illius per Servitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent. Et ſi pred*ictus* Howelus ſine hered*e* de Corpore ſuo exeunt*e* obierit, q*uo*d tunc pred*icta* Quindecim Meſsuag*ia* & tres Carucat*e* terr*e* et medie*tas* d*icti* Molend*ini* cum p*er*tinen*tiis* integre remaneant rectis Hered*i-bus* pred*icti* Oweni: H*ab*end*a* & Tenend*a* de Cap*italibus* D*omi*nis feod*i* illius per Servitia que ad ten*emen*ta illa pertinent imperpetuum.

James, Lorde Audeleigh, Lord of Kemoys, did enffeoffe *Nicholas de Audeleigh* his ſonne & *Elizabeth Beaumont*, his wiefe, of and in the Caſtle and Lordſhippe of *Cemoys*, whereof he had beene Lord before the ſa*ie*d ffeofment by the ſpace of 48 yeeres. About w^ch tyme he died.

AGNES *de* HASTINGES, the widdow of *Laurence de Hastinges*, after the death of her huſband was (duringe the minority of her ſonne *John Hastinges*, whoe at the tyme of his fathers [death] was but two yeeres old), appointed by *Ed.* 3 cuſtos of the coun*tey* of Pembr*oke*, As appeereth by the coppy of the inſtrument followeing in thes words:

> AGNES de HASTINGES, Comitiſsa Pembr*ochie*, D*omi*na de Bergevenny, & Custos Com*itatus* Pembr*ochie* ex conceſsione D*omi*ni Regis duran*te* minori etate[2] Joh*ann*is filij n*ost*ri, filij & heredis Laurentij de Hastinges, Omnibus Justiciarijs, Ball*ivis*, Ministris et fidelibus n*ost*ris, ad quos p*rese*ntes L*ite*re pervenerint, Salutem. SCIATIS, quod, de gr*ati*a n*ost*ra ſpe*ci*ali, Pardonavimus & Remiſimus JOH(ANN)I MICHEL, de Tenebia,[3] ſectam[4] pacis n*ost*re, que ad nos pertinet de morte HENRICI de Churchdon (nuper Justiciarij n*ost*ri in Com*itatu* Pembr*ochie*) et MEREDUCI, servientis eiuſdem Henrici, nuper apud Tenebiam

---

[1] *medietat*, MS.
[2] *minoris etatis*, MS.
[3] Tenby.
[4] Suit of the lord's peace.

felonice et p*ro*dic*i*onaliter interfectorum, confilijs, auxilijs, & abbettis prestitis ad d*ict*as fellonias faciendas, nec non de receptamentis et manutenc*ion*ib*us*[1] quor*um*cumq*ue* qui d*ict*as fellonias fecerint vel ad eas faciendas concenferunt; Ac de eo quod idem Joh*ann*es Michel, vna cum fellonibus qui d*ict*as fellonias fecerunt et alijs, fciens ip*s*os efse fellones et d*ict*as fellonias fellonice & prodic*ion*aliter perpetrafse, in manuten-c*ion*em d*ict*or*um* fellonum cum potentia armata detinuer*unt* p*ro*dic*i*onaliter villa*m*[2] Tenebie contra nos & Ministros n*ost*ros, non permittens Ministros nostros in d*ict*am Villam intrare, nec Curias nostras ibidem tenere, nec aliquam Execuc*ion*em alicuius Judicij facere in eadem villa; Et de eo etiam, quod idem Joh*ann*es Michell de premifsis indictatus coram Justi-ciarijs n*ost*ris, et propterea Captus et arrestatus in Castro n*ost*ro Pembr*ochie*, illud Castrum n*ost*rum fregit et abivit, et de quibuf-cunq*ue* alijs fellonijs, tranfgrefsio*n*ib*us*, confpirac*ion*ib*us*, con-*i*urac*ion*ib*us*, receptamentis, abettis, resistentijs, et p*ro*-dic*ion*ib*us*, & quibufcumq*ue* alijs circumstantijs p*red*ic*t*as fellonias contingentibus quovis modo; Et vtlagaria*m*[3] in ip*fu*m Joh*ann*em Michell in Com*itatu* n*ost*ro Pembr*ochie* p*ro*mulgata*m*[4] pro[5] premifsis, eidem Joh*ann*i Michell Pardonavimus et remifimus & firmam pacem n*ost*ram de p*re*mifsis o*mn*ib*us* eidem Joh*ann*i Concedimus per p*rese*ntes. Jn cuius rei Testi-monium has l*ite*ras nostras eidem Joh*ann*i Michell fieri fecimus patentes & Sigillo Cancellarie n*ost*re Pembr*ochie* confignari. T*este* Ph*ilipp*o Roger, Sen*eschallo* n*ost*ro Pembr*ochie*, apud Pembr*ochiam*, Primo Die Septembris, Anno R*eg*ni Regis Edwardi Tertij post Conquestum Tricefsimo tertio.

## 8.

Nicholas *de Audeleigh*, after the death of his father, was Lorde of *Kemaes*. He was married to *Elizabeth Beaumont*, by whome he had noe iffue of his bodie; whereby his whole inherit-aunce fell to his fifters, *Johan* that was married to *John Touchett*, and *Margaret* that was married to *Roger Hillary*, Knight. The faied *Elizabeth Beaumont* furvived her hufband and died *H.* 4. 2. Great controu*er*fies[6] and variaunces grewe Betweene this *Nicholas de Audeleigh*, then Lord of *Cemaes*, and the faied *John*, Lord

---

[1] Maintenance. [2] villa, MS. [3] vtlagaria, MS. Outlawry.
[4] promulgata, MS. [5] *per*, MS. [6] See p. 24, above.

*Hastinges*, then Earle of Pembroke, which before that tyme were putt one foote and partlie pacified, as before is menc*ion*ed and declared. The Lorde *Audeleigh* claymeinge the Baronie or Lo*rd-shi*pp of *Cemaes* to be held of the Crowne of England, and the Lo*rd Hastinges* affirmeinge that the Lo*rdshi*pp of *Cemaes* was held of him as of his Earldome of Pembr*oke*, and by reaſon thereof pretended many Realties[1] and iuriſdictions w*i*thin the ſa*ie*d Lo*rd-shi*pp ; w^ch^ differences grew to that height that it could not be pacified vntill both p*ar*ties were required by K. *Edw.* 3 to pacify themſelues and to end thoſe cauſes by ſome good meanes ; where-upon they referred themſelues to the ſa*ie*d Kinge Edw*ard* 3 and his privy counſell. But before any thinge was done the Kinge and the Lord *Hastings* both died : whereupon the cauſes were agayne re-ferred to the iudgment of Kinge *Richard* 2 and the Lordes of his privy Counſell, by whome a finall end was made & their adward[2] publiſhed vnder the great Seale of England, as by the ſame yet extant to be ſeene may appeere, a coppy wherof you ſhall find before written in fol.[3] . And becauſe the ſa*ie*d *Nicholas de Audeleigh* hadd entred into Recogn*isance* of the ſomme of 5000*l.* to his ma*iesties* vſe that he the ſa*ie*d *Nicholas* ſhould ſubmitt & stand to the Arbitrement of Kinge E. 3 and his counſell for the ſaied cauſes. The ſaied Kinge R. 2 directed his writte of *Certiorari* vnto the Receavor of the Lo*rdshi*pp of Pembr*oke* in thes wordes :

RICHARDUS, dei gr*ati*a, Rex Anglie et Francie, et D*omin*us Hibernie, Di*lecto* cl*er*ico suo Thome Moore, receptori[4] D*omi*nij n*ost*ri de Pembr*ochia* in Wallia, Salutem. Volentes certis de Cauſis Certiorari super tenor*e* o*mn*ium Record*orum* et proceſs*uum* pro nobis v*er*sus Nich*olau*m de Audle, Chivaler, cora*m* Vobis pen-dent*ium*, Vobis MANDAMVS quod tenor*em* o*mn*ium h*uius*mo*di* Record*orum* ac proceſs*uum* et evidencia(*rum*) ea tangent*ium* Coram Vobis h*abit*o*rum* nobis in Cancellar*iam* n*ost*ra*m* per dil*ectu*m nobis Walterum Mille, Seneſcallum n*ost*rum Pembr*ochie*, ſub Sigillo v*est*ro distincte et ap*er*te mittatis et hoc Br*eve*, Jta quod tenor*em* ill*um* h*ab*eamus in Cancellar*ia* pred*icta* in / Quindena[5] S*an*cti Hillarij proximo futur*a*, vt ibidem de eiſdem informari valeamus et vlterius inde facere prout melius nobis inde videbitur faciend*um*. T*este*

---

[1] Royalties. Compare Gower, *Confes. Am.* (Pauli's ed.), iii, 220, and *Paradise Lost*, vi, 114.

[2] Award ; compare *Faerie Queene*, iv, 10, 17.

[3] Left blank in MS. The work is imperfect. See note 1, p. 447, above.

[4] The receiver of Crown dues.

[5] The fifteenth day after January 13th.

meip*s*o apud Westminister' Duodecimo die Decembr*is*, Anno R*eg*ni n*ost*ri Primo.

Cuius quidem Br*ev*is pretextu, pred*ictus* Thomas mifit in Cancellaria[1] ipfius Regis apud Westm*onasterium* Br*eve* pred*ictum* fimul cum Certificacionibus pre-recitatis[2] in Cancellaria ip*s*ius Regis iam refident*ibus*. Cuius quidem tenor fequitur in Hec verba:

Hec funt Probac*ion*es et Evidenc*ie* que Continent*ur* in Antiquis Rotulis Com*itatus* Pembr*ochie* invent*is* in Thesaurar*ia* ib*ide*m. Que Evidenc*ie* poterunt app*ar*er*e* per inspecc*ion*em dictorum Rotulorum De tempore Henrici quondam Regis Anglie, Edwardi filij eiufdem Henrici, et Edw*ardi* fec*un*di:

Jmprimis Comp*ertum* est in d*ict*is rotulis, Quod, ad Com*itatum* tent*um* apud Pembr*ochiam* die martis in festo S*an*cti Thomæ,[3] Anno d*omi*ni 1256, Coram D*omi*no Arnulp*ho* Beng',[4] tunc Senefcallo Pembr*ochie*, MARTINVS, D*omi*nus de KEMEYS, efson*iatur* de Communi Secta v*ers*us D*omi*num et Ballivos per Ll*euelin* Baugh, &c., As before is fett downe and englished in fol :[5]

† Gwilim ap Rees ap Rudderch, of Penneclog, liued in the tyme of R. 2; & in the beg*in*neinge of H. 4 purchafed Galhy[6] y Benglog fro*m* Ll*euelin* ap Rudd*erch* ap Holl, ut patet p*er* Chart*am* dat*am* Apr. — H. 4. 1, 1400.

All which iurifdicc*ion*s and Liberties with their contingences beinge harde before the Reverend father in God, ADAM B*ishop* of S[t] DAVIDS,[7] Lord Chauncelor of England, John Knyvett, John de Cavendifh, Robert Bealknapp, and other Juftices and Sergeaunt*es* of our Soueraigne Lorde the Kinge then there prefent to that purpofe affigned, Before whome amongft other Evidenc*es*, afwell for o*ur* Sou*er*aigne Lorde the Kinge as for the faied *Nicholas de Audeleigh*, there was fhewed a certeyne Compos*ic*ion in the manner of a Cyrograph[8] written Betweene the Lo*rd William de Valence*, late Earle of Pembroke, of the one parte, and *William Martin*, late Lo*rd* of *Kemoys*, of th'other made, & in the Rolles of the chauncerie of our Sou*er*aigne Lord the Kinge that now is are to be found, made in the tyme of Kinge Edw*ard* the fonne of Henry late Kinge of England were shewed, the tenor wherof you may read in fol. 6.[9]

---

[1] *Sic* in MS.
[2] Certifica*cion*es pre recitatas, MS.
[3] In another hand. Tuesday, the 21st December.
[4] Beneger, see p. 469, above.
[5] Blank in MS. See note 3 on last page.
[6] Gelly, in Nevern parish.
[7] See p. 233, above.
[8] See page 456, above, note 14.
[9] See p. 455, above.

† REIGNALD GREY, of Ruthyn, made clayme to the ſame (*i.e.*, the Earledom of Pembrok) as next heyre, & at the Coronation of H. 4 carried the gylt Spurres which belonged of right for the Earle of Pembrok to doo. Jt is ſaied that ſince Aymer de Valence, Earle of Pembrok, (who was one of the Peeres that condemned Thomas, Earle of Lancaster),[1] to this John, none of the Earles of Pembr*oke* did liue to ſee their ſonnes, ſoe vntimely did they dye.

Quibus quidem Evidenc*iis* et Compo*sicion*ibus[2] Coram eiſdem de Conſilio viſis & examinat*is*, Ac materijs inde dependentib*us* ostensis & declarat*is*, Quesito etiam prius per eosdem a prefato NICHOLAO ſi iudicio, ordinationi, et Arbitrio d*icti* d*omi*ni Regis nunc et Conſilij ſui in o*mni*bus premiſsa[3] concernent*ibus* stare vellet & obedire, Qui dixit Quod Sic,[4] Petens Recognic*ion*em pred*ictam* ex cauſis p*redictis* fact*am* revocari & adnullari. Jdeo conſiderat*um* est per eoſdem, Quod pred*icta* Compo*sicio* iuxta formam, vim, et effect*u*m eiuſdem Compo*sicion*is in omnibus obſervetur, Et quod d*icta* Recognic*io* quinque Millium Librarum per pred*ictum* Nich*olau*m ſic fact*a* caſsetur et omnino adnulletur, Jure d*icti* d*omi*ni Regis in o*mni*b*us* semper ſalvo.

Jt is to be found amongſt the Recordes aforeſ*aie*d, that in the tyme of Rich*ard* 2, Adam Martin, John Poityn, John Brou*n*, & William Thomlyn did forcibly enter into the Londes and Tenemente*s* of W^m^ James lyeinge in Magerfrane,[5] Ponchardon, & hariesmote,[6] the title whereof was tried in the coun*tey* cort at Pembr*oke*. Anno R. 2. 22°, the tenor whereof followeth in thes words† :

**Pl(ac)ita friſce[7] forc(ie)** tenta apud Pembroke die Martis proxim*o* ante feſt*u*m S*an*cti Gregorij Pape,[8] A*nno* R*egni*, R*egis* Ric*ard*i Secundi poſt Conqueſt*um* xxij°, Coram David*e* Perrott,[9] Vic*ecomite* Pembr*ochie*, &c.

Jur*ata* friſc*e*fforc*ie* venit Recogn*itura* Si Adam Martin, Joh*ann*es Poytyn, Joh*ann*es Brou*n* et Will*el*imus Thomlyn iniuste et ſine iudicio diſses*iverunt* Will*el*imum James de lib*er*o ten*emen*to ſuo in

---

[1] He was the leader of the barons agninst Piers Gaveston, and he was executed in 1322. He was regarded as a martyr by the people, and offerings were made at his tomb for many years.

[2] *Compo(si)c(i)o(n)es*, MS. [3] *premiſsis*, MS. [4] *Sit*, MS.

[5] Vagwrfrane, in the parish of Puncheston.

[6] See note 16, page 404, above.

[7] *friſci*, MS. See note 7, page 456, above.

[8] March 12th. [9] Of Scotsborough.

Magerfrane, Ponchardon, & Herrieſmote cit*ra* vltim*um* Com*i-tatum*, &c. Et vnde pred*ictus* Will*el*imus James in propria perſona ſua quer*itur*, Quod pred*icti* Adam Martin, Joh*ann*es Poytyn, Joh*ann*es Brou*n*, & Will*el*imus Thomlyn diſſeſsiu*erun*t eum de medietat*e* vj. mes*uagiorum*, ij. Carucat*arum* terr*e* & di*midie*, & duar*um* Bovatar*um* terr*e*, cum p*er*tin*entiis*, in villis pred*ictis*, &c. Et pred*icti* defend*en*tes in p*ro*prijs p*erson*is suis ven*iunt*, & dicunt quod pred*ictus* Will*el*imus Jamys non fuit seis*itus* de terr*is* & ten*emen*tis pred*ictis* vnde potuer*at* diſseis*iri*: & de hoc ponunt ſe ſuper Juratam, &c. Et si comp*ertum*, &c., nullam iniuriam seu diſseis*in*am ei fecer*unt*, &c. Et pred*ictus* Will*el*imus Jamys ſimiliter e contra, &c. Jdeo inter eos fiat Jurat*a*, &c. Et ſuper hoc Jevan ap Madock ap howell: Gr. Coly, Jevan lloyd ap Rees, & Wilkyn Runaway,[1] Jur*atores* impannellat*i* in Jur*ata* pred*icta*, voc*ati* ven*iunt*. Et Jevan ap Gwalt*er* ap Gwillim ſimiliter voc*atus* ven*it* & jurat*us*. Et Walter ap Ph*ilipp* (4d.[2]), Robin ap Rauf (4d.), & Henr*icus* ap Eynon goch (4d.), ceter*i* iurat*ores* in Jurat*a* pred*ict*a impannell*ati* et voc*ati*, non ven*iunt*: per quor*um* defalt*am* Jurat*a* illa remanet capiend*a*, &c. Jdeo ip*s*i in M*isericord*ia, et Pr*eceptum* est Ll*euelino* ap Reth, Bedello[3] de Kemmeys, quod h*ab*eat corpor*a* eorum, &c., apud **Newport** in **Kemmeys** Die martis prox*imo* post Diem D*omi*nicam[4] in ramis palmar*um*, Et quod appon*at* x^em^ Lib*er*os & Leg*a*les ho*min*es de viſnet*o* de Kemmeys ad eandem iur*atam* contra eundem Diem Martis prox*imum* post diem D*omi*nicam in Ramis palmar*um*, Jta quod ad diem ill*um* Jurat*a* illa non remane*at* Capiend*a* p*ro* defectu[5] Jurat*orum*, &c. Et idem Dies dat*us* est partib*us* pred*ictis*, &c., apud Newport pred*ictam* Coram Vic*ecomite* vel, &c. **Pl(act)a frt(s)c(e) forc(ie)** tenta ap*ud* Newport die Martis prox*imo* post Diem d*omi*nicam in ramis palmar*um*, Anno R*eg*ni Regis Rich*ard*i ſ*ecun*di xxij^do^ Coram Joh*ann*e Musselwike,[6] Subvic*ecomite* Pembr*ochie*. Ad quem diem tam Will*el*imus James, quer*ens*, q*u*am Adam Martin, Joh*ann*es Poytyn, Joh*ann*es Broun, & Will*el*imus Thomlyn, defend*entes*, in p*ro*pr*i*js p*er*sonis suis ven*iunt*, & petunt Jurat*a*m in q*ua*m alias, &c., posuerunt in pl*aci*to frisc*e* forc*ie* prout die M*ar*tis prox*imo* ante fest*um* s*anc*ti Gregorij p*ape* vltim*um* preterit*um* plen*ius* apparet, &c., Et ſup*er* hoc xij^em^

*mi(ſeri-cordi)e R(egis) xijd.*

*h(ab)eas corp(or)a & p(er) tales.*[5]

---

[1] Runwey is given in the *Baronia* as one of the names of Englishmen at Newport.

[2] The fine imposed on the juror for non-attendance.

[3] See note 2, page 459, above.

[4] Palm Sunday.

[5] The *tales* was the supply of jurors to make up any deficiency in the original panel.

[6] See page 346, above.

impannellat*i*, electi, triat*i*,[1] & Jurat*i*, Dicunt, Sup*er* Sacr*amentu*m suum, Quod pred*ictus* Will*el*imus James ſeis*itus* fuit de medietat*e* vj$^{x}$ Messuag*iorum*, & medietat*e* duar*um* Carucat*arum* terr*e* et di*midie*, et medietat*e* duar*um* Bovatar*um* t*er*re, cum p*er*tinentijs, in Magerfrane, Ponchardon, et Herrieſmote quousq*ue* diſſeis*itus* fuit p*er* Adam Martin et Joh*ann*em Poytyn tantum. Et dic*unt*, quod pred*icti* Joh*ann*es Broun & Will*el*imus Thomlyn non interfuer*unt* diſseiſin*e* pred*icte*. Et Queſiti[2] ijdem Jur*atores* si diſseis*ina* pred*icta* f*act*a fuit Vi et Armis necne; Qui dicunt, q*uo*d non. Super quo cons*ideratum* est, quod Will*el*imus James recup*er*et v*er*sus pred*ictos* Adam et Joh*ann*em Poytyn seis*in*am terrar*um* Et tenement*orum* pred*ictorum*, cum pertinen*tijs*, &c., Et ipsi Adam et Joh*ann*es Poytyn in m*iscricord*ia.[3] Et ipse Will*el*imus James ſi*mi*liter in m*isericord*ia v*er*sus pred*ictos* Joh*ann*em Broun et Will*el*imum Thomlyn, qui acquietat*i* ſunt de diſseis*in*a pred*ict*a.

*m(iſeri-cord)ia R(egis) ijs.*

*m(iſeri-cord)ia R(egis) xijd.*

**Which Recorde** before recited was Exemplified at Penbroke vnder the chancery Seale there vſed the xij$^{th}$ daie of September, Anno R*e*gni R*egis* Henr*ici* iiij$^{ti}$ post Conq*uestu*m x$^{o}$, Before **Frauncis de Cort,** Chivaler, Lorde of Pembr*oke*,[4] And is extant, w$^{th}$ the ſame Seale therunto append*an*t, in the cuſtody of G*w*ll*i*m[5] Gr'.[6]

*Exempl(iſi-catio) H.* 4. 10.

The foreſaied Nicholas Martin, Lord of *Kemmeys*, haveing his tedious and Longe ſuite in Law toucheinge the priviledges of his ſaied Lo*rdſhip*p of Kemmeyes ended,[7] died in the tyme of Richard the ſecond, Leaveinge his ſaied Lo*rdshi*pp vnto *Elizabeth Beaumont* his wiefe, who held the ſame dureing her liefe, and[8] died Anno H. 4. 2. And after her deceſſe, *John* the ſon of *John Touchet* by *Johan*, one of the Siſters & coheyres of the ſaied *Nicholas de Audleigh*,[9] and *Margaret* the wife of *Roger Hillary*, another ſiſter and coheire of the ſaied *Nicholas*, ſucceeded the ſaied *Elizabeth Beaumont* in the ſai*e*d Lo*rdshi*pp of Kemmeys. The ſaied *Margaret* the wife of Roger Hillarie was 50 yeares old at the tyme of the death of *Elizabeth Beaumont*. She paſsed a fine in the Kinges Bench of the moytie of the Lo*rdshi*pp of Kemes R. 2. 10.

---

[1] Examined by the 'triors', who were named by the Court to enquire into any objection that the jurors were not impartial.

[2] *Queſito*, MS.

[3] Placed at the 'mercy' of the Court, and subjected to an arbitrary fine.

[4] See note 5, p. 482, below.

[5] Gwm in MS.

[6] William Griffith, see p. 483, below.

[7] 'ended his dayes', *Orig. MS.*, and altered to above in another hand.

[8] Altered from 'who'.

[9] Corrected from Martin.

Arnulph Mountgomery,[1] a younger ſon of Roger Montgomeri, to whome *K. W^m Ruf(us)* had geeven the countrey of *Duvet* & *Cardiganshire*, began to buyld the caſtle of Pembroke aboute*s* the 8 of *K. W^m 2.* This Arnulph appointed *Gerald* de *Windsore* to be keepe*r* & Steword of the ſame caſtle. In the 2 yee*re* of K. H. I, Robert de *Bellesmo* ſon to Roger Montgomery, Ea*rle* of *Salop*, & Arnulph hi*s* brother, Ea*rle* of Pembro*ke* did rebell aga*inst* the Kinge, w^ch^ when the K. heard, He ſent for them, but they made blind excuſes & gathered their ſtrength & fortified theire caſtles, & ioyned w^th^ Blethyn ap Convyn, & entiſed him to ioyne hi*s* forc*es* w^th^ theirs. And Arnulph to have more strength ſent *Gerald* hi*s* Steward to *Murcart*, K. of Ireland, to deſire hi*s* daughter in mariage, w^ch^ he obteyned w^th^ p*ro*miſe of great ſuccou*rs*, w^ch^ did encourage him the more ag*ainſ*t the K. But the K. p*ar*ty ſoe encreaſed that the Ea*rle* Rob*ert* & hi*s* brother Arnulph ſubmitted to the kinge, deſireinge that they might forſake the Realme ; w^ch^ the K. granted ; and they fayled into Normandy, H. I. 3, 1102.

GILBERT, ſurnamed strongbowe, ſecond ſon of Gilbert, Earle of Clare in Suffolk, & Lo*rd* of Tunbridge in Kent, was created Ea*rle* of Pembro*ke* in the 4 yeere of K. Stephen. He was alſo Marshall of the kinges pallace, & Lo*rd* of Chepstow, Strighull, Tudenham, Wolaston, Aluerston, & halfe the countrey of Liege. Had issue (*Steph.* 3, 1138.)[2]

- Richard Strongbow, after his father was Ea*rle* of Pembrok. (*H.* 2, 23, 1176.)[3] — Eva, dau. to Dormoc, Kinge of Leinster in Ireland.
  - William the Kinges marſhall, created E. of P*embroke* by K. John. (1° *K. John*, 1199, *created*, *died* 1219.) — Iſabell, d. & h. to Ric. Strongbo*we*, maried[5]
    - *a*
- William Strongbowe, died *s. J.*[4]
- Lady Basill m. Raymond, ſon of Wil*lia*m Fitzgerald in Ireland.

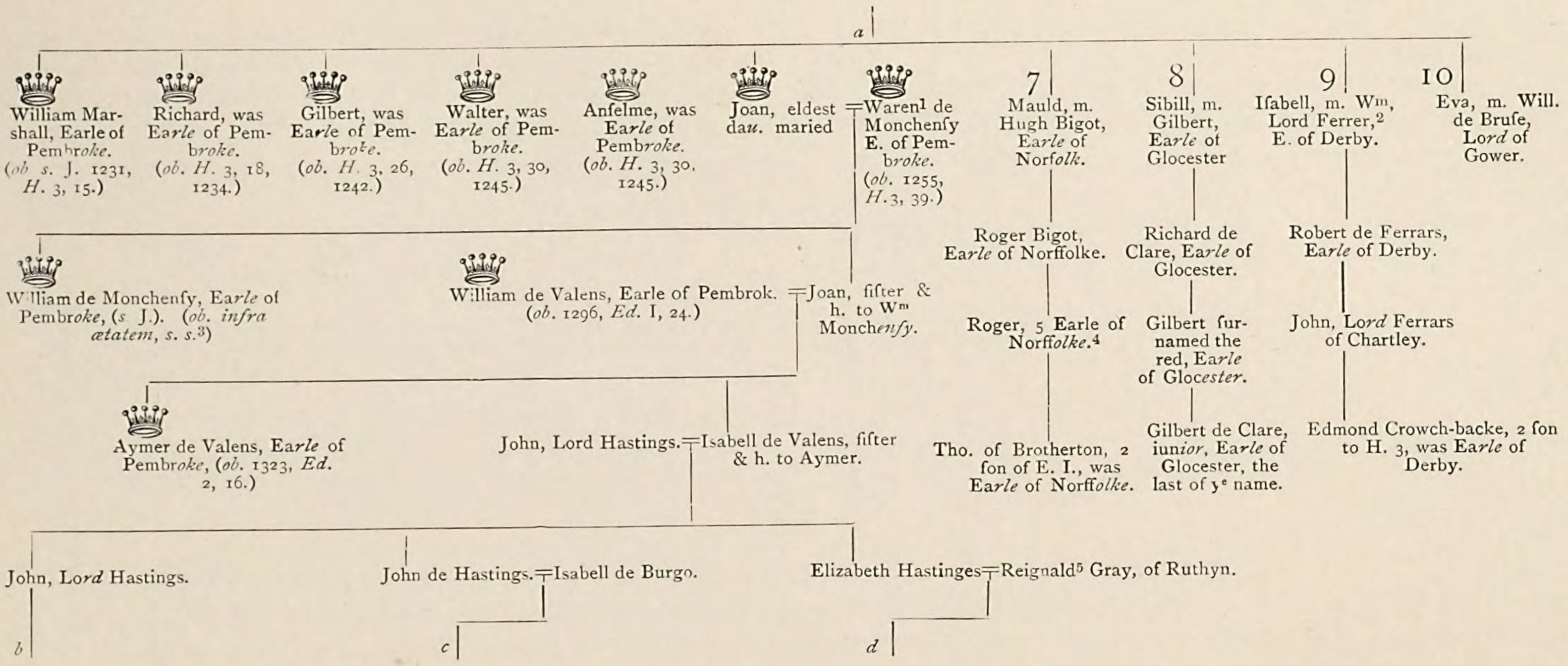
[1] See page 15, above. Arnulph has sometimes been styled Earl of Pembroke. He gave, in 1098, the church of St. Nicholas, within the walls of his castle of Pembroke (the origin of Monkton Priory), to the Norman abbey of Sayes, which his father had founded.

[2] The dates in the pedigree were subsequently added in a different hand.

[3] B altered to E.

[4] *Sans issu.* See the Latin variety on the next page.

[5] *Sic.*



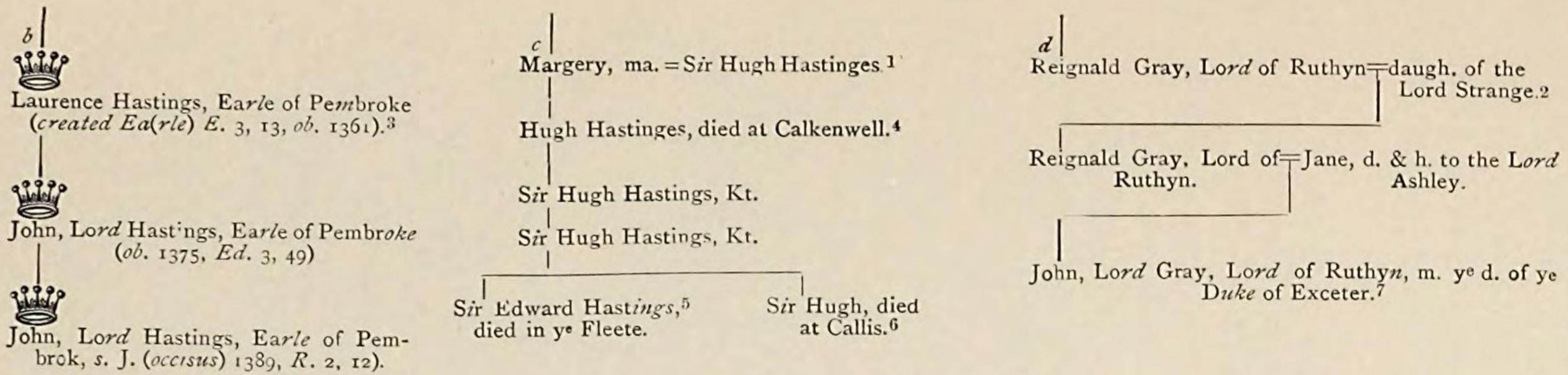

[1] It does not appear that either Warine de Munchensy or his son William bore the title of Earl of Pembroke. The author has apparently confounded this William with his son of the same name. See the pedigree of the Earls given pp. 17 and 18, above.

[2] z, in MS.

[3] *Sine subole.* See note 4 on last page.

[4] Roger, the 5th Earl, was nephew of his predecessor.

[5] His name was Roger.




This pedegree heere sett ffoorth is to make it breefly appeere how the government of the Earldome of Pembroke continued in one ffamely & kindred from the 4th yeere of Kinge Stephen vntill the 49th yeere of E. 3, at wch tyme the younge Lord Hastings died without iſſue of his body; wch afterwardes R. 2 tooke to his owne hands. Soe that it remayned in one famely from the yeere of our Lord 1138 vntill the yeere 1389, vizt., aboutes 251 yeeres.

---

[1] This is incorrect. Sir Hugh Hastings was the son of John Lord Hastings, by Isabella his second wife, daughter of Hugh de Despenser the elder, Earl of Winchester. Sir Hugh married Margaret, daughter of Sir Jordan Foliot.

[2] John Lord Strange of Blackmere.

[3] 1347, see p. 24 above.

[4] Kalkwell, Yorkshire. See Blomefield's *Norfolk*, ix, 513.

[5] He claimed the right against the Reginald Grey, last mentioned in the above pedigree, of bearing the arms of Hastings, in a twenty years' suit which ended in his ruin and imprisonment. See the *Account of the Controversy between Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin and Sir Edward Hastings in the Court of Chivalry in the reign of Henry IV*, edited by Sir C. G. Young, folio 1841, privately printed. Also see p. 25 above.

[6] Calais.

[7] Constance, daughter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter.

9.

JOHN TOVCHET, Kt., the ſonne of John Touchett, the sonne of John Touchet,[1] By IOAN, ſiſter and coheire to *Nicholas Audeleygh*, after the death of *Elizabeth Beaumont* was Lord of *Kemaes*, which enheritaunce fell vnto him in the xxviij$^{th}$ yeere of his age, as by Jnqui*sici*on taken H. 4. 2 to enquire of Errors before James Holl, then Sheriffe of Pembroke, appeereth. He was Lord of *Kemaes* eight yeeres, and died Anno H. 4. 10.

*Nota* †That *Nicholas Lo(rd) Audley*,[2] ſon of *James Lo(rd) Audeley* and *Ela* his wife, daughter of *William Longſpee*, ſon and heyre of W*illia*m Longſpee, *Ea(rle) of Saliſbury*, had iſſue *Hugh de Audeley* his ſecond ſon,[3] who was made *Ea(rle) of Glocester*, E. 3. 11, and did ſitte in Parliament by that title. He maried *Jsabell*, third ſiſter & coheire to Gilb*er*t de Clare, Ea*rle* of Gloceſter, & had iſſue one onely daughter named *Jsabell*, mar*ried* to Ralph firſt *Ea(rle) of Stafford*. *He died in Anno D(omi)ni* 1347.

†IOHN, DUKE of Bedford, was by his father H. 4 made Earle of Pembroke.[4] And it appeereth by many recordes yet extant that the Earledome and the Lo*rdshi*pp of Haverfordwest was in this Earles tyme governed by a noble Knight named Fraunces le Court, Chivaler, Lord of Pembroke & Haverford west, as in the last recited Record appeereth, and for better manifestac*i*on of his government, I haue heere inſerted another Commiſsion[5] of his graunted vpon the Rebellion of Owen G'yndour.

---

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] The father of the Nicholas Lord Audley who married Joan Martin.

[3] This does not seem certain. Apparently he was a nephew ; see Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 751, who gives the names of the wife and daughter of the Earl of Gloucester as Margaret.

[4] There seems no authority for this statement, which is repeated from p. 26 above. Humphrey was made Earl of Pembroke in 1414—his brother John (whose heir the author calls him) did not die until 1435.

[5] He was governour of Pembroke while the Earldom was in the hands of the Crown (see p. 26 above, also p. 478 above, and Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 210) ; in 1411 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negociate the marriage of Henry, Prince of Wales (see Rymer's *Fœdera*, Hague ed., 4, 1, 196, where he is styled 'dilectum et fidelem militem nostrum Franciscum de Courte,

**Franciſcus le Court,** Chivaler, Dominus Pembroke, Will*el*imo Picton, Henrico Malefaunt,[1] et Thome Perrott,[2] Salutem. Cum nup*er*, ſicut accepimus, p*ro*pter pertinacem[3] et iustum metum OWENI *de* GLYNDOURDO et aliorum inimicorum et rebellium D*omi*ni n*ost*ri Regis dicto OWENO in Rebellione ſua infidelit*er* adhærentium, in multitudinem graui devastac*ion*em Com*itatus* n*ost*ri Pembr*oke* crudelitate Comminancium, Co*mmun*itates[4] d*ic*ti Com*itatus* n*ost*ri videntes ſe crudelitati[5] et malitie dictorum inimicor*um* et rebellium resistere non poſse, ſperanteſque in Dei m*iſericord*ia per potenciam d*ic*ti d*omi*ni regis Auxilium evenire, redimentes ad tempus malitiam p*ro*terviæ ſuæ, finemq*ue* fecerunt cum eo pro Treugis habend*is* vſque festum ap*osto*lor*um* Ph*ilipp*i & Jacobi proxim*um* futur*um* pro Ducentis Libris argenti ſibi persolvend*is*; **Quare** Precipimus vobis et vtrique v*est*rum, quod Diſtringere (*sic*) faciatis omnes et ſing*u*los tenentes et reſidentes infra viſinetum[6] de **Carew** per omnia bona et Catalla ſua ad contribuc*ion*em d*ic*te Redempc*ion*is faciend*am* & perſolvend*am*, et Redempc*ion*em ſuam pred*ictam* per Co*mmun*itates com*itatus* n*ost*ri pred*icti* eis impo*s*itam ſeu imponend*am*, (viz[t]) pro quol*ibe*t feod*o* militis Quadraginta ſolid*os*, Et pro R*ect*oria Sancte Mariæ de **Carew** Quatuor libras, treſdecem ſolidos et quatuor denarios, Rectoria ſ*an*cti Egidij[7] de **Octon**[8] tres ſolidos, R*ect*oria eccl*es*ie de **Laureny** viginti ſex ſolidos & octo denar*ios*, R*ect*oria eccl*es*ie de **Roedkenlas** Sex ſolidos et octo den*arios*, R*ect*oria eccl*e*-*s*ie de **Martletwy** Viginti Solidos, R*ect*oria Eccl*es*ie de **Mynwere** Treſdecem ſolid*os* & quatuor den*arios*, R*ect*oria eccl*es*ie de **Jorbeſton**[9] Treſdecem ſolid*os* & quatuor denar*ios*, R*ect*oria eccl*es*ie de **Lovelſton** Treſdecem ſolid*os* et quat*uor* denar*ios*, R*ect*oria eccl*es*ie de **Rinalton** Treſdecem ſolid*os* et quat*uor* denar*ios*, R*ect*oria eccl*es*ie de **Bigelly** Viginti ſex ſolid*os* et octo denar*ios*, R*ect*oria

---

Dominum de Pembroke'. For the reason that the black-mail was levied in this particular district, see Laws' *Little England*, p. 205. Fenton published this commission in his usual casual manner in page 43 of his appendix. It is also found in the *Pembrock and Kemes*, fo. 34. Sir Francis a Court died in 1413.

[1] Of Upton. [2] Of Scotsborough. [3] *pertinaciam*, MS.

[4] The commonalities. Here, apparently, in the sense of *vicinetum* below

[5] *erudelitate*, MS.

[6] The venue or neighbourhood ; here used for parish.

[7] St. Giles.

[8] Upton. See note 122, page 423, and note 8, page 294 above.

[9] Yerbeston, see pp. 328, 336, and 422, above.

eccl*es*ie de **Jeffreſton** Treſdecem ſolid*os* et quat*uor* denar*ios*, & R*ect*oria eccl*es*ie de **Gomfreſton** viginti ſolidos, pro ſalvac*ion*e perſonar*um*, terrarum, tenen*tium* (*sic?* for tenementorum) et bonorum ſuorum tam temporalium q*ua*m ſp*irit*ualium nup*er* fact*a*[1] ſoluere recuſantes, niſi ille qui h*ab*u[er]it inde Redempc*ion*em ſuam pred*ict*am ſibi impos*it*am p*ar*atam erga diem d*omi*nicam proxim*am* post diem d*omi*nicam proxim*am* post fest*um* S*an*cti Clementis p*a*pe[2] proxim*um* futur*um* vobis ſeu v*est*ris deputatis perſolvend*am*. **Damus** Jnſuper vobis et cuilib*et* v*est*rum, co*iunctim* et di*visim*, et v*est*ris deputat*is* in Viſineto pred*icto* per vos f*a*ctis ſeu faciend*is* tenore p*reſe*ntium firmiter in mandat*is*, Quod si contingat aliquem d*ict*or*um* tenentium et reſidentiu*m* infra viſinetum pred*ictum* in ſoluc*ion*e pecunie redempc*ion*is ſue pred*icte* ſibi impos*it*e die d*omi*nica pred*icta* deficere, extunc appreciari faciatis Districc*ion*es ſic per vos captas, & ad valorem redempc*ion*is ſue pred*ict*e Vendere, & Sum*m*am pecunie ſic impos*it*e de dictis districc*ion*ib*us* levatis in ea parte, Stephano Perrotte[3] et Joh*ann*i Castlemartin, receptoribus d*ict*e pecunie per co*mmun*itatem pred*ict*am ordinatis, perſolvere curetis ſine mora; **Precipientes** o*mn*ibus Ballivis, Ministris, et ſubditis n*ost*ris quibuſcunq*ue*, quod in Execuc*ion*e premiſsorum vobis & cuilibet v*est*rum, ſeu v*est*ris in ea parte Deputat*is*, intendentes ſint, obedientes, auxiliantes, et plenius r*esp*ondentes, prout decet. Et premiſsa facere, ſub pæna Centum librarum nobis ſolvendar*um*,[4] nullatenus omittatis. **Jn cuius rei teſtimonium** has l*ite*ras n*ost*ras Sigillo Cancellarie n*ost*re Pembr*ochie* conſignat*as* vobis et cuilibet v*est*rum, ac v*est*ris in hac parte deputatis, fieri fecimus patentes. **Dat(as)** apud Pembr*ochiam*, xiiij° die Novembris, Anno R*egni* R*egis* Henrici Quarti post Conquestum Septimo.

†The Originall of this inſtrument remaineth in the cuſtody of Water Vaughan,[5] of Penbrea, Kt, & was p*er*uſed & copied & exa*mi*ned by Geo: Owen, esq[r], W[m] Bowen, Jo[n] Evans, & Gr. Vaughan, the writer[6] of the f*aie*d coppy.

---

[1] *falt'*, MS.

[2] November 23rd.

[3] Father of Thomas Perrot mentioned above.

[4] *folvendor(um)*, MS.

[5] See the *Description of Wales*, below, under *Carmarthenshire*.

[6] The text of this document is in an Italian hand, apparently that of Griffith Vaughan, who was not as careful as he might have been in the spelling of the place-names. The marginal notes are partly in the hand of the scribe, and partly in that of George Owen.

10.

JAMES TOVCHET, Knight, Lorde *Audeleigh* of that name the ſecond, was Lorde of KEMAES after his father's deceſſe. He recouered againſt *Walter Charleton* much Landes in KEMAES by writte of errar before the Juſtices itinerant of the Countey cort of PEMBROKE in the right of *Elizabeth* his wiefe, Anno H. 6. 2. the londes recouered lay in *Egloſsyrow*, *Moelgrove*, *Reddwalles*,[1] *Kevenlhymwydh*[2] and *Newcastle*, all which the Lordes of *Kemes* doe holde & enioy to this day. This *Iames*, *Lord Audeleigh*, was Steward of Pembroke vnder *Humphrey* the good Duke of Glouceſter, Earle of Pembroke, as by the Cyrograph of a fine paſt there before his deputies doth appeere, the tenor whereof followeth in thes wordes:

**Hec eſt finalis concordia** *facta* in Cur*ia* Dom*ini* Humfrid*i*, filij & fratris Regum, Ducis Glouceſter, Comitis Pembr*oke*, & Camerar*ii* Anglie, Tenta apud Pembroke die martis p*roximo* ante festum Ap*ostolorum* Ph*ilipp*i & Jacobi, Anno R*eg*ni Reg*is* Henric*i* Sexti poſt Conq*uestum* Quinto, Coram **Jevano ll(e)u(eli)n ap Owen** et **Elia Maſcall**, locum ten*entibus* **Jacobi, d(omi)ni de Awdeley,** Sen*escalli* Pembr*oke*, Davide Perrott, Vic*ecomite*, Thoma Joce, Stephano Perrott, Thoma Nolton Gruff*ido* ap Evan duy, Radulpho Caſtlemartin, et alijs d*icti* d*omi*ni fidelibus tunc ib*idem* p*rese*ntibus, **Inter** Margaretam, que fuit vxor Will*eli*mi Barrett quer*entem*, & Jacobum Holl, Armiger*um*, & Margaretam vxor*em* eius, Will*el*imum ap Owen & Agnetam vxor*em* eius, & Joh*ann*em Richard, deforciantes, de vno meſſuag*io* & duabus[3] Carucatis terre, cum pertinen*tiis*, in **parva Malros[4] in Rous,** Sex meſſuag*iis*, vna Carucat*a* terre, quinque Bovatis et quatuor acris terre, & Centum acris pasture cum p*er*tinentijs in **Deinafe[5] in Kemmeys,** vnde pl*aci*tum Convenc*i*on*is* summon*itum* fuit inter eos in eadem cur*ia* p*er* brev*e* de Convenc*ione*; (viz[t]), quod p*redicti* Jacobus & Margareta vxor eius, Will*el*im*us* ap Owen & Agnes vxor eius, et Joh*ann*es Richard recognou*erun*t om*ni*a p*redict*a meſſuag*ia* & terras, cum om*ni*b*us* suis p*er*tinentijs, eſſe ius p*redict*e Margarete, que fuit vxor p*redicti* Will*el*im*i* Barrett. Et p*redicti* Jacobus Holl &

---

[1] See page 144, above.
[2] See note 5, page 465, above.
[3] *duobus*, MS.
[4] Marloes, see note 2, page 292, above.
[5] Dinas.

Margareta vxor eius, Will*eli*mus ap Owen & Agnes vxor eius, & Joh*ann*es Richard remiſerunt, relaxau*er*unt, & quietum clamaverunt de ipſis Jacobo & Margareta, Willelimo & Agnete,[1] & Joh*ann*e, & heredibus ip*s*orum Margarete & Agnetis p*redict*e Margarete que fuit vxor p*redict*i Will*el*im*i* Barrett & heredibus ſuis totum ius & Clameum que h*ab*uerunt, h*ab*ent, seu quovismodo imposterum h*ab*ere poterint,[2] in o*mn*ibus p*redict*is meſſuagijs & terris cum omnibus ſuis p*er*tinentijs, imp*er*petuum.

This *James, Lord Audeley*, was ſlayne in the Battell of *Bloureheath*, Anno Hen. 6 38.

In this good Earles tyme I find another Record amongeſt the auncient Rolles of Pembroke, the tenor whereof followeth in thes wordes:

**Humfridus, filius et frater Regum,** Dux Gloucester[3] Comes Pembroch*ie*, Camerarius Anglie, Omnibus ad quos p*rese*ntes l*ite*re p*er*venerint, Salutem. **Sciatis,** quod, ſcrutatis Rotulis Magne Seſsionis n*ost*re Pembr*ochie* in Theſaurar*ia* n*ost*ra ib*id*em existent*ibus*, inter cæteros **Inſperimus** quoddam Recordum, cuius tenor ſequitur in hec verba:

'Memorandum, Quod Will*el*imus Payneſwike, Canc*ellarius* Ducis Gloucester Cancellar*ie* ſue Penbroch*ie*, Die Martis proxim*o* ante festum S*anc*ti Mich*ae*lis Arc*hange*li, Anno R*egni* R*egis* Henrici Quinti post Conquestum Nono, per manum ſuam propriam, Coram Justiciarijs d*ict*i Ducis hac vice ac[4] itinerantibus apud Pembroch*iam*, lib*er*avit in Curia quoddam Recordum Coram d*icto* Duce in Cancellaria ſua pred*icta* h*ab*itum in hec Verba: "**Pl(ac)ita** Coram Humfr*id*o, Duce Gloucestriæ, Comite Pembr*ochie*, & Camerar*io* Anglie, in Cancellaria sua Pembroch*ie*, Die Sabbati p*ro*ximo post festum Exaltac*ion*is S*anc*te Crucis,[5] Anno R*egni* R*egis* Henr*ici* 5^ti^ post Conq*ueſtu*m 9°. Compertum est per quandam Inqui*sicion*em Coram Joh*anne* Perrott nuper Eſceatore[6] d*ict*i Duc*is* de Pembroch*ia*, pretextu Mandati ip*ſ*ius Ducis, Decimo Die Iunij, Anno R*egni* R*egis* Henr*ici* 5^ti^ post Conq*uestu*m Septimo, apud Pembr*ochiam* capt*am* et in Cancellaria[m] eiuſdem Ducis Pembr*ochie* retorn*atam*, Quod Joh*an*nes Woogan,[7] ſenior, Miles, tenuit, die quo obijt, de

---

[1] *Agnes*, MS. [2] *Sic* in MS. [3] *Sic.*
[4] A mistake for hic? (cf. line 12, p. 489, below).
[5] See p. 144, above. [6] *Sic* in MS.
[7] Of Wiston.

Do*mi*no Pembroch*ie* Tres partes duoru*m* feodor*um* milit*um* et dimidium feodi militis cum pertinentijs in Wiston per Servitium Militare et ſectam ad Curiam Com*itatus* Pembr*ochie* de Menſe in Menſem, que valent per annum xjx[l] xv[em] denar*ios* ob*olum* et quadrant*em*; Ac vnam Curiam et medietat*em* vnius Curie apud Wiston de xv[a] in xv[am], que valet per Annum xx[s]; Quartam partem vnius feodi militis in Fenton et Crundalhole,[2] vnam Caruc*atam* t*er*re et dimidium in Arnoldſhille,[3] vnum feodum militis in Flether-hill,[4] medietat*em* vnius feodi militis in Hayhok, Scelhok, et Reinſton[5] in d*omi*nio et ſervitio per servitium militare, nihil valet per annum; .vnum feod*um* militis in Picton, Yolblock & Chriſ-burgh,[6] medietatem vnius feodi milit*is* in Charl[7] Clarbeston, medie-tat*em* vn*ius* feod*i* milit*is* in Bolhok,[8] Burghvale, & Holewey,[9] vn*um* feod*um* milit*is* in Walton, medietat*em* vn*ius* feodi milit*is* in Amble-ston in d*omi*nico et ſervitio per ſervitium Militare, et nihil valent per annum; Tres partes medietat*is* vnius feodi milit*is* in Brynie in do*mi*nico ſuo vt de feod*o* per ſervitium militare et val*ent* p*er* annum xxvij[s] vj[d]; Et vnam Carucat*am* et quatuor acras terr*e* apud le Grove[10] in Soccag*io*, que vale*n*t per annum v[li] vj[s] viij[d]. Et quod ip*s*e Joh*ann*es Wogan obijt die veneris proxim*o* post festum Pur*ifica-cionis* b*ea*te Marie virginis, A*nn*o R*eg*ni Regis Hen*rici* 5[ti] post Conquestum ſexto. Et quod Joh*ann*es wogan, iunior, Miles, est filius et heres eius propinquior et etatis 45[e] annorum et amplius. Jamque prefatus Joh*ann*es Wogan, iun*ior*, Miles, coram prefato Duce in d*icta* Cancellaria sua comparend*o*, dicit, q*uo*d d*ict*us Joh*ann*es Wogan, ſenior, in Jnqu*isicio*ne pred*icta* no*min*atus tenuit, d*icto* die quo obijt, in d*omi*nico et ſervitio de d*icto* d*omi*no Pem-br*ochie* in Jnqu*isicio*ne pred*icta* no*min*at*o* pred*ictas* tres partes duor*um* feodor*um* milit*um* et dimid*ium* feodi militis cum p*er*ti-n*entiis* in Wyston; vnam Cur*iam* et medietat*em* vnius Cur*ie* apud Wyston[11] de xv[a] in xv[am]; Quartam p*ar*tem vnius feod*i* milit*is* in Colby[12] in D*omi*nico et ſervitio; Quart*am* p*artem* vn*ius* feod*i*

*Tres partes 2 or(um)*[1] *feod(orum) mil(itum) in Wiston, p(er) an-n(um)* 19l 15d *ob. qa.*

*med(ietas) vn(ius) Caruc(ate) terr(e) in Wiston, p(er)an-(num)* 20s.

*4 partem vn(ius) feod(i) mil(itis) in Fenton & Crondale,* 1. *Caruc(a-tam) & di(m). in Arnoldſhill vn(um) feod(um) mil(itis) (in Fletherhill, med(ieta-tem) vn(ius, feod(i) in Hayock, Scolog, & Rinaston, nihil val-(ent); vn(um) feod(um) in Picton, Yel-block, & Chriſburh, med(ieta-tem) vn(ius feod(i) in Bolhok, Burgvale,& Holeway, vn(um) feod(um) mil(itis) in Walton, di(m). vn(ius) feod(i) in Ambleston, nil val(ent); 3 partes me-d(ietatis) vn(ius) feod(i) in Brynie val-*

---

[1] Duorum. [2] Fenton and Crundale Hook, in Wiston parish.
[3] In Slebech parish. [4] In Rudbaxton parish.
[5] Haythog, in Spittal parish; Scollock and Rinaston, in Ambleston parish.
[6] Hillblock, in Boulston parish, and Crisborough in Slebech parish.
[7] The scribe has omitted to cross out his first attempt at Clarbeston.
[8] Bullhook in Clarbeston parish.
[9] Holloway in Bletherston parish. [10] In Narberth parish.
[11] See page 399, above.
[12] In Wiston parish. The battle of Colby Moor, of which Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 320) says he could find no record, was fought in 1645. See Phillips, *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, p. 309.

(*ent*) *p*(*er*) *an*(*num*) 27s 6d, & *vn*(*am*) *Caru*(*catam*) *ap*(*u*)*d le Grove in Soccag*(*io*) *val*(*et*) *p*(*er*) *an*(*num*) 6l 6s. 8d.

mil*itis* in Fenton et Crundalhoke, vnam Carucat*am* terre & dimidium in Arnoldſhille, vnum feodum militis in Fletherhille, medietat*em* vn*ius* feodi milit*is* [in] Hayhoke, Scolkoke, & Reinestan in d*omi*nico et Servitio ; vnum feod*um* milit*is* in Picton & Yelbloc, & Chrisburgh, medietat*em* vnius feodi milit*is* in Clarbeston, medietat*em* vn*ius* feod*i* milit*is* in Bulhoke, Burghvale, & Holeway, vn*um* feod*um* milit*is* in Walton, medietat*em* vn*ius* feod*i* milit*is* in Ambleston in d*omi*nico & Servitio ; et tres p*ar*tes medietatis vnius feod*i* milit*is* in Brynie in D*omi*nico ſuo vt de feodo per vnum integr*u*m Servitium Trium partium duorum Feodorum milit*um* & dimid*ii* feod*i* milit*is* per Sectam ad Comitat*um* Pembroch*ie* de Menſe in Mensem faciend*am* tantum ; Absque hoc, quod idem Joh*ann*es Woogan, seni*or*, in Jnquis*icion*e pred*icta* no*min*atus tenuit, d*icto* Die quo obijt, easdem tres partes duor*um* feod*orum* militum & dimidium feodi militis, cum pertinentijs, in Wiston per Servitium Militare, &c., ſectam ad Com*itatum* Pembroch*ie* de mense in mensem ; vnam Curiam et medietat*em* vnius Cur*ie* apud Wyston de xv^a^ in xv^am^ ; Quartam partem vnius feodi mil*itis* in Colbi in D*omi*nico & ſervitio ; Quartam partem vnius feod*i* milit*is* in Fenton & Crundalhoke, vnam Carucat*am* terre & Dimid*ium* in Arnoldſhill, vnum feod*um* milit*is* in Fletherhill, medietat*em* vn*ius* feod*i* milit*is* in Hayhok, Scolhok, & Reindeston in d*omi*nico & Servitio p*er* Servitium militare ; vn*um* feod*um* milit*is* in Picton, Yelbloc, & Chriſburgh, medietat*em* vn*ius* feodi in Clarbeston, medietat*em* vn*ius* feod*i* milit*is* in Bulhoke, Burgwale, & Holeway, vnum feod*um* milit*is* in Walton, medietat*em* vn*ius* feod*i* militis in Ambleston in D*omi*nico & Servitio p*er* Servitium militar*e* ; & tres partes medietat*is* vn*ius* feod*i* milit*is* in Brynie in d*omi*nico suo vt de feod*o* per ſervitium Militare ſeperatim, prout per Jnquis*icion*em pred*ictam* ſupponitur, aut per aliquod aliud aut aliquod aliud[1] Servitium q*ua*m per pred*ictum* integr*u*m Servitiu*m* trium partium duor*um* feodor*um* milit*um* & dimid*ii* feod*i* militis, & Sectam ad Com*itatum* Pembroch*ie* de Mense in Mensem tantum, prout ips*e* superius allegavit ; Quodq*ue* idem Joh*ann*es Woogan, iunior, dicit quod ips*e*, pretextu Jnquis*icion*is pred*icte*, district*us* est per bona & Catalla ſua infra Com*itatum* Pembroch*ie* ad r*esp*ond*endum* d*icto* Duci in S*ca*cc*a*rio ſuo Pembr*ochie* de rem*anenti* maioris ſervitij pro terr*is*, ten*ementis*, & ſervitijs in Jnquis*icion*e pred*icta* specificat*is* q*ua*m d*icto* d*omi*no Duci inde debetur & de iure fac*er*e tenetur. Quæ omnia & ſingula ips*e*

[1] *aliqm. alium*, MS. The words are redundant.

paratus est verificare, &c. ; vnde petit, quod d*ict*us D*omin*us Dux ip*su*m ad faciend*um* magis ſervitiu*m* pro terr*is*, ten*ementis*, feod*is*, ac ſervitijs in Jnqui*sicion*e pred*icta* spec*ificatis* q*ua*m inde debetur non coerce[a]t, & quod ip*s*e inde exoneretur, &c. Et Ed*ward*us shirborne, qui pro d*icto* D*omi*no duce in hac parte ſequitur,[1] dicit, quod terra, ten*emen*ta, & ſervitia in Jnqui*sicion*e pred*icta* specificat*a* tenentur de d*icto* d*omi*no Duce ſeperatim per Servitium in eadem Jnqui*sicion*e specific*atum*, p*rout* p*er* Jnqui*sicion*em predictam ſupponit*ur*: Et hæc pro d*icto* d*omi*no Duce paratus est verificare, &c. Et pred*ictus* Joh*ann*es Wogan, iunior, similiter e contra, &c. Jdeo Preceptu*m* est vic*ecomiti* Pembroch*ie*, quod Venire fac*iat* Coram Justiciar*iis* dicti Ducis (hac vice) hic itinerantib*us* apud Pembr*ochiam* die Jovis proxim*o* post fest*u*m S*an*cti Mathei ap*osto*li prox*imum* nunc futur*um* xxiiij*or* tam [de] Militib*us*, &c., de viſn[eto][2] de Wiston, Fenton, Crondalhoke, Arnoldſhill, Fletherhill, Hayhoke, Scolhoke, Reindeston, Yelbloc, Criſburgh, Clarbeston, Bolhoke, Burghvale, Holeway, Walton, Ambleston, & Brynie per quos, &c., ad Recognoscendam[3] per eorum ſacr*amentu*m ſup*er* præmiſſis plenius veritatem. Ad quem diem Coram prefat*is* Justic*iariis* ap*u*d Pembroke ven*it* pred*ictus* Joh*ann*es Wogan, iunior, in propria persona sua. Et Jurat*ores* exacti[4] ſi*mi*lit*er* vener*un*t. Qui, ad veritatem de præmiſſis dicendam[5] el*ecti* triati[6] & Jurati, dicunt, ſuper Sacr*amentu*m suum, Quod pred*ictus* Johannes Wogan, ſenior, tenuit, d*icto* die quo obijt, pred*ict*as tres partes Duorum feod*orum* militum & dimid*ii* feodi militis, cum pertinen*tiis*, in Wiston, vnam Curiam & medietat*em* vn*ius* Cur*ie* apud Wiston de xv[a] in xv[am], quartam partem vn*ius* feodi milit*is* in Colby in d*omi*nico & ſervitio, quartam partem vn*ius* feod*i* milit*is* in Fenton & Crondalhoke, vna*m* Carucat*am* terr*e* & dimid*ium* in Arnoldſhill, vnum feodu*m* milit*is* in Fletherhill, medietat*em* vn*ius* feodi milit*is* in Hayhok, Scolhok, & Rindeston in d*omi*nico et ſervitio, vnum feod*um* milit*is* in Picton, Yelbloc, & Chriſburgh, medietat*em* vn*ius* feod*i* Milit*is* in Clarbeston, medietat*em* vn*ius* feod*i* milit*is* in Bolhoke, Burgvale, & Holeway, vnu*m* feod*um* milit*is* in Walton ; medietat*em* vn*ius* feodi militis in Ambleston in d*omi*nico & ſervitio, et tres partes medietat*is* vnius feod*i* milit*is* in Brynie in d*omi*nico suo vt de feodo per vnum integrum ſervitium Trium partium duor*um* feodor*um* milit*um* & dimid*ii* feodi Militis,

---

[1] Sues.
[2] wisu in MS.
[3] Recognic*ion*em, MS.
[4] Summoned.
[5] *dicendi*, MS.
[6] See note 1, page 478 above.

per ſectam ad Com*itatum* Pembroch*ie* de menſe in Menſem faciend*am*, & non magis, nec per aliq*uo*d aliud ſervitium q*ua*m per ſervitium illud in forma quæ[1] pred*ictus* Joh*ann*es Wogan, iunior, ſuperius pl*ac*itando allegavit. Ideo Con[s]iderat*um* est per Curiam quod pred*ictus* Joh*ann*es Wogan, iun*ior*, ad faciend*um* magis ſervitium pro eiſdem Terris, ten*emen*tis, feod*is* & ſervitijs in Jnqui*sicio*ne pred*icta* specificat*is* quam ſervitium pred*ictarum* trium partiu*m* duor*um* feodor*um* Militum et dimid*ii* feod*i* militis & ſectam ad Com*itatum* Pembroch*ie* de Menſe in Mensem, prefato Duci faciend*am* non Coerce[a]t*ur*, ſed q*uo*d ip*s*e inde exoneretur, &c., Salvo ſemper iure eius Ducis si quod, &c.; Et quod idem Joh*ann*es Wogan, iun*ior*, eat inde ſine die, &c. Quod quidem Recordum Seſſ*ionis* pred*icte* vt premittit*ur* Omnibus quorum interest Duximus per p*rese*ntes l*ite*ras n*ost*ras patentes Exemplificand*um*. Dat*um* apud Pembr*ochiam* sub Sigillo Cancellar*ie* n*ost*re Pembroch*ie*, Quinto Die Maij, Anno R*eg*ni Regis Henrici Quinti post Conquestum Decimo.

† Lh*euel*un *Gwi*llim ap R[ec]e de Penneclo*g*[2] vixit temp*ore* H. 6 & E. 4, vt patet p*er* sep*ar*ales chartas in custodia sep*ar*alium Liberoru*m* tenentium de Kemes, quar*um* una rem*anet* ap*ud* Penybenglog De terr*is* et ten*emen*tis existen*tibus* ap*ud* le Penclog fact*a* eid*em* Ll*euel*ino per Reseum f*rat*rem ſuum, Dat*a* H. 6. xxx°, 1451.

HVMFREY Plantagenett, fourth Sonne to Henry the iiij[th], was by K. Henry the 5[th] his brother, at a Parliament held at L[e]icester the ſecond yeere of his reigne, created Ea*rle* ot Penbr*oke*, & shortly after Duke of Gloucester. He writte in his Stile Humfrey, Sonne and Brother of Kinges, Duke of Gloucester, Ea*rle* of Henault, Holland, Zeland, and Pembrok, Lord of Friſia, great Chamberlayne of England, and defender of the Relme. This was that Duke Humphrey who allwaies standeinge for the Com*m*ons, being bountifull to the poore, and ſeeinge iustice duely executed, was commonly called the good D*uke* of Gloucester. This great Duke and protector for withstandinge the infolent proceedeings of Q. Margaret wife to K. H. 6, at length by her meanes was ſtrangled to death at S[t]. Edmondſbury in the 25 yeere of K. H. 6, and lyeth buried in the Abbey at S[t]. Albons.[3]

---

[1] Sic in MS.

[2] See note 1, page 468, and page 475, above.

[3] The following pedigree shows the devolution of the Barony of Kemes

through the Martins, Audleys, and Touchets to John Lord Audley, from whom William Owen won it back for the old Pembrokeshire family in 1543.

Martin de Tours.

Robert Martin.=Maud Peverel.

William Martin[1]=Angharad (a daughter of the Lord Rhys).

Nicholas Martin,[2]=Maud de Brien. + 1284.

Colonett.

David, Bishop of St. David's, + 1328.

Nicholas, died before his father.

Ales (from whom George Owen was descended).

William,[3] Baron Martin of Kemes, + 1324 =Eleanor, dau. of William de Mohun.

William, Baron Martin of Kemes, *o. s. p.*, 1325.

Eleanor,=1. William Hastings. *o. s. p.* =2. Philip, Baron Columbers, + 1343.

2. Nicholas de Aldithely, or Audley, of Heleigh, co. Staff., + 1319. =Joan.=1. Henry de Lacy, E. of Lincoln, + 1312.

1. Joan, dau. of Roger Mortimer, E. of March. =James, Baron Audley and Martin, + 1386. =2. Isabel, dau. of Wm. Malbank, Baron of Wich-Malbank[4]

Nicholas, last Baron Audley and Martin,[5] + *s. p.*, 1392. =Elizabeth Beaumont, + 1401.

Joan, died before 1392. =Sir John Touchet, + 1371.

Margaret.=Sir Roger Hillary.

Isabel.=John Touchet, Baron Audley, + 1409.

*a*

Rowland, *o. s. p.*

Thomas, *o s. p.*

Sir Fulk=Margaret. Fitz Warine, + 1408

---

[1] Gervase of Canterbury, *Chronic. Henricus II, Anno Gratiæ, 1170*, mentions a certain 'Willielmus filius Martini' as one of the justices itinerant in Kent and other home counties. Dugdale, *Baronage*, 1, 729, identifies him with the Lord of Kemes, but apparently without reason.

[2] According to Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 729, he was the son of a William Martin and grandson of the William Martin mentioned above.

[3] According to Dugdale, *loc. cit.*, he was the son of the Nicholas who died before his father.

[4] Nantwich. See Camden, *Britannia*, ed. 1789, ii, 436.

[5] Called Nicholas Martin at p. 478, above.

*a* |
James, Baron Audley, killed at Blore Heath, 1459.[1] = 1, Margaret, dau. of Wm. Lord Ros of Hamlake.

|
John, Baron Audley, + 1491. = Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Itchingham.

|
James, Baron Audley, beheaded 1497. = Joan, dau. of Fulk Bourchier, Baron Fitz Warine.

|
John,[2] Baron Audley.

---

[1] The last Lord of Kemes mentioned by the author in this treatise.

[2] He was restored to the title in 1513, and to his father's estates in 1534. George, the eighth baron, was created Earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland, in 1616, which title became extinct in 1777.—*Collins*, vi, 546; *Banks*, ii, 17. He ceded his rights in the Barony of Kemes to William Owen; see Preface to this work, p. viii. Apparently the author did not live, or had not the opportunity, to continue this treatise to his own days.

## I.

## KEMES OUT OF PEMBROKSHIRE.[1]

To ſhewe that the Lordſhipp of Kemes was not invyroned with old Pembroke ſhire nor within the compaſſe or p*re*cincte of any of the L*ordſhi*ppes newely added to the ſame ſhire whereby it maye be inferred to be parte of Pembroke ſhire, but that a ſmall portion thereof in one place adioyned to Pembroke ſheere[2] Fo. 6a.

The Lordſhippe of Kemes bordereth vpon the ſhires places and L*ordſhi*pps followinge.

From the fall of Bryan[3] to the ſea at Penkemes[4] iiij miles all borderinge vpon Cardigan ſhire — *On Cardigan shire 4 miles*

From Penkemes all borderinge one[5] the ſea ſhore to Man*er*nawan[6] xiiij miles and a halfe. — *one[5] ſea 14 miles et di(midium)*

From Man*er*nawan to S^t^. Dogwells[7] by a land landſkare[8] borderinge one the L*ordſhi*ppe of Dewiſland 6 miles — *one dewiſland 6 miles*

From S^t^ Dogmells[7] to Syvinvey above llyſyvraen[9] where the River of — *one Dungledi 3 miles*

---

[1] From the *Pembrock and Kemes*. A mutilated form of this tract was published by Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 524). Fenton's version is reproduced with the *Baronia*, p. 134.

[2] Viz., the three miles for which Kemes marched with Dungleddy. The Bishop's Lordships of Dewisland and Lawhaden were no part of old Pembrokeshire, but of Carmarthenshire, though, as in the case of Gower, the service to Carmarthen was allowed to lapse; see note 2 on p. 213; p. 374, and note 12 on p. 379, above; and see the last paragraph of this tract.

[3] Breuan; see p. 102 and note 4, p. 354, above.

[4] The Teivi river and estuary forming the boundary.

[5] *I.e.*, on.

[6] The spelling in the *Black Book of St. David's*, fo. 19b, is *Maynornawan* (see note 3 on p. 290, above). It would be interesting to know who first invented the form 'Manor-*owen*', now used by the official and the literate.

[7] *Dogwells* is corrected by the author from *Dogmells* in the first instance, but in the second he has failed to make the correction, though the *m* has been tampered with. For the Welsh name of the parish, see p. 416, above (note 86). 'St. *Dogmell's*' (or *Dogmael's*) is of course the 'fossil' form, written in old Welsh without the mutation; the modern literary Welsh form is *Dogfael*, reducible colloquially into *Dogwael*, or *Dogwel* (cf. the *Cynfel*, the colloquial form of the *Cynfael*, and *Cwm Tecwel*, both in Ffestiniog). These fossil forms

---

[8] Boundary, see note 4, p. 49, above.

[9] See note 2 on p. 291, above.

Paltockes Inne[1] falleth into Syvynvey borderinge one Dungledy L*ordſhi*ppe iij miles

*one llawhaden 4 miles*

From Syvynvy by a land lanſkare to Clethe dduy[2] at the fall of a brooke betweene llandylo and Maenclochog that there falleth into Cleetheddy where Kemes meeteth w^th^ Carm*ar*thenſhire 4 miles all borderinge vpon the pariſhes of Moate and llanykeven parcell of the Lordſhipp of Llawhaden.

*one Carmarthen Shire 8 miles* di*midium*

Then all a longe[3] the River of Clethe till the fall of a brooke called Braye[4] 2 miles, and one mile a longe that brooke, and from the ſpringe of that brooke by a land lanſkare that goeth over to Tafe, aboue Egloſvairachiricke[5] one mile & a half, all borderinge one Carm*ar*then ſhire into 4 mile *et* di*midium*

Then vp alonge Tafe ſide ij miles to a brooke that falleth into Tafe called Aber Elwyn[6] (*q*(*uære*) *nomen certis*) and then alonge that brooke, towardes llanwinnio[7] churche where the L*ordſhi*ppe of Kemes, the L*ordſhi*ppe of Kilgarran and Carmarthen ſhire meeteth together ij miles, all this from the firſt tyme it mett w^th^ Carm*ar*then ſhire[8] at the fall of braye into Clethe duy bordereth on Carm*ar*then ſheere w^ch^ is the ſpace of 8 miles & a halfe.

Fo. 6b.

†Then from llanwinn*i*o the L*ordſhi*ppe of Kemes adioyneth to Kilgarran L*ordſhi*ppe to S^t^ Mygans[9] vj miles & from S^t^ Meygans by land lanſkares betweene it & the l*ordſhi*ppe of Kilgarren till he come to the fall of the River Bryan into Tyvy vij miles

In toto 53 miles *inde tantum*[10] 3 miles adioyned to old Pembroke ſhire vid*elicet* one Dungledy, for Dewiſland llawhaden and Kilgarran were L*ordſhi*ppes newly added to Pembroke ſhire[11] and no p*ar*te of the old ſhere /

---

(forms derived from written documents, not oral pronunciation) are common in Ireland, and not rare in Cornwall (*e.g.*, *Ladock*, the *old-Cornish* form, which has officially supplanted the local and new-Cornish pronunciation *Lassick*), but rare in Wales on account of the preservation of Welsh as a literary language ; a good example is *Ogmore* in Glamorganshire, the English name for the river called in Welsh *Ogfwr ;* for an intermediate form *Ogfwr*, or possibly *Ogur ;* the form (old-Welsh) in the *B. of Llan Dâv* is *Ocmur*.

[1] Now called Polltax Inn, and situate in Castlebigh parish ; see Fenton's *Pemb.*, p. 356.

[2] Corrected by the author for an original *Clethedd*, itself a mistake doubtless for *Cletheddv*.

[3] It is not clear whether *a longe* or *alonge* is meant. In the two previous instances it is written unquestionably in two words.

[4] See p. 96, above.

[5] Eglwys Fair a Churig, in Carmarthenshire.

[6] The Elwyn falls into the Taf at Rhyd Owen. The author was not sure of the name (or of his Latin).

[7] In Carmarthenshire.

[8] All after this word is a later addition by the author in substitution for the original words : 'w*hi*ch is the space of 8 miles and a half', crossed out.

[9] *Sic* in MS.

[10] *I.e.*, 'of which only'? The *u* of *tantum* has been so 'corrected' by the author that it might be anything.

[11] From this word is a later addition by the author.

## II.

## HIGH FEE AND MEANE TENURE OF KEMES.[1]

**The Baronye or Lordshippe** of Kemes as touchinge the fervice thereof, was in Aunciente tyme devided into two equall partes vid*elicet* into the highe ffee, and into meane Tenure Fo. 2b.

**The highe fee** is foe much as the Lord reserved to aunfwere to the cheefe Courte called the highe Courte of Kemes, to be houlden Imediat of him, as of his faid Barony, and to doe fuytt to the high Courte of Kemes, and not of any manour, parcell of the faid Barony, nor of anye Manor holden of the Barony, and the fame contayneth viij^te^ entire knightes ffees, and xvij^teene^ plowlandes, that is to faie

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Eight knight ffee of the highe ffee | Treewerne . . . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Melyney . . . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Whitchurch . . . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Nantgwyn and Treegynon . . | j feod*um* |
| | Mynyth Melyn . . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Nant Marchan . . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Dynas . . . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Pontvaen . . . . . | j feod*um* |

*all* w(*hi*)ch *Knight fees are founde by ancient offices*[2] *to hould of the faid Barony in cheefe*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The xvij plowelands of the high ffee | Morva . . . . . | viij car*rucate* |
| | Kilgwyn . . . . . | iiij carru*cate* |
| | llan*n*erch yblithei . . . . | j carr*ucata* |
| | Brith tir . . . . . | j carr*ucata* |
| | Treevrithig . . . . . | ij carr*ucate* |
| | Burnaghes well and Bodloy . . . | j carr*ucata* |

**The meane Tenure** and diu*er*fe knight ffees, given wholely by the lords in Auncient tyme to diu*er*fe men for theire good fervice to hold of the faid Baronye, whoe haveinge the fame, gaue diu*er*fe lands of the fame to hould of them, and foe created Manours of the faid knights ffees, & of thefe there are alfoe viij^te^ in nomber, and xvij plowelands, that is to faye /

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The viij^te^ meane fees holden of the said Baronye | Caffia Manerium . . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Maenclochog Manerium . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Monington Manerium . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Llannerchaeth Manerium . . | j feod*um* |
| | Harifmoat Man*er*ium et . . | j feod*um* |
| | Caftlebigh manerium . . | |
| | Diffrin tafe manerium . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Pontcharfton man*er*ium . . . | j feod*um* |
| | Fifh gard man*er*ium . . . | d*imidium* feodum dict*um* kevenllym with |
| | Nygra grangia . . . . . | d*imidium* feod*um* |

[1] From the MS. *Pembrock and Kemes.*

[2] Inquests.

Fo. 3a.

†The xvij plowe landes holden by meane tenure

| | |
|---|---|
| Coedywynock | ij carr*ucate* |
| Morvill | v carr*ucate* |
| Colſton | v carr*ucate* |
| Blacknocke | iiij carr*ucate* |
| Farthinges hooke | j carr*ucate* |

The Juriſdiction of the highe Courte extendeth throwe out all the ſaid Manou*r*s, knight ffees, and plowelands, holden by meane tenure. /

**Beſide the** Manors knightes ffees, and plowelandes . aforeſaid there are fowre other knightes fees, w*hi*ch alſoe are feue*r*all Manou*r*s which are members annexed and p*ar*cell of the ſaid Barony, and have in eche of them Courtes reſpectively and ſerve as ornaments for the ſaid Barony, for the more dignitie therefore vid*elicet :*

| | |
|---|---|
| Newcaſtle | j feod*um* et Man*eri*u*m* |
| Eglofferowe | j feod*um* et Man*eri*u*m* |
| Bayvill | j feod*um* et Man*eri*u*m* |
| Moylgrove | j feod*um* et Man*eri*u*m* |

The Juriſdiction of the high Courte extendeth into the ſaid fowre Man*n*ours ;

**Beſides,** there is in the ſaid Barony iiij Auncient Boroughes, vid*elicet :*

Newporte[1] beinge head of the Baronye and parcell and a member of the ſame, as the iiij Manou*r*s before are

Nevarne villa[2]

S[t]. Dogmells } houlden of the Baronye as the foreſaid meane
Fiſhgard[1] } manou*r*s are ſaid to be

The Juriſdiction of the high Courte Alſo extended into the ſaid 4 burghes beinge al*ias* corporat townes[3]

---

[1] These boroughs are included in the Report on the Municipal Corporations, 1835 (*Western Circuit*, pp. 227-230 and 351-354).

[2] Substituted for *Nevarne*, which was written *within* the bracket that follows.

[3] The place-names in this tract will all be found in the *Brevis Descriptio*, printed below.

## III.

## DIUISIONS OF KEMES.[1]

Fo. 1a.

**Kemes** in Auncient tyme had in it the vſe of ſondrye deviſions and partes vid*elicet*/

*When it was a cantred it was devided into* 3 *Comottes vid(elicet)*

- yſh Nevarne — Contayneinge all North Nevarne, vid*elicet*, from Nevarne to the ſea/
- ywch Nevarne — All South Nevarne, vid*elicet*, all Kemes betwee*n* Nevarne, the rivers of Taſe and Weſt Clydaghe/
- Tref draeth — All betweene Weſt Clydaghe and the ſea, ficut, Gweyn and Nant y gove ducunt[2]

*When it was conquered by Martin ana became a Baronye it was devided into*

- xx knights ffees
- xxxiiij plowlands
- iiij^or Baroughes

*As touchinge the Seignory it was deuided into*

- Demeaſne and Service

*The demeaſne conſiſted of*

- The Caſtle of Newporte
- iiij^or Manors annexed
- Diverſe demeaſnes and Manor houſes
- diverſe farmes, houſes, meſ*uag*es, and lands
- Mills, multures[3] and ſuite of ten*ant*es ap*er*tinent
- Woodes and foreſtes
- Rentes of ſondrie natures
- Waſtes and Comons
- Fiſhinges and free piſcaries[4]
- Patronadges of vj Churches
- Perquiſitts of Courtes and other Cauſuallties/[5]

*The Service was devided into*

- The highe fee and Meane tenure

†*The highe Fee conſisted of*

- ij Boroughes — Newportt—28° burgadges[6]; Nevarne—18 burgadges
- viij intire knightes ffees
- xvij plowlandes
- patronage of vi churches

Fo.

---

[1] From the MS. *Pembrock and Kemes.*

[2] *I.e.*, following the course of these rivers.

[3] Mill tolls.

[4] Rights of fishing in other men's waters.

[5] Incidental dues.

[6] 28° (Viginti octo). A burgage was a holding within a borough; see note 3 on p. 285, above, where the conjecture 'burgesses' would seem to be in error.

*The meane tenure conſisted of*
- ij Boroughes
  - Saint Dogmells
  - Fiſh garde
- viij intire knightes ffees
- xvij plowlandes
- patronage of vi churches

*As touchinge the iuriſdiction of the courte it was parted betweene two bayly Weekes*[1]
- vltra Clydagh nowe, *Kemes ſupra*
- Sub Clydagh nowe, *Kemes infra*

*As touchinge the Kinges Seruices and affayres of the countreie betweene the two high Counſtables it is deuided into*
- Kemes ſupra — x pariſhes
- Kemes infra — xvij pariſhes

*As it a Deanrie it is deuided into*
- xxvij pariſhes
- iij ffree Chapells

*Ysh Neuarne containeinge all Kemes North Neverne vid(elicet) from Neuarne to the ſea, hath of parishes*
- St. Dogmells
- Monington
- Moelgrove
- Bayvill
- Nevarne Borealis[2]
- Nantgwin
- Eglofferowe
- Melyney ſub Nevarne
- Brydell pars[3]

*Ywch Neuarne all Kemes ſouth Nevarne vid(elicet) all Kemes betwee(n) Nevarne the rivers of Tafe*

Fo. 2a.

*And West Clydaſe hath of pariches*
- Whitchurch
- Llanvirnagh
- Melyney[4] ſupra Nevarne
- Nevarne Auſtralis[2]
- †Manachlogddy
- LLangolman
- LLandeylo
- Maenclochog
- Harriſemoate
- Caſtlebighe
- Pontvaen
- Morvill
- LLanychaeth
- Newcaſtle
- Ponchardſtone

*Treſdraeth all betweene West Clydaghe and the ſea, ſicut Gwein & Nant Y goue ducunt*[5] *— hath of parishes*
- Newporte
- Dinas
- Cappell Micha'll[6]
- LLanychloydog
- LLanllawarn
- Fiſh gard
- Llanvaire[7]

---

[1] Bailiwicks, under the jurisdiction of the bailiffs who acted as under-sheriffs in a county.

[2] Nevern, the largest parish in the county, was anciently divided by the river of that name into North and South Nevern.

[3] Parish?

[4] Altered from Mylyney.

[5] See note 2 on last page.

[6] Michangel, see note 8 on p. 288, above.

[7] Llanfair nant y gof.

## IV.

## THE PEDIGREE OF THE MARTINS.[1]

Fo. 73a.[1]
*Rotuli finium anno* 16 *Richard* 2

Wille*l*m*u*s de Bruse[2]

Wille*l*m*u*s de Bruse — Loretta commitiſſa Leycestrie[3]

Matilda nupta Tracy

Johanna nupta Martin[4] — Colmetus[5]

Willielmus Martin

Joanna Comitiſſa Lincolniæ postea nupta Nich. de Audeley — Willielmus Martin *s. i.*

Jacobus de Audeley — Alicia uxor Radulphi Baſſet[6]

Radulphus Baſſett

Nich*ol*aus Audeley — Thomas Audeley — Joanna nupta Touchet — Rouland Audeley — Jacobus Audeley — Marga*ret* uxor Rogeri Hillary

Joannes Touchett

Joannes Touchett

Marga*ret* uxor ffitzwarin

ffulco ffitzwarin

Rec[eived] from M[r] W[m] Camden[7] al*ia*s Clarenceux K[ing] at armes 8 M*ar*ti 1605. He saeth that Dertington[8] was Bruſes lands & that M*ar*tyn was in Wales before he com to Dertington

endorsed : Martins pedigree Received from M[r] Camden 1605.

---

[1] From the *Vairdre Book;* compare the pedigree given at page 491, above.

[2] He died in 1212.

[3] See Dugdale's *Baronage*, i, 418.

[4] Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, vi, cv, states that the heiress of Henry Tracey, Baron of Barnstaple, married Nicholas Martin, Baron of Dartington.

[5] *Sic* in MS.

[6] Of Drayton, co. Stafford. He died before his father in 1313.

[7] See p. 364, above.

[8] For Dartington, see note on p. 431, above.

## V.

## DE DIGNITATIBUS BARONIÆ DE KEMES[1]

Fo. 88a. 1. Antiquum eſt Cantredum Walliæ continens tria Comota et centum habens in ſe Villas

2. Regale Dominium eſt et Regales habens Iuriſdictiones tent*as* Imediate de Corona Angliæ, non cognoſcens ſuperiorem preter Regem Anglie

3. Sedem habuit & vocem in Parliamento Anglie, inter ceteros Barones Regni[2]

4. Gladio adeptus eſt a Principe Wallie per p*ri*mum domitorem et tali Iure enetur

5. Caſtrum habet . munitum . cornellatum,[3] foſſat*um* et murat*um* et goalam n eodem caſtro,[4]

6. Curias et Iuriſdictiones habet infra Baroniam et omnes eſchaetas et liberas furcas[5]/

7. Burgos duos habet infra Baronia*m*[6] et Burgenſes, prepoſitis[7] p*ro*prijs gubernatis auctoritate propria erectos[8] } Newport / Nevarne

---

[1] From the *Vairdre Book*, whence it has been very inaccurately printed with the *Baronia*, p. 39. This text has the following endorsements by the author (on fo. 89b) :—

'Dignitat' Barr' de Kemes'

' . . . . in reg'r'

'This was w^th^ Mr Camden in Maye 1605 afortnight' (see the *Preface* to this work, p. viii, note 1, for the use Camden made of this document). The second of these notes has its first word crossed out. We should expect to find '*scribe* (or *scriptum*) in registro' (cf. note 9 on p. 367, above), but what remains looks like neither of these words.

The author has written above the title on fo. 88a : 'de lite inter do*m*inu*m* Burgeveney et do*m*inu*m* Audeley'; and has appended at the side in a lighter ink : 'Dominiu*m* Burgeveni ſi conqueſtu p*re*rogat dominio de Kemes pari tamen fulgett dignitate quibuſque p*re*cellat' (the words 'Si conqueſtu prerogat' are substituted for a prior 'licet antiquior ſit', and possibly two *n*'s are to be read in 'Burgeveni'). It was also printed by Fenton, *Pemb. App.*, 51.

[2] See p. 429, above, and *Baronia*, p. 24.

[3] Crenellated.

[4] Newport.

[5] Gallows. In the *Baronia*, p. 22, the author says that the gallows stood at 'Newportes townes end betweene the towne and Cappel Dewy', and that the place was called by the Welsh 'Knook y Krogwith, that is, the gallowes toompe or hill', and by the English 'the Warren Tree, w^ch^ is the proper name for a gallowes among the Englishmen of Pembrokeshire'.

[6] Corrected from 'Barona*s*'.

[7] See note 1 on p. 401, above.

[8] This word is the author's later addition.

8. Burgos etiam duos alios tent*os* de Baronia per Abbatem S*anc*ti Dogmaelis habetur infra pred*ictum* Dominiu*m* } St. Dogmells ffiſhgarde

9. Baronunculos ſubditos octo habet ſub ſe tent*os*, Iuriſdictiones peculiares habentes reſpectiue, ſubiectos tamen ſuperiori vid*elicet*
- Caſia
- Maenclochog
- Monington
- Diffryn tave
- Mota Henr*ici*
- Caſtro bugh
- ffiſhingard
- Llannerchaeth

10. Ad maiorem magnificentiam Baroniolas quinque h*ab*et an*n*exas, Iuriſdictiones peculiares habentes in ſe, ſubiectas tamen ſuperiori Iuriſdictioni ſumme Baroniæ
- Egloſſerowe
- Novum caſtr*um*
- Pontchardſton
- Bayvill
- Moelgrove

11. †Monaſterium S*anc*ti Dogmaelis in Baroniam ex fundatione et dotatione propria h*ab*et, quam[1] diverſis terr*is* & decimis dotauit, et tenetur in puram Elemoſinam[2] permiſſaq*ue* in ea Iura Regalia / Fo. 88b.

12. Milites[3] ſubditos ſibi h*ab*uit viginti, quor*um* feoda in Baronia vſ*que* in hodiernu*m* extant ſatis nota[4]

13. Patronatus Eccl*es*iar*um*[5] octo h*ab*et ad Baroniam pred*ictam* an*n*exas ſ*cilicet*
- Nevarne
- Newporte
- Dynas
- Pontchardſton
- Llanerchloydog
- Llanllawarne
- Meliney { alternis
- Albecl*es*i*æ*[6] { vicib*us*[7]

14. Baronunc*u*li eius donationem ſeptem itidem eccl*es*iar*um*[5] h*ab*ent quas de Baronia tenent v*idelicet*
- Maenclochog
- Morvill
- Llandilo
- Eccl*es*ia colman[8] pen[rit]h
- Llanychaeth
- Mota Henr*ici*
- Caſtr*um* bygh

---

[1] The *a* of this word is altered into or from an *e*; in either case the word is wrong, *quod* being required. The Latin throughout the document is faulty.

[2] Frankalmoign.

[3] Knights. These two words are corrected from *multos subdios*. There are in this document other similar blunders of the scribe, evidently not George Owen himself, which the latter has corrected in his own hand.

[4] The final *a* has been rudely tampered with; but what word but *nota* could be meant is hard to say.

[5] Eccliar*um*, MS. For the patronage of these churches, see p. 313, above.

[6] *Albæ Ecclesiæ*; = Eglwys Wen, or Whitchurch, in Kemes.

[7] *I.e.*, the Lord of Kemes has the right of alternate presentation to these two churches.

[8] A strip is here gone out of the paper, leaving only the bottoms of the six letters after 'col-', and none of the three following ones except the unmistakeable tail of the *h*. The author has written 'llangolman' above the line, and then struck it out.

15. Sigillum habet peculiare et Inſignia propria ab antiquo Baron*iam* predict*am*[1] ſpectanc*ia*

16. Citheræ argenteæ diſpoſitio, ad iſtam p*er*tinet Baroniam, quaſi ad manſionem principis, quem[2] in abſenc*ia* Domini ad Monaſterium ſuu*m* cuſto-d*ienda*[3] traditur[4]

17. Villas et Burgos incorporaverit[5] Domin*u*s ab antiquo autoritate propria, et illos diverſis privilegijs miniuit[6] quor*um* charte ad huc extant nonulle Sigillo Baronie ſignate

18. Dederunt d*omi*ni, licenc*iam* de terr*is* mortizandis, in manum mortua*m* provt conſtat de dimid*io* feod*o* de keven llvmwith,[7] et terr*is*[8] in Penvey[9] // : // :

19. Conduction*em* populor*um* fuor*um* in gwer*r*am h*ab*uit d*omin*us et gweras ineu*n*das et[10] de pace tractanda ad ſuu*m* libitu*m* et omnes querelas inter ſe et Barones vicinos, viribus, armatis et vexillis explicatis terminare, ſicut ceteri liberi barones walli*æ*.

Fo. 89a. 20. †Subſidia et taxationes in arduis negotijs a ſuis hominibus exigere et levare conſuetum eſt.[11]

21. Barones, milites, et liberi homines[12] tam Anglici quam wallences in capite de eo tenentes, ſolvunt ei tanquam d*omi*no ſuo Summo[13] p*ro* licentia alienandi, finem : valor*is*,[14] s*cilicet*, vnius Anni v*idelicet* j$^{d}$ pro acr*a* terr*a* alienata /

---

[1] This word originally ended the paragraph, but the author subsequently added the word 'apropriata', which he finally altered into 'ſpectanc*ia*'.

[2] *Sic* in MS. The Latin should be 'quæ'.

[3] Or 'custod*iri*'. The contraction is a general one.

[4] Here in the margin is written in a hand of the 18th century (*not* that of John Owen of Berllan) : 'No. 16 The Disposal of the Silver Harp belongs to this Barony as to y$^{e}$ Palace of the Prince which in y$^{e}$ Absence of the Lord is delivered to the Monastery of S$^{t}$ Dogmaels for Safe Custody.'

[5] This must be a mistake for *incorporauit*, or *incorporauerat.*

[6] *Munivit* is meant.

[7] Held by St. Dogmael's, see p. 465, above.

[8] Or 'terr*â*'.

[9] Held by Whitland, see p. 177, above.

[10] This word is added by the author, who has extensively corrected this sentence, the altered part of which was originally written : 'gweras mendas (? inendas) de pace et tractandis ad sua libata' ! In any case, 'had the right of declaring war and peace', is, to say the least, neither elegantly nor adequately expressed by 'habuit gwer(r) as ineundas et de pace tractanda' ! Here and elsewhere in this document, the author's revision of his own work leaves something to be desired. Perhaps it was cut short by his untimely death.

[11] The last two words are added in the author's hand, as in No. 15, above.

[12] After this word 'd*omi*no' is struck out.

[13] 'Summo pro' are added by the author.

[14] Presumably 'valor*is*' is meant. The contraction is a general one : 'Valor*um*' is impossible.

## VI.

## BARONIÆ DE KEMES BREVIS DISCRIPTIO[1] Fo. 70a.

### DOMINIUM DE KEMES EST

Antiqua cantreda *Demetiæ* pro*v*inciæ
Antiquus Decanatus archi*diacona*tus *Cardigan*
Antiqua Baronia sub Coronam *Angliæ*
Novu*m* hundredu*m* Comitatus *Pembrok*
Et continet in se

1. Comotas tres { ywchnyver; yſh nyver; Trefdraeth

2. Feoda Militum xx {

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Caſſia[2] | Bayvill | |
| Manchlochog | Egloſſwen | |
| Monington | Mynith melyn | |
| llanerchkaeth[3] | Moelgrov | |
| Novum caſtrum[4] | Nantgwin et Trefginon | 1. |
| Egloſſerow | | |
| Keven llymwith[5] | Pontchardſton | |
| Heriſmote | Nant Merchan[8] | |
| Diffryn taf[6] | Dynas | |
| Trewerne[7] | Pontvaen[9] | |
| Melyney | | |

Sunt et tres burgi qui in quantitate terr*e* equivalent trib*us* feodis militum, et numero gentiu*m* triplicant[10]

3. †Carucatas ter*re* extra feod*a* predi*cta* videlicet 32 { Wallensium { Morva[11] . . . . 8; Kilgwin vechan[12] . . 4; Penkelly . . . . 1; Coedywinoke[13] . . . 2 } 15 Fo. 70b.

---

[1] From the *Taylor's Cussion* (in the Cardiff Free Library), vol. ii. It will be observed that the author's Latin is not strictly grammatical.

[2] See page 464, above, note 1.

[3] Llanychaer. See page 313, above, note 3.

[4] Little Newcastle.

[5] See page 465, above, note 5.

[6] Llanfirnach ; see page 398, above.

[7] In Nevern parish ; see page 463, above.

[8] See p. 466, above.

[9] For these fees from Trewern down, see text and notes, page 341, above.

[10] For these boroughs see below, No. 6. Apparently the meaning is that each of them was equal to three knights' fees in extent of territory, and in the number of the inhabitants.

[11] In Nevern parish on the coast.

[12] Added in a later hand.

[13] Coed Wynog in Nevern parish.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglorum | llannerch y Bleithei[1] | 1 | 30 Car*ucatas*[8] que fac*iunt* iij feod*a* milit*um* | |
| | Brithtir | 1 | | |
| | Trevrithig[2] | 2 | | |
| | Cappell michangell[3] | 4 | | |
| | Morvill | 5 | | |
| | Colfton[4] | 5 | | |
| | Blacknook[5] | 5 | | |
| | Pontvaen | 5 | | |
| | FFarthinges hooke[5] | 1 | | |
| | Burnaghswill & Budloy[6] | 1 | | |
| | Nigra grangia q*ue* alias dicit*ur* capella Scti' Egidii in p*re*celey[7] | | | dimid*ium* feod*i* |
| 4. Ecc*les*ias parochial*es* xxvj | St Dogmaells | | Kemes supra | 10 |
| | Monington | | | |
| | Moelgrov | | | |
| | Bayvill | | | |
| | Nevarne | | | |
| | Eglofferow | | | |
| | Melyney | | | |
| | Whitchurch | | | |
| | Llanvirnagh | | | |
| | Manachlogddy | | | |
| | Manclochog | | Kemes infra | 16 |
| | llangolman | | | |
| | llandilo | | | |
| | Herifmote | | | |
| | Castlebigh | | | |
| | Pontchardfton | | | |
| | llannerch kaeth | | | |
| | Newcaftle | | | |
| | llanvaire | | | |
| | Pontvaen | | | |
| | Morvill | | | |
| | llanllawarne | | | |
| | llanerchlloydog | | | |
| | FFifhgard | | | |
| | Dynas | | | |
| | Newporte | | | |

[1] Llannerch in Newport parish, see page 109, above. Bleidde is a colloquial form of the literary Welsh Bleiddiau (wolves). The list of the English carucates is written in the original hand, on a piece of paper which has been pasted on to the MS.

[2] Trewreiddig in Newport parish.

[3] See page 288, above, note 8.

[4] In Little Newcastle parish.

[5] In Henry's Moat parish.

[6] Bernard's Well (see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 355) adjoins Budloy in Henry's Moat parish.

[7] Mynachlog Ddu was a grange of St. Dogmael's Abbey (see page 313, above). For the confusion of St. Silin and St. Giles see Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 220. This entry is an addition.

[8] Carucata, a plough land. For the measure of plough lands and knights' fees, see page 135, above.

5. Liberas Cappellas tres { Nantgwin[1] / Cappell mychael[2] / Penkelly[3]

6. †Antiquos Burgos ad huc exiſtentes 3 { Newport / Sᵗ Dogmells / FFishgarde } prepositos proprios habentes respectiue

Fo. 71a.

7. Burgos in decasu et diſcontinuatos 1. { Nevarne villa

8. Castrum 1. Newport

9. Forestas siue Siluas 2. { Penkelly / Kilrith[4]

10. Minores Siluas 9. { Diffrin gwein / llanerch y bleithe / lloyn y gorres[5] / lloyn gwair / Argoed — Wennallt / Henllys vcha / Coedywynock / Brithtir

11. Forestas dirutas et vastatas olim boſcis repletas 4. { Moelgrov / Coed llonk[6] / Coed Cadw[7] / Rywgian

12. Pe*n*insulas 3. { Dynas / Kippin[8] / Castr' tregr*iffith*[9]

13. Scopulos in mare vbi aues nutriunt*ur* et gauiæ[10] 3. { Dynas / Moelgrov . . . . 2

---

[1] See pp. 298 and 341, above.

[2] See pp. 288 and 298, and list of English carucates, above.

[3] In Eglwyswrw parish ; see pp. 288, 298 and 312.

[4] See page 86, above, note 3.

[5] Llwyn Goras in Nevern parish, 'the bush of the dwarfess'.

[6] Coed Luke in Nevern parish, placed in error on p. 87, above, in Clydey. In the *Extentum totius Baroniæ* Vairdre Book, fo. 162ᵇ, the author states that the woods at 'Coed lloncke' were 'long ſithence destroyed by reason (that) the burgeſſes of Newporte had estovers graunted them by theire charter'.

[7] In Nevern parish, see page 80, above.

[8] Cippin, in St. Dogmael's parish.

[9] Castell Treriffeth in Moilgrove parish ; compared by the author to Tintagel, see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 538.

[10] Sea gulls. The two rocks in Moilgrove are apparently Careg Wylan and Careg Yspar.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | Portus ſiue Crecas maris 8. | St Dogmells | Dynas |
| | | Keybur[1] | Abergwrach[4] |
| | | Newport | FFiſhgard |
| | | Rywgian[2] | |
| | | FForest[3] | |

Fo. 71b.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. | Nundinas 4. | †Eglofferow . . | 3 | festo ascentionis | |
| | | | | festo corporis christi | |
| | | | | lune post festū Martini in hieme | |
| | | Newport . . | | decimo sexto Junij[5] | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Nundinas in decaſu vt pat*et* pe*r* chartas Regias 2. | Redwalles | |
| | | Henllys[6] | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | Flumina et Riuulos 13.[7] | Tivy | | Camman |
| | | Kybur | | Cledde niger |
| | | Nevarn | | Taff |
| | | Dyad | | Gafran |
| | | Clydagh | australis | Anghof |
| | | | borealis | Syvynvey |
| | | | occidentalis | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | Montes altos 12. | Percely *in quo sunt* | Moelerir[8] |
| | | | Comkerwin[8] |
| | | | Kryg y Marchogion |
| | | | Mynyth Dyw |
| | | | Moel Drygarn[8] |
| | | Carn Engly[9] | |
| | | Mynyth Doygrig[10] | Castlebighe |
| | | Carn vawr[11] | Moel Tirch[10] |
| | | Mynyth Melyn[12] | Crigie ddwy[10] |

---

[1] Ceibwr Bay.

[2] Aber Rhigian in Newport parish.

[3] Aber Fforest, just west of the last named.

[4] Aber Grugog in Fishguard parish.

[5] See page 143, above. The Feast of the Ascension, the fortieth day after Good Friday, and that of Corpus Christi, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. The Feast of St. Martin in winter was on the 11th November, the translation of his body to the Cathedral of Tours was commemorated on the 4th July. These fairs are now held on the 24th April, the 22nd May, and the 27th November. The old fair of Newport is held on the 27th June. The word before 'decimo' in the text, probably *die*, has been obliterated.

[6] The grants of these markets by the Crown in 1293 and 1338 respectively were printed with the *Baronia*, pp. 75 and 76. See page 144, above. This entry is an addition.

[7] For these rivers see page 96, above, *et seq*. The Gafren rises near Blaen gafren in Eglwyswrw parish.

[8] See page 103, above, where the author states that the Precelly range begins at Moel Eryr (Bwlch gwynt) and runs eastward. Cwm Cerwyn is really the hollow on the side of the mountain.

[9] See page 105, above.

[10] See page 106, above.

[11] In Pencaer, locally called Trefasser Mountain ; see p. 108, above.

[12] See page 341, above, note 5.

Fo. 72a.

18. Pontes 25

†Newport
Nevarne
Melyndre
Wennallt
Pont y Coom[1]
} Super Neuarne

Pont gynon
Pont y Sayſon . . super Lignant[2]
Pont llin birian
Pont Ryw velen
} super Clydaghe borealis
Pont Clydagh . . super Clydagh occidentalis
Pont nant y gavell . super Nant y gavel[3]
Pont y Baldam . . super Dyad
FFiſhgard
Pont llanychaeth
Pont Kylredin
Pont picton[4]
Pencelly vor
} super Gweyn
Pont Rywgian[5]
Pont Rywr claf
Newcaſtle
Martell
} super Anghof
Llanvirnagh
Pont gotta[6]
} super Taff
Pont Lowell[7] . . super Cledde niger
Cardigan . . super Tyvy
Menachloggddvy . super Clydagh australis

Fo. 72b.

19 Molend*ina*
aquatica
granatica
31.

†FFiſhgard molend'
Llanychaeth
Molend' iuxta pont picton
Molend : Pencelly vor
} super gweyn
Dynas
Newport
Molend' *Ja : Bowen*
Molend' milit'[8]
Molend' medium[9]
Melyn Jordan
Melyn *geo : griff :*
} super Nevarne
Molend' *Recei lloid*
iuxta castrum Nevarn
} super Camman
Melyn y Pwll[10]
Molend' *W : warren*
} super Clydagh occidentalis
Molend' Rose Towarch[11]
Molend' *Ja : lewis* in blaen banon[12]

---

[1] See page 101, above.

[2] The Lignant is a rill which falls into the Ceibwr, near Pant Saeson, and is not mentioned at page 101, above.

[3] A correction for Clydagh Australis. The Gafel flows into the Taf near Rhyd Owen.

[4] Picton Mill Bridge. [5] On the Rhigian. [6] The short bridge.

[7] Pont yr Haiarn on the Eastern Cleddau. [8] Velindre Marchog.

[9] Midde Mill. [10] Pwll is just above Pont Clydach.

[11] Rhos Tywarch in Meline parish. The 'Rhos Dowyrch', where Lewis Morris found an inscribed stone. See *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xiii, p. 131, where the place is stated to be in Carmarthenshire.

[12] Banon, here a river's name, is an old poetical word in Welsh, meaning 'a queen'. There is a Bryn Banon on the Dee below Bala.

19. Molend*ina* aquatica granatica 31.

- Llanvirnagh, Melyn vagh ib'm, Bleyth pwll } super taff
- Pont lowell molend' . . super Cledde niger
- Maenclochogg
- Budloy . . . . super Syuynvey
- Morvill molend' *Tho : lloid*
- Pont vaen mill
- Molend' *Tho : Batman* in mynyth melyn
- Llanvair
- Moelgrov tria molend' super Kibwr
- S^t^ Dogmell duo
- Menaghloggdduye super Cledde nig'r

Fo. 73a.

20. Molendina in decafu 17.

- †Molend' Kiburr
- Rywgian
- Trewrach
- Rid fandy
- Pontem Newport
- Milburge[1]
- Melyn kilgwin
- Dol y benglog
- Coom Melyney

21. Molendina fullonica 6.

- Llanvirnagh
- Dol y benglog
- Melyn y pwll

22. Monasterium 1.

- Saint Dogmells

23. Rectorias ex presentatione Parochianorum 2.

- Whitchurch, Melyney } alternis vicibus

24. Rectorias 11.

- Ex presentac*ion*e Reginæ 2 } Llanvirnagh, Pontvaen
- Ex presentac*ion*e patronum 9. } Newport, Dynas, llanllawarne, llanychloydog, Harisemote, Castlebighe, Morvill, Ponchardston, llanerchaeth

Clyn Mredd'[2]
Park lloin Marchog
Tre wyllym
Nant gwin
Capell Cranog
Melyn Clydagh
Pont y Baldam
Melyn lane[3]

Pen yr Allt
Martell
Pontvaen

---

[1] The 'molendinum juxta capellam Sanctæ Milburge', mentioned in the documents published with the *Baronia* as one of the three mills of Newport; the others being the 'molendinum juxta castrum' and the 'molendinum juxta pontem'. The chapel was in Nevern parish on the right bank of the Clydach. The site is still known as 'Banc y Capel' (see Evan Jones' *Newport*, p. 11).

[2] Clyn Meredydd in Eglwyswen parish.

[3] Stated by the author in the Extent mentioned on p. 505, above, to have been 'in Redwalles', on the river Syvynvey.

25. Vicarias sex { St Dogmells, Moelgrove et Bayvill, Egloſſerowe, FFiſhgard, Maenclochog, Nevarne } Ex preſentatione Reginæ omnes

26. Curatio una . Manachlogddy

27. Capellas olim peregrinationis cauſa[12] erectas quar*um* nunc pars maxima dilabuntur 20

Fo. 73b.

- †Cappell Cranok[1] } in St Dogmells
- Cappell Degwell[2] }
- Capell St Thomas } in Neuarne
- Capell St FFredde[3]
- Capell gwenfron[4]
- Capell wenddith[4]
- Capell Reall[5]
- Capell Padric
- Capell Kilgwin
- Capell St George
- Capell Burnagh . in Moruill
- Capell Cawey } in Manachlogddy
- Capell St Sylin[6] }
- Capell llanmrchan[7] . in llanychloydogg
- Capell Trindod . in Fiſhgard
- Capell Dewy } in Newporte
- Capell Kirick[8] }
- Capell Meygan[9] . in Bridell
- Capell Erow[10] . . in Egloſſerowe
- Capell Burnagh[11] . in Hariſemote

---

[1] Carannog, the patron saint of Llangrannog, in South Cardiganshire.

[2] In Cwm Degwel.

[3] Ffraid, the Welsh form of Bride: the dedications to her in Wales are numerous. Edward Llwyd was born at Glan Ffred (Ffraid) in North Cardiganshire.

[4] Gwenfron and Gwenddydd are Welsh female names.

[5] Riell is also a female name; a daughter of Llywarch Hen was named Rhiell. One of the ancient divisions of South Wales was called Rhiellwc (see Aneurin Owen's *Welsh Laws*, ii, 584).

[6] See page 504, above, note 7.

[7] Llanmerchan, see p. 347, above.

[8] Curig; see page 143, above, note 1.

[9] For St. Meugan, see page 143, above, note 3; to which may be added Trevigan in Llanrian parish.

[10] The church of Eglwyswrw, with the chapels of Nant gwyn (see page 313, above), and of Penkelly Vachan (see page 312 above), are mentioned in the *Valor* (IV, 399) as part of the property of St. Dogmael's Abbey.

[11] Brynach, to whom many churches in Kemes were dedicated.

[12] These pilgrimage chapels were used for solemn processions on holy days.

## GEORGE OWEN *v.* WILLIAM GWYNNE AND OTHERS.

FURTHER light is thrown on the author's persistent attempts to maintain the ancient rights of the Lords of Kemes (alluded to at p. x of the preface to this work) by the Acts of the Privy Council for 1579, and by the proceedings in four different suits in the Star Chamber, in which he was plaintiff. 1. Against William Gwynne, Eynon Phillipps, Morgan Phillipps, Robert George and William Bowen, in February, March, April and June, 1579-80 (Bundle 0.5, No. 2). 2. Against William Gwynne, Robert George, William Bowen and others, in January 1580-1 (Bundle 0.1, No. 17). 3. Against William Gwynne and James Bowen, in February 1589 (Bundle 0.1, No. 5); and 4. Against Richard ap Richard, James ap Eynon and Agnes ap Eynon, in February and April 1580-1 (Bundle 0.4, No. 7). The Star Chamber proceedings have not been perfectly calendared or arranged, and the decrees have been lost, so that the result cannot be ascertained. These particular proceedings are in some cases defective, and in others so badly written as to be almost illegible; but they contain, as will be seen, much valuable material. An interesting account of the local faction fights in 1572, in which George Owen took an active part against the friends of Sir John Perrot, compiled from the records of the Corporation of Haverfordwest by the Rev. James Phillips, will be found in the *Arch. Camb.* for July 1896.

From the *Acts of the Privy Council* it appears that on the 8th November 1579, a warrant was issued to Thomas Revell,[1] sheriff of the county, and to John Barlow, Morgan Phillipps, John Wogan (who was then in London), and Eynon Phillipps, to arrest George Owen on the charge of 'counterfeyting of the greate seale of armes of William Erle of Pembroke, first of that name, as also for forging of certen charter deedes, etc., to the greate prejudice of the free holders of the lordship of Kaymise'. They are required to search for the alleged forgeries, and to examine the witnesses to be produced to them by 'William Gwynne of Rikerston' (hodie Trerickert). On the 29th December following, George Owen and Hugh Lewis of Nevern (the Recorder of Kemes) entered an appearance before the clerk, and on the 10th January appeared in person before the Council. The charge against both was then dismissed from the Council and referred to the Star Chamber; and at George Owen's request the suit which he had brought in the Exchequer against this William Gwynne and Mary his wife in the name of Bartholomew Newsham his lessee, was stayed, notwithstanding an order of the Council of the Marches enjoining him to proceed in the matter forthwith.[2]

---

[1] Thomas Revell was sheriff in 1579. He was the stepson of Dr. Phaer (see p. 239, above). It appears from a grant of the weir at Kilgerran (Easter Term, 27th Eliz., Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, *Decrees and Orders*, vol. 3, fo. 297), that his mother Anne was the widow of one William Jenkyns, a former lessee of the weir, which she held after her husband's death.

[2] The warrant to the commissioners, the appearance before the clerk, 'for

In the Star Chamber proceedings first above mentioned, George Owen states in his bill of complaint that there was a suit pending, brought by him against Eynon Phillipps of Newport, and William Gwynne and Mary his wife, for the wardship of the body and lands of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Rees Morgan (Abowen) of Nevern, who held of him by knight's service ; and since the suit arose the defendants had 'intiteled'[1] the Lord Audley, of whose great-grandfather the plaintiff's father 'aboute threscore yeres now past did purchase[2] a manor called the Barony of Kemes'. The defendants procured two of Lord Audley's men, in the previous August, to make an entry on the castle of Newport, 'being the hed manor house of the said barony', Gwynne having first brought them to the house (at Carew) of Sir John Perrott his master, and the plaintiff's 'grete enemye'. The plaintiff takes occasion to observe that this Sir John Perrott, 'being some what ffrended but more feared of the gentellmen and freeholders of the contrei hathe, by reson of the rigours w^ch he usethe and the heape of Retayners that doe many tymes attend him, the moste parte of the gentelmen and freeholders of the countei of Pembrok at his commaundment'. He further states that when they failed to set up Lord Audley's claim, Gwynne, whom he says was 'a serving-man and not worthe anything', at the instigation of Perrott, who wrote private letters to the Commissioners, obtained the above warrant from the Privy Council, under which the Commissioners arrested him on the 26th November while sitting at his court at Newport, and came with a hundred men fully armed to his house at Henllys, which they ransacked, breaking the seal of a statute staple for £600, given by the then Lord Audley to William Owen, whose administrator the plaintiff is, and made the plaintiff produce the Kemes 'purchase' deeds, 'being in number about threscore severall peces'. That he was kept prisoner for eighteen days, and on two several market days brought to 'Harfordwest being a foreine countie',[3] to the intent that he might be made 'a wonder to the countrie'. He sets forth divers malicious acts of Gwynne and his fellows : how they set abroad a rumour that the Queen had given his (the plaintiff's) lands to Sir Thomas Perrott[4] (son of Sir John) ; how they frightened his wife into a 'swounde' and a miscarriage, and set at liberty one Griffith Sir John, a prisoner for debt in the plaintiff's gaol, so that the plaintiff had to sue for his debt again at the Great Sessions. The answers of all the defendants (two of whom were commissioners and two neighbours called in by the sheriff) are extant. They allege that they made the arrest at Newport at 11 A.M., and

---

the sauvegarde of his bond', and before the Council, are printed in the *Acts of the Privy Council*, N. S., vol. xi, pp. 303, 353, and 365. Hugh Lewis had been accused before the commissioners of having been a 'dealer in the like forgeries'.

[1] Intituled—set up the claim of.

[2] Acquire. See *Antony and Cleopatra*, i, 4. In law to obtain land by one's own act, not by descent, cf. 'William the Purchaser', Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, II, 581.

[3] Being a county of itself, and not within the legal county of Pembroke.

[4] He married Dorothy, sister of the 'favourite' Earl of Essex. Sir John Perrott, after his condemnation, asked for the Queen's promised goodness to his son Sir Thomas, and to 'the virtuous and gracious lady, my Lady Dorothy'. See *State Trials*, Howell's ed., i, 1315.

arrived at Henllys at 2 P.M. ; that the company only consisted of the commissioners, with their 'ordinary servants in lyvery', Robert George (Abowen) and Owen Pryse (ap Rees ap Lewis), the two high constables of the hundred, who had their official swords and daggers, and half a dozen freeholders required by the sheriff to attend, who had only the 'ordinarye wepons w$^{th}$ the w$^{ch}$ they ordinaryely ride'; that they only took away of the 'purchase' deeds, two exemplifications under the great seal of England, the originals of which, plaintiff said, were with his cousin Sir William Herbert[1] of Swansea, and that the careful antiquary lent them a box in order to preserve the seals.

We hear of an upper house and an 'utter howse' in which there were coffers ; also of 'a study in the kychen in a corner by the chimney, wher by report an old pryvye had byn'. The lady of Kemes was not 'put in anie feare' but offered them a drink 'in courteous manner' at their coming and going. Morgan Phillipps, her uncle, says she asked him to stay the night ; he states that the commissioners received letters from Perrot. The defendants admit that they found nothing of the alleged forged deeds, and that Gwynne acted as their clerk. The answer of William Gwynne is very violent, and was apparently drawn up by himself ; he admits that he lodged the petition to the Privy Council upon which the warrant was issued, and produced 'a printe upon redde waxe of the greate seale of armes of the Countye Palantyne of Pembroke', alleged to have been forged. Although he misliked greatly 'the slacke dealinge' of the commissioners, and was himself brought in to the hunt, he was equally unsuccessful. He relates his conversation in London with Sir James Mervyn,[2] 'father in lawe to the nowe Lord Audley', and his meeting Lord Audley's servants at Bristol at 'St. James' fayre laste', who brought him a letter of attorney to make the entry before mentioned.

Then follow the replication of George Owen and the interrogatories on the part of plaintiff and defendants ; the commission out of the Star Chamber to Francis Laugharne, Hugh Owen, and Thomas Griffiths, Esqrs., and Philip Jones, clerk, to take evidence ; and the returns of the evidence, signed by Griffiths and Jones only, dated 31st January 1580-1, who at Haverfordwest and Newport took the evidence of twenty-six witnesses, officials, gentlemen, freeholders, yeomen and husbandmen. There is much interesting information. On the part of the defendants, Revell, the sheriff, throws doubt on the alleged mishap to the plaintiff's wife, Elizabeth Owen ; for he states that she was safely delivered of a boy on the following Lammas Eve, and that he was asked to stand godfather, but declined on the well-worn plea, 'for that he hadd such other busynes on hande' ; and his testimony is supported by Dorothy Wyllyum of Bayvill, widow, the 'mydwiffe' in attendance. Revell also gave evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, and states that he brought George Owen to his house at

---

[1] Grandson of Sir George Herbert, mentioned in note 1 on p. 28, above. He died in 1596 ; his monument is in St. John's Church, Cardiff ; see Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 286.

[2] George, Lord Audley, great-grandson of the Lord Audley who surrendered Kemes to William Owen, was created Earl of Castlehaven in 1616 ; he married Lucy, daughter of Sir James Mervyn, of Fonthill, co. Wilts. Their son Mervyn, Earl of Castlehaven, is known to readers of the *State Triats*.

Kilgerran, and kept him there about twelve days, until the commissioners accepted bail for his appearance before the Privy Council.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff is voluminous, and much of it is taken up with the rights of wardship exercised by the plaintiff and his father and their predecessors, the Lords Audley. Hugh Lewis, the 'recorder of the high courts of Kemeis', states that 'at the leete or lawe days holden at Maye and Mychellmas', the freeholders at their inquests used to present that all freeholders dying seised of lands or tenements within the lordship, held the same of the lord by knight service. Various witnesses cite instances of wardship held by the lords, which in some cases were sold by them. The office of Steward of the barony was one of dignity, as it was held for Sir John Tuchett, Lord Audley (from whom William Owen acquired), by Sir James Abowen,[1] and more recently by William Phillipps of Picton, who personally held a court and appointed bailiffs, and also deputy-stewards (Eynon Phillips, esquire, and Owen Johns, gentleman). We are told that two commissioners came to Henllys 'a lyttle before nyght about candle tynding'[2]; and we also hear of a 'newe parlour' there, which looks as if the new proprietor had been building, and would account for the two houses so frequently mentioned in the evidence. The commissioners, after their visit to Henllys, held an informal enquiry at the house of one James Routh in Haverfordwest. Lewis ap Lyson (who had married the daughter of John ap Rees ap Owen, the brother of William Owen) states that he delivered to the plaintiff two deeds which had come to him from John ap Rees, the 'charter of Pembrok',[3] bearing date the 16th day of January 'anno Richardi primo' (?) 'under the greate seale of England in greene waxe', and the recovery for the Lordship of Kemes dated 7th May 1523, 'under the chauncery seale of Pembroke in yellow waxe'.

Of what happened further we have no record, and the proceedings in the second suit are defective, but from the scanty and partly illegible records of the proceedings in 1589, George Owen (as Gwynne alleges, to endeavour to get him to compromise the above proceedings) charged William Gwynne with forging signatures of Thomas Revell, the sheriff, and Lewis Powell and Jevan Wylliam, the coroners, to the recognizances of James Bowen, who had been pardoned for being an accessory to the murder of John Jones (his, the complainant's, 'cozen and very good freind') at Newport, on the 16th day of June, 1578, but who did not find sureties within the limited time as provided by 10 Edw. III,[4] and that the recognizances were duly returned to chancery, and the writ of allowance to the justices of assize of the county thereon obtained, to the intent that Bowen might be free to take his revenge on the complainant who had prosecuted in the trial for murder, when the actual murderer was executed. Bowen alleges in his defence that the delay was not

---

[1] Sir James ap Owen of Pentre Evan ; see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 559.

[2] Tine, or tind, *i.e.*, to kindle.

[3] It appears from the charter of Pembroke, granted by James I, that 'William Owen generosus', presumably the author's father, was Mayor of Pembroke in 1527. See p. 239, above, note 1.

[4] By 10 Edw. III, cap. 3, it was provided that 'he that hath a pardon of felony shall find sureties for his good abearing'. The Act was repealed by 5 Will. and Mar., cap. 13, s. 2.

his fault, as it had pleased her Majesty 'to appoynt the Right Worshippful Sr John Perrott, Knight, to be Generall of her Mats Navye then appointed to goe to seas for her Mats service', and that he was 'pressed as a souldier', and remained at sea until Perrott's return.[1] Gwynne says that it was his duty in that year to take up to Westminster the return of writs directed to the sheriff of Pembroke, and that he was authorised by the sheriff and coroners to affix their names, and that he met Bowen in London. The inquest was held before Lewis Powell, one of the coroners, and the trial before 'the Right Worshipfull John Pucklinge, Esquire, Chieffe Justice of the countie of Pembroke'. The plaintiff's replication and interrogatories are extant, but Gwynne's evidence is illegible.

William Gwynne was not a party to the suit of Owen *v.* Richard ; but the origin of the trouble was the same as in the other suits, the persistent endeavours of the Lord of Kemes to impose on his tenants the burdensome duties of tenure by knight's service, which were then everywhere the subject of controversy in the break-up of the feudal system : a controversy which only ended in the first year of the Restoration (1660), when all such tenures were changed into free and common socage.

The plaintiff complains that Richard ap Richard, yeoman, of Kilgerran, and Agnes, the wife of James ap Eynon, not having the fear of God or of the statute of 4th and 5th Philip and Mary[2] before their eyes, had taken away Jennett Thomas, aet. 13, then residing at Nantgwyn, the daughter and heiress of Thomas David, of Manerdyvy, deceased, who held by knight's service of the plaintiff, who was entitled to the custody of her body and the wardship of her lands. Agnes was the mother of Jennett, and Richard was her servant. We have the plaintiff's interrogatories, the joint and several answers of the defendants ; the plaintiff's replication and the evidence of the defendants taken at Haverfordwest before the commissioners, Rees Gwynne and Jenkyn Morys ; who, in their report to Lord Chancellor Bromley state that, although the other commissioner John Lloid was present at the hearing, and although the evidence was 'written and engrossed by one John Browne srvaunt to the plaintiff George Owen', he refused to sign the documents. In their joint and several answers the defendants, after premising that they are 'verie poore and simple people', proceed to discuss in a learned manner the tenure of lands in Kemes, which they affirm was by socage and not by knight's service. They cite the grant of Nicholas Fitz Martin of 6th Edward I (which they state in their evidence was in the custody of Eynon Phillipps, of whom we have heard before, and was read

---

[1] Sir John Perrot was appointed Admiral of a fleet raised for the defence of Ireland in July 1579. The fleet was paid off at Dover in the following October. See *Acts of the Privy Council*, xi, 211, 240, and 278. In *The Government of Ireland under the honorable, just, and wise Governor Sir John Perrot, Knight*, (pub. in 1626), p. 3, the author states that Sir John had 'in her Majestie's navie the command of sixe of her shipps to encounter *Stukeley* expected with the Papall banner to have inuaded Ireland'. Gregory VIII supplied Thomas Stukeley, an English fugitive, whom he created Marquis of Leinster, with eight hundred men to invade Ireland, but the project fell through.

[2] 4 and 5 Phil. and Mar., cap. 8. 'An Act for the punishment of such as shall take away maydens that be inheritors'.

to them in the house of Morris Canon) by which he released the tenants of the barony from castle ward,[1] and granted that every tenant not going to the wars after warning should pay to the lord five shillings 'escuage[2] as the said defendants take it'. They also say that before the ordinance for Wales the tenants held in gavel kind,[3] and that relief[4] was paid to the lord by an heir under the age 'of ffortene yeares or upwards'. Philip John, with whom Jennett and her sister Agnes lived, was 'not meete to have the custodie of them', as on their death he was the next heir at the common law. It appears from the evidence that the defendants were also indicted at the Great Sessions for Pembroke, and had entered a traverse. Agnes denies that Richard, with Jennett behind him on horseback, departed 'a mayne gallopp' as alleged, but 'some whiles trotting and some whiles staieing' for her who was on foot ; and that when the complainant sent three of his servants to fetch Jennett back, she told them that 'the Lord of Kemes should lose nothing of his due'. But whether he did or not is not recorded.[5]

---

## DESCRIPTIO COMITATUS PENBROCHIÆ, 1599.

SINCE the list of Pembrokeshire Manors (see pp. 398-401, above) was printed, the editor has seen the original MS. from which the copy mentioned in note 1, p. 401, above, was taken. It is to be found in the *Taylor's Cussion* (vol. ii, fo. 37), one of the numerous MSS. of the Phillipps collection which the public-spirited enterprise of the managers of the Cardiff Free Library has secured for Wales. To that note the following may be added. Of the ancient baronies, Carew and Dungledy are given as *Sub Comitem Penbrochie*, and *wallwinscastle* has been added later, and in brackets. The copyist has omitted the *villas muris munitas*, Penbroke, Tenbye, Castletowne haverford (the part of the town within the walls), and clausum Menevie (the Close of St. David's). What in the note were conjectured to be chases are described as *Parcæ olim*

---

[1] The duty of maintenance of the guard at the lord's castle.

[2] This money payment in the stead of personal military service was an incident of tenure by knight's service.

[3] See pp. 61 and 193, above. Although it was abolished as stated by 34 and 35 Hen. VIII, cap. 26, the statute of the 27 Hen. VIII (cap. 26, s. 35) had called it a laudable custom of the country. The *Statutum Walliæ* (12 Edw. I) had preserved the Welsh custom, except as regards illegitimate children.

[4] The relief in knight's service, at first arbitrary but afterwards fixed at one hundred shillings for a knight's fee, was only payable if the heir was over twenty-one years of age ; but the relief in socage, fixed at one year's rent or render, was payable whether the heir was under age or not.

[5] I am indebted for the transcripts from which these extracts are taken, and for much other assistance always readily given, to Mr. Edward Owen of the India Office.

*ferme sed nunc vacuæ sive dirute.* Of the Islands, Caldey is stated to belong to John Bradshawe, Ramsey to the Bishop, and Scockholme, Scalmey and Walleys to the Crown. The thirty-three creeks of the sea contain many names of interest. Some of the Welsh names occur more than once on the coast. The list is here given :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ludſopp | Carnbwdi | Aberpwlh |
| Manerbier | Salvagh | Abermawr |
| Porthlyw[1] | Porthclais | Abergoodigg[7] |
| Saltorn[2] | Aberycaſtell | FFiſhgard |
| Bosherſton havon | Pwlhcawrogg[4] | Abergwragh[8] |
| Purſclator | Aberithi[5] | Dinas |
| FFreſhwater | Porthliſki | FForeſt[9] |
| St. Brides | Porthſtinam | Riwgian[10] |
| Galtopp | Porthſely | Newporte |
| Newgall | Traethmawr[6] | Aberkibor[11] |
| Porthbinawid[3] | Porthraw | St. Dogmaells |

The seven chief rivers are, with the two mentioned in the note : the Nevarn, Gwein, Tafe, Tivi and Keagh. Beneath these are given (where the copy is decayed) the three *montes famosos*, Perceley, Carnengly and Vreny Vawr ; and the *pontes notos*, those at Pembroch, Lawhadden, Haverfordwest, Fishgarde, Newporte, Caneston and Pontgynon (on the Nevern), of stone ; and those at Cardigan and Laughryd,[12] of wood—*Præter* 85 *hic non nominatos.* At fo. 40 of the same book will be found a full list of the bridges in the county in 1598, arranged under the different hundreds.

In the other volume of the *Taylor's Cussion* is given another list of the manors in the county, which throws so much light on the doubtful words in the list given above, and gives so much fuller information, that it seems worth while to publish it.

---

[1] See note 2 on p. 342, above.
[2] The estuary of the Ritec.
[3] Porth Mynawyd.
[4] Aber Pwll Caerog.
[5] Aber Eiddy.
[6] White Sand Bay.
[7] Goodwick Bay.
[8] Aber Grugog.
[9] Aber Fforest.
[10] Aber Rhigian.
[11] Ceibwr Bay.
[12] Llechryd, see p. 102, above.

# PEMBROKESHIRE MANORS

## (SECOND LIST).

PEMBROK. Fo. 96a.

The names of the feverall manors with in every Hundred, with in the County of Penbroke collected Anno xxx° Elizabethe R*egi*ne, with the names of the Owners of most of them.[1]

### KEMES HUNDRED.

The highe Coorte of the Barony of Kemes contayning ix Knightesfees.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B[2] | Newport villa | iij corporat Townes | |
| B | fifhgard villa | | |
| B | St. Dogmells villa | | |
| | Bayvill Manerium . . . | j feodum militis | |
| | Moelgrove manerium . . | j feodum | |
| | Eglofferow manerium . . | j feodum | |
| | Novum Caftrum Redwalles | j feodum et Dimidium | |
| | Kevenllymwith manerium | | |

The forefaid Manors are all parcell of the Baronye of Kemes.[3]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | llanvyrnagh alias Dyffrin taf. . | j feodum | Lewys Phelips |
| | Maenclochog. . . . . | j feodum | Mr Longfild & James lewys |
| | Monington . . . . . | j feodum | John bowen ychan |
| | llanychaeth . . . . . | j feodum | Owen Johnes |
| | Pontchardfton . . . . | j feodum | Owen Johnes |
| | Harrifmote . . . . | j feodum | Mr Water Rees |
| | Caftelbugh . . . . | | Mr James Perot[4] |
| | fifhgard patria . . . . | j dimidium feodi | Regina[5] |
| | St Dogmells patria alias Cafia . | j feodum | Mr Bradfhawe[6] |
| 19 | Granant manerium alias Hendre . | | John lloid |

The forefaid manors are houlden of the faide Baronye of Kemes.[7]

---

[1] From the *Taylors Cussion*, vol. 1.

[2] See the author's note at the end of the tract.

[3] It will be observed that this list includes the boroughs and the 'ornaments' (see p. 496, above). The knights' fees held of the high fee (see p. 495, above) were not manors.

[4] Apparently James Perrot of Haroldston, the author and M.P., who was knighted in 1603. He was a natural son of Sir John Perrot.

[5] As Princess of Wales ; see note 126, p. 424, above.

[6] See note 8, p. 305, above.

[7] These are the same manors as were given under the 'Mean Tenure' (see p. 495, above), with the addition of Granant (see note 19, p. 405, above) and the omission of Nigra Grangia.

KILLGARRAN HUNDRED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Emlyn manerium<br>Kilgarran villa<br>Dyffrin Brian<br>Caſtellan parcell praeceptoriae | Regina[1] |
| | Kirchog . . . . | Owen price phelip |

Fo. 96b.

†DUNGLEDY HUNDRED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Baronia de Dungledy . . | iijes partes Wogan & iiijtor partes phelips |
| | Wiſton manerium | Wogan de Wiſton |
| B | Wiſton villa | |
| | Montioy[2] coorte<br>Clarbeſton | Phelips[3] |
| | Woodſtock<br>Rinerſton<br>fleether hill[5] | iij manerια Perott[4] |

all in demeſn

Tenta de Dungledy Baronia./

| | |
|---|---|
| Prendergaſt . . . . | Stepneth, &c. |
| Newton et Redbaxton . . | Stanley et Haward[6] |

Tenta de fleether hill.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Baronia Lawhadden | Episcopus Menevensis |
| B | Villa Lawhaden | |
| | hen llan flemiſhed[7] | |
| B | Newmote | |
| | Spyttell[8] . . . | Whyte, et, Adames |

Tentum de Lawhadden

| | |
|---|---|
| Picton . . . | Phelips |

Tentum de Penbroke[9]

---

[1] These manors, with the exception of Castellan, were formerly parcel of the Earldom of Pembroke.

[2] Mountjoy, in the parish of Wiston. This seems to settle the questions raised in note 69, p. 413, above. In the *Magnae Baroniae Waliae* (a parchment roll, Phillipps MSS., 26464, now in the Cardiff Library) the manor of *Montioy* is given under the Barony of Dungleddy.

[3] John Phillipps of Picton.

[4] See note 2 on p. 136, and note 71 on p. 414, above.

[5] After 'fleether hill' there was also added 'Walton . . . Mr. Poel', which was afterwards crossed out; 'all in demeſn' is in later writing.

[6] Of Fletherhill.

[7] This is an interlineation in a later hand. Henllan was episcopal property, which accounts for its remaining in the Hundred of Dungleddy (see note 14, p. 415, above): there are some slangs of 'Bishops Land' marked on the Henllan Estate Map, near a field called Parc Ffynnon Dewi. The suffix would seem to allude to a Flemish settlement, but the editor can find no trace of it elsewhere.

[8] For the connection of Spital with the Bishopric, see note 5, p. 291, and note 2, p. 342, above.

[9] It was held of the Earldom during the Palatinate. Compare Fenton *Pemb.*, p. 438.

Oſmeſton . . . Phe*lip*s
Tent*um* de Haverford

B Slebech preceptoria . Barlo

NARBERTH HUNDRED.

Narberth ij Cur*iae*
Coed Raf
B Villa Tynbye
Carew baronia
no coort there
B Tempelton burgh
} Regina[1]
} p*ar*cell of N*ar*berth[2]

Bigelly
Lawreni
Q[3] Yerbeſton ſub Carew[4]
} Wogan de Wiſton

†St. Iffells al*ia*s Kilvelgi[5] . Barlo Fo. 97a.

[6] Tent*a* de Cod rath p*er* Inquiſit*ionem* p*ost* m*or*tem Jo: Wogan mi*litis* A° 18 h. 8.

East Williamſton . . . Wiriot & Lagharn

[6] Tent*um* de Red bark vt dicit[r] *quer de h*oc

Jeffreiſton . . . . Re*g*ina et Smyth tent*um* de Carew[7]
Gumfreiſton . . . . William Williams tent*um* de Carew[7]
Upton . . . .
Naſh *q*r *an ſit in caſtr*(*o*)
*m*(*ar*)*t*(*ini*)[8] . .
} Harry bowen tent*um* de Carew[7]
Langſhippinge[9] . . . Naſh[10] et Wyriot yt is said naſh hath no p'te of the maner but wyriet only & is callid langſhypinge[11]
Moncton . . . . Ep*iscop*us Menevens*is*[12]
Mynwere[13] . . . . p*erti*n*ens* pceptori p*er*queſit*um* p*er* J. barlo
Red bark iuxta norchard p*ar*cell precept*oriae*.[14] . Re*g*ina

---

[1] By virtue of the attainder of Sir John Perrot, which was not, however, until after the date given in beginning of this tract.

[2] In later writing. These words, and 'no coort there', refer to Templeton, over which it has been added.

[3] *Query.* See the author's note at the end.

[4] Sub Carew is a later addition.

[5] See note 119, on p. 422, above.

[6] This sentence is in later writing.

[7] 'Tent*um* de Carew' is in later writing.

[8] *I.e.*, query whether this is in Castle Martin. It is so placed on p. 293, above. See p. 522, below.

[9] This is written over a previously written 'Martletwy' which has been crossed out.

[10] Of Great Nash in the parish of Langum ; see top of p. 424, above.

[11] From 'Wyriot' to the end of the sentence has been added later.

[12] See note 116 on p. 422, above.

[13] Below 'Mynwere' there was originally written, but afterwards crossed out, "Loveſton . . . non eſt man*erium*, tenetur de longeſton (see p. 419, above, note 98). Upton . . . extinguiſhed by purchaſinge all the ſer*v*ice into demeſne." The next entry, commencing 'Redbark', was added later.

[14] See note 2, p. 354, above. Norchard is just outside the parish of Redberth.

DEWISLAND HUNDRED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B | Pebidiauck manerium . | |
| | | Civitas Menevensis . . | |
| | | Caſtell morys . . . | |
| | | Letterſton . . . . | |
| | B | Trevyne . . . . | |
| Manerια Epiſcopi | | Brodye . . . | ſeverall in tymes paſt, but now are brought all to be on manor and on coorte for all. |
| | | Caſtell ponche . . | |
| | | Nova villa . . | |
| | | Villa camerarij[1] . . | i: S[t] nicholas br: Tremarchog |
| | | Woolfes caſtell . . . | |
| | | Gurgele . . . . | |
| | | Villa grandi alias grandihena i: granſton br: Newpart[2] | |
| Manerια Canonicorum Menevenſium | | Roſſan . . . . | Canonici |
| | | llandridion . . | precentor |
| | | Trewgarn caſtrum . | |
| | | Manerium chauncelor in vico non civitate Menevensi | |
| | | Cleger vwia . . . | arch[tus] Carmarthen |
| | | Caervarchell . . . | prebendarius eiuſdem loci |
| | | Treflodan . . . . | prebendarius eiuſdem loci |
| | | Caer vaye[3] . . . | prebendarius eiuſdem loci |
| | | White well . . . | |
| | | Carn edrin vagh . . | Regina parcella collegii Menevenſis |
| | | Marthrey . . . | prebendarius eiuſdem loci |
| Fo. 97b. | | † Gwrid mawr<br>Gwrid bychan<br>Mynith gwin<br>Trewilym | ſeverall manors in tymes paſt but now brought into one — Jo: ap R[s] ar'[4] |
| Manerια laicorum infra Parochia Menevie | | Hendre Eynon . . . | David Hughe nunc Jeuan ap William |
| | | Skivog . . . . | Perot |
| | | Clawth mawr . . . | Thomas bowen de Roblinſton |
| | | Tilerwr alias Nicheligh . | Lewys Phelip Walter |
| | | Trevincerd . . . | Tho: Johnes Diſcontinuea |
| | | Tregynnes . . . | John W[m] phelip Robin |
| | | Forth llyſky . . . | Thomas Tucker<br>William Davids |
| | Q | Porth clayſe[5] . . . | Jo garnons |

---

[1] The addition, 'et grandihena', has been crossed out. *Villa Camerarii* and *Tremarchog* were respectively the Latin and Welsh names for St. Nicholas. The line reads 'Villa Camerarii, *i.e.*, St. Nicholas town, Tremarchog'.

[2] For the Newports of Treſgarn Owen, see note 31, p. 408, above. Before Newport' the word *stykaterin* has been struck out. The church of Granston is dedicated to St. Katherine. See note 3, p. 360, above, and the author's map.

[3] An interlineation in a later hand.

[4] Armiger? Is this the John ap Rees, the author's uncle, mentioned on p. 513, above?

[5] This entry is written between the lines over 'Carnhedrin vawr' struck out. John Garnons was the son of John Garnons of Garnons, in Herefordshire, and married Elen, the daughter and heiress of John David of Kilgerran.

Manerial Laicorum alibi in pebidiok

| | |
|---|---|
| Bromeſton alias hayſcaſtell | Lagharn[1] |
| Lanrian . . . . | Wm Warren Jure uxoris[2] |
| Tancardſton . . . | John ap Rees |
| Ricardſton. . . . | John ap Rees |
| Jordanſton . . . | Wogan de bulſton |
| Trecodogan . . . | Barlo |
| Trethiog . . . . | Scurfield de caſtell vilia[3] |
| Patricksford alias tre Ros. | Wogan ſtonhall[4] |
| llanvair . . . . | Morgan voel |
| llanſtinan . . . . | Dauid Hughe |
| llanwnwr in pencaer . . | Tho: Tucker |
| Caſtell Kynles in marthry | Wiriet |
| Stangnaveth alias llangloffan . . . . | John Wogan diſcontinued[5] the weſt pt of the town, and not the reſt |
| llanddwnog . . . | Barlo |
| Eweſton alias tre Owen . | Longvil wo: ſtonhall |
| Grinton[6] . . . . | John ap Rees |
| Trevoghllid[7] . . . | Morgan Voel |
| Ryd y gele . . . | Morgan voel |
| Penmonyth alias tregroes. | Harry Hughe Owen |
| Trecicillt alias henaveth[8] newith . . . . | { Moris David / Tho: llewelyn } diſcontinued |
| Carn vawr alias treglemes[9] . . . . | Sr John Wogan de Bulſton |
| Gibruke ford[10] . . . | Thomas Symins[11] |
| Skibir . . . . | Tho: Tucker[12] |

The cheefe coorte called maner Pebidiauke, and the towne coorte of St. Dauids are holden every xv dayes, & in ſome of the reſt there is a coorte holden twiſe every yeare, and in ſome of them non at all in manye yeares together/

---

[1] Of St. Brides. There is a monument in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral to a Rowland Laugharne, of St. Brides, who died in 1691.

[2] Jane, daughter of Thomas Bowen of Llystin, in Nevern parish.

[3] John Scourfield of Moat, Sheriff in 1600; married the daughter and heiress of Richard Bowen of Lochmeyler. His son, William Scourfield, married a daughter of the author.

[4] John Wogan of Stonehall, grandson of Morris Wogan of Stonehall, who was the son of Sir John Wogan of Wiston, by Ann, daughter and heiress of William ap Philip of Stonehall; see Eweston, below.

[5] From this word to the end of the sentence is in the later hand.

[6] Grynton in the *Magnæ Baroniæ*. After this entry, 'Treglemes . . . . Sr John Wogan de Bulſton' has been crossed out.

[7] Altered by the same hand from 'Trevolhlid'. See note 61, p. 412, above.

[8] See note 56, p. 411, above.

[9] 'Alias treglemes' is a later addition.

[10] The next entry was 'Stangnaveth llangloffan . . . Wogan Stonhall quod prius'. This, except the last two words, has been crossed out.

[11] Of Martel in Puncheston parish.

[12] Of Sealyham.

Fo. 98a.

†CASTLEMARTYN HUNDRED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B | Corpus comitatus Penbr'<br>Cur*ia* de caſtlegate ib*ide*m<br>villa de Penbroke<br>manerbyre, &c.<br>Longſtone[1]<br>S[t] florens[2] | Re*g*ina[3] |
| | Caſtell Martyn . . . | Sr Edward Herbert[4] |
| B | Nangle . . . . . | Water Rees cur*ia* ib*ide*m |
| | Halle place in Nangle . . | Perot |
| | Stacpoole . . . . . | Stanley[5] |
| | Hogeſton . . . . . | Di' ferris, q' p*ar*s Longvill et q' p*ar*s Price tent*um* de penbrok C*uria*[6] |
| | Coſeſton . . . . . | Perot |
| | Eſtingſton . . . . . | Perot |
| | Meirian . . . . . | Bowen de Roblinſton |
| | Moncton priorat*us* . . . | ferrys |
| | caſtellton[7] . . . . . | Regina yt is in n*ar*berth hundred in p*ar*och*ia* de Carew |
| | Jordeſton. . . . . | |
| | Trewent . . . . . | Herbert de Swenſey[8] nunc Hughe Owen Tent*um* de ſtackpoles p[r] Reddit*um* iiijs |
| | Lanphei . . . . . | ferris |
| Q | Naſhe[9] . . . . . | extinguiſhed by p*ur*chaſing all into demeſne |
| | henllan . . . . . | Whyte |
| | Scurbuſton fuit maner*ium* | Eliz' newton[10] |

ROUSE HUNDRED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B | The L*ordshi*p of Hau*er*ford al*ia*s rouſe<br>The towne of Hau*er*fordweſt a countye of it ſelfe iij coorts ij evy xv dayes and one monethly | Regina |
| Q | Camros<br>Steynton<br>S[t] iſſmells | p*ar*cell & members of Hau*er*ford L*ordshi*p |

---

[1] In the later hand.

[2] The next entry, 'Muncton . . . priorat*us*', has been crossed out.

[3] These royal manors were formerly parcel of the Earldom.

[4] Apparently Sir Edward Herbert of Powis, who died in 1594.

[5] See note 3, p. 304, above.

[6] For the Longuevilles and Ferrers see note 4, p. 303, above. Ferrers had half, and Longueville and Price one quarter each.

[7] This entry has been added in later writing, below the following crossed out: 'Redbark p*ar*cell p*re*ceptor*iae*' . . . There was also a Churchton in Carew, now Carew Cheriton.

[8] See note 1, p. 512, above. Sir George Herbert's mother, Margaret Cradock, was the daughter and heiress of Sir Matthew Cradock of Swansea, of the family of Sir Richard Cradock of Newton, co. Pembroke; see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 400. Sir Hugh Owen purchased this manor.

[9] 'Q. Naſhe' has been subsequently crossed out, but the statement opposite it has been allowed to stand. See p. 519, above.

[10] Added in the later hand. Yerbeston is probably meant.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haroldſton . . . . | Perot | |
| Langoom. . . . . | ferris et Longvill | |
| Roch . . . . . | Longvill | |
| Talbeni . . . . . | ferris | |
| Honibrugh . . . . | Perot, Bowe*n* et Scurfild | |
| Keſton . . . . . | James Bowen | |
| Woolfdale . . . . | Warren | |
| Eaſter donſton . . . | Wiriot et Laugharne | |
| †Sutton . . . . . | wogan de bulſton | Fo 98b. |
| Trewgarn . . . . | Newporte | |
| Caſtell pull . . . . | Barlo | |
| | Tent*a* de Hau*er*ford | |
| Johnſton . . . . . | Butler | |
| Robeſton. . . . . | Perot | |
| | Tent*a* de Stainton | |
| Nolton . . . . . | Perot | |
| | Tent*um* de Roch | |
| Huberſton . . . . | Barlo | |
| | Tent*um* de caſtell pulla | |
| Wallwyn caſtell . . . | Perot | |
| Beynton . . . . | Perot Tent*um* de Burton | |
| | Tent*um* de Penbr*oke*[1] | |
| | di'q' q' et di q' a q[2] | |
| Burton . . . . . | Longvill, Barlo, price, ferrys | |
| Williamſton in rouſe . . | wogan de bulſton | |
| | Tent*a* de Wallwynſcaſtell | |
| B Dale p*ertinens* newp*or*t lo*n*gvill Stepneth & voel[3] | | |
| B Roſe market p*ar*cell preceptor*iæ* | R*egi*na | |
| eſt[4] Priori pyll[5] . . . . | R*egi*na | |

Q in the m*ar*gent ſignifieth quere whether yt be a manor or not or[6] whether yt be ſo holden or not

B in the m*ar*gent ſignifyeth y^t^ that manor ys or in tymes paſt hath ben a burgh.

---

[1] These words have been left, although the beginning of the entry 'B Dale . . . Stepneth & Voel', has been crossed out.

[2] Over 'price' was originally written *di' q'*, but the *di* has been crossed out. The meaning is that Longueville had half a quarter, Barlow a quarter and a half, Price and Ferrers one quarter each. See note 6 on last page.

[3] The v in the entry given in note 1 above has been altered in error to p. For Fenton's theory as to the origin of the Pembrokeshire name Voyle, see his *Pemb.*, p. 140. John Voel of Philbeach signed for Lewys Dwnn 'Voyell', and Morgan Voel of Haverford (the Voel here meant), who married Elizabeth Laugharne of St. Brides, signed 'Voyle'.

[4] 'Eſt' has here been written to precede 'Q' crossed out.

[5] Originally the last entry was 'Q ffreſtropp . . . no manor', but this has been crossed out.

[6] From here to the end of the sentence has been added later.

# THE INQUESTS ON THE DEATHS OF WILLIAM OWEN AND GEORGE OWEN.

THIS seems a convenient place to insert the *Inquisitiones Post Mortem* of the author and his father, which are both full of interest. It will be seen that George Owen died in his sixty-first year. He compressed a vast amount of work into his life; but that he did not live to the age of his father and mother, and that illness in his later years had deprived him of his extraordinary activity and energy, is an irreparable loss to historical learning, and to the county which he had served so faithfully and loved so well.

H. O.

## INQUISITIO POST MORTEM OF WILLIAM OWEN.[1]

This was taken at Haverfordwest on the 9th April 1589 (fifteen years after his death), before Sir John Wogan, Knight, Thomas Jones and John Phillipps, Esquires, and William Warren and Hugh Lewis, gentlemen. The jurors were taken from all parts of the county; among them is Thomas Symons of Martel.[2]

The jurors recite briefly (the original deeds having been in each case produced to them) 1. The grant on the 4th October 1571, by William Owen to his son George Owen, absolutely, of his castle and lordship of Newport, in Kemes, with its appurtenances. 2. The settlement by him, dated the 10th day of May 1551, on Matthew Herbert, John Bassett,[3] and others, to the uses of himself, his wife Elizabeth Herbert, and their issue, of Henllys Ucha, Henllys Issa, and Henllys Vorgan, Tyer Male and Tyer Quarter,[4] and the Lord's Mead in Eglwyswrw, tenements at Rhydygan (in Newport parish), lands in Bayvill and Moylgrove, the moieties of Eglwyswrw, Bayvill and Moylgrove, Pencelly Forest and Parke y Pistell. All the above are stated to be held of the Queen *in capite* by knight's service and suit of the Court of Pembroke; and 3. A mortgage dated the 12th May 1571, of lands in the parishes of Newcastle, Llanfair

---

[1] *I. P. M.*, 31 Eliz., Series II, vol. 222, No. 15. These inquests ceased on the abolition of tenure by knight service by 12 Car. II, cap. 24.

[2] See Fenton, *Pemb.*, pp. 331 and 335.

[3] Matthew Herbert was the brother of Elizabeth, William Owen's wife. John Bassett was a member of the Inner Temple, and at the date of the settlement was M.P. for Glamorgan.

[4] Tir, *i.e.*, land. For Quarter, compare Cwarter Telych, a hamlet of Llandingat, and Cwarter Bach, a hamlet of Llandeilo fawr. For Tir mâl, see Hubert Lewis' *Ancient Laws of Wales*, p. 148.

Nant y Gof, and Morvil, as a security for 100 marks to Owen Jones ap Owen,[1] of Trecwn, gentleman. These last were said to be held of the Queen by suit at the Court of Pembroke, but by what service the jurors know not.

The jurors present that the free tenants and suitors in the parishes of Bayvill, Moylgrove, Eglwyswrw, Meline, Nevern, Whitchurch, Newport, Dinas, Llanllawer, Llanychlwydog, Newcastle and Pontvaen, in the lordship of Kemes, held by fealty and rent service in free socage and suit at the court of the Castle of Newport. Also that William Owen was seized of the town of Newport with thirty shillings rent of assize, held of the Queen in free socage. Also of four burgages in the town of Pembroke (cf. p. 513, above) held of the Queen as of her borough of Pembroke in free socage by suit of the court of the town of Pembroke.

The jurors further say that William Owen died on the 9th day of March, 1574 (in error called 14 Eliz.), and that his son and heir, George Owen, was then over the age of twenty-one years.

---

## THE INQUISITIO POST MORTEM OF GEORGE OWEN.[2]

This was taken at the Guildhall, Haverfordwest, on the 4th day of May, 1614, before William Bradshaw, Esquire, Thomas Mathias, the escheator of the county, and William Davids, Esquire, and seventeen jurors of the rank of gentlemen who all resided in the Welsh-speaking districts.

The jurors present that George Owen was in his lifetime seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the Country, Barony, or Lordship of Kemes; the Castle and Town of Newport, with a close called The Park, the manors of Newcastle, Bayvill, Eglwyswrw, and Moylgrove, Penkelly Forest, certain lands called Henllys Ucha, Henllys Issa, and Henllys Vorgan; and four water grain mills called Jordan's Mill, Newport Mill, Moylgrove Mill, and Velindre Marchog Mill, all parcel of the Barony.

They then recite an Indenture, dated the 24th September 1596, and made between George Owen of the one part, and Thomas Revell[3] and Johanna his wife of the other part, whereby in consideration of the approaching marriage between Alban Owen, his son and heir apparent, with Lettice (called in error in one place Miriam), daughter of Johanna and her late husband, William Mercer, deceased, George Owen covenanted to grant before the Feast of All Saints then next, to John ap Rees[4] of Rickarston, Devereux Barrett of Coedkynles, and Maximilian Mercer of Ewelme, in the county of Oxford: 1. Lands at the Bury, formerly the grange of the Castle of Newport, in the occupation of

---

[1] He married Catherine, the only (legitimate) daughter of William Owen.

[2] *I. P. M.*, 12 Jac. I, Series II, vol. 346, No. 2.

[3] See note 1 on p. 510, above.

[4] See note 4 on p. 520, above. For the arms and pedigree of Devereux Barrett, see *Lewys Dwnn*, i, 154. For William Mercer, see *Golden Grove Book* B. 384.

various persons whose names are given. 2. The manor house or dairy, called The Court, in the parish of Eglwyswrw, with lands then or late in his own occupation, extending from the west of Pencelly Forest—by Berllan to Pencelly Vawr—thence by Blaen Palley[1] Vychan to the Queen's highway, leading from the church of St. David,[2] at Llantood, to Bwlch y Garreglwyd, thence by Gwaun y cyver to George Owen's new hedge at Vroches. 3. The Castle and Town of Newport and the Barony or Lordship of Kemes; and 4. The manors of Eglwyswrw, Newcastle, Redwalls, Bayvill and Moylgrove, parcel of the Barony: to hold Nos. 1 and 2 to the use of George Owen until the marriage, then to Alban Owen for life, Lettice for life, and to their sons successively in tail male, with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of George Owen; and Nos. 3 and 4 to the use of George Owen for life, and then as above.

The jurors find that the marriage was duly solemnized, and that George Owen performed his covenant by a deed of feoffment dated the 24th October 1596, by virtue whereof and of the Statute of Uses (27 Hen. VIII, cap. 10), Alban Owen was seised of Nos. 1 and 2, and after the decease of his father, of Nos. 3 and 4 for life, with remainder as above stated.[3]

The jurors further say: 1. That John Charles, of Harismote, granted to George Owen in fee by Indenture, dated the 17th September 1599, lands late of William Warren,[4] Esquire, deceased, namely, a messuage called Plas y Wennalt, another called Plas Glan y Deyad Issa, and a toft and wood called Y Vedw, *alias* Kefn y Vedw, all in Nevern parish; a water grain mill on the Nevern brook in Meliney parish, called Melyn y Warren, *alias* Melyn Ganol[5]; another mill[6] in the same parish near Pont y Baldan, and the advowson of the church of Meliney. 2. That Rees Lloyd, and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Philipps and Anna his wife, granted to George Owen in fee by Indenture, dated the 1st March 1611-12, lands in Nevern parish, late of Thomas Bowen, Esquire, deceased; namely, a close of land and wood called Park y Vedw, near Gelly, and a parcel of land (the boundaries of which were set forth) formerly called Park Bedw, but then Llain Kefn y Vedw; and 3. That George Owen, after the date of the settlement aforesaid, was seised in fee by the gift of John Bowen Vaughan,[7] late of Argoed, deceased, of lands in Nevern parish, namely, a messuage called Trecoyged, land at Pen y Gaer, a meadow near Rosvarken called Y Wyrglod Hir, a messuage called Pen y Knock, *alias* Rosvarken issa, near Pont Rhiw Velyn, the third part of the site of a ruined mill in Meliney parish, called Melyn Clydach; also waste land adjoining thereto, called Rosy-velyn, *alias* Knock Coch. All which (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) George Owen, by deed dated the 18th August 1613, granted to John Owen of Trecwn and Henry

---

[1] In Welsh, *palau*. The name occurs S.E. of Whitland.

[2] The church of Llantood (Llan illtw(y)d) is dedicated to St. Illtud.

[3] Both George Owen and Alban Owen signed an order, agreed upon at Melindre Marchog on the 7th August, 1601, that out of every twenty shillings rated upon the whole hundred of Kemes, Kemes *supra* should pay two shillings more than Kemes *infra*.—*Taylor's Cussion*, ii, fo. 63.

[4] Of Trewern, in Nevern parish.

[5] Middle Mill; see p. 507, above.

[6] Included in the list of mills in decay, on p. 508, above.

[7] He had no issue; see *Lewys Dwnn*, i, 166.

Bowen of Cilgwyn, to the use of George Owen and Ancred[1] his wife and the survivor for life, with remainder to the use of their son, Thomas Owen, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the use of their son, Rhys Owen, his heirs and assigns.

The jurors further say that the said John Owen granted to the said Henry Bowen, by deed dated the 19th August, 1613, a freehold messuage near Ffynnon Yose,[2] in Nevern parish, and a close of land adjoining called Gwayn y Boole, and enclosed by a stone wall, to the use of George Owen and Ancred his wife, and their sons, as in the deed last recited. The jurors further say that William Griffith,[3] of Pen y Benglog, by deed dated the 30th September 1612, granted freehold lands at Trewillim Issa and Hendre Warren in the parish of Eglwyswrw, and Trefgivren in the parish of Nevern, to George Owen and Ancred his wife, and to the survivor for life, with remainder to their sons, George Owen, Evan Owen, and William Owen, successively in tail male, with remainder to the said Thomas Owen in fee.

The jurors further state that George Owen died on the 26th day of August last (1613), and that Alban Owen was, at the date of that inquisition, of the age of thirty-three years.

The jurors find that the lordship of Kemes, the forest of Pencelly, Henllys, and the four mills mentioned in the second paragraph above, were held of our lord the King *in capite* by knights' service, that is, by the service of one fee and one-fourth of one fee, and that the clear yearly value was eighty pounds ; that the castle and town of Newport and the Park were held of the King as of his earldom or honour of Pembroke in free socage by fealty only ; the manor of Newcastle of the King, as Earl, by knights' service ; the manors of Eglwyswrw, Bayvill and Moylgrove of the King *in capite* by knights' service, and are of the yearly value of £40.

The jurors further say that the various lands settled by George Owen, as above stated, on his wife, Ancred, and her children, were held of the Lord of Kemes by knights' service and suit of court baron, with the exception of Trewillim Issa and Hendre Warren, which are held of the Lord of Kemes as of his manor of Eglwyswrw by knights' service and suit of the Manor Court. The jurors further say that Ancred is yet alive.[4]

---

[1] The Anglicised form of Angharad.

[2] Joseph's Well.

[3] See *Lewys Dwnn*, i, 151.

[4] Alban Owen was the only son of George Owen (by his first wife), who lived to maturity. There were several daughters. Ancred bore him five sons, namely, George (the York Herald), Evan (Chancellor of St. Davids), William, Thomas and Rhys. George Owen's mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Herbert of Swansea, lived until 1603.

## NOTES ON THE ARMS OF THE LORDSHIPS.[1]

1. Strongbow (see p. 16, above). Recorded in the College of Arms in the Visitation of Worcestershire in 1569, marked D. 12, fol. 6, and in various Records of the College.

2. Sir William Martin (see p. 455, above). Given in Vincent's Ordinary, marked Vinct, No. 178, p. 944.

3. The Bishoprick of St. David's. Recorded in the College of Arms in "The Arms of Bishops' Sees", marked L. S., fol. 8b.

4. See No. 1. The lordship of Haverford was from time to time annexed to the Earldom of Pembroke (see note 10 on p. 395, above).

5. Carew. Visitation of Devon, 1620, which gives a fine pedigree of the Carews of twenty-one generations. The Devon family was descended from the Carews of Carew Castle.

6. Sir Henry Hertford of Herford. Vincent 178. Scheme of quarterings in Grants II, fol. 598b. In the returns of the Welsh Deputy Herald, David Edwards of Rhyd-y-gorse (appointed a deputy herald Aug. 1684), we find under Pembrokeshire, a branch of this family, p. 96, as follows :

*Gules*, 3 eaglets displayed *or*.

Sir Walter de Hertford.

- Margaret, m/. Wm Perrot.
- Sir Walter Hertford, Kt., m/.
  - Joan, m/. Sir Phe*lip* Stanton.
  - Hillarion, m/. Adam Stanton.
- Adam Hertford, went to Ireland with Strongbow.

See also the pedigree and arms in the appendix to *Perrot Notes*.

7. Sir Guy de Brian (see p. 385, above). The field should be *or* and the piles *azure;* as depicted they are given by Vincent, 178, p. 1041, as the arms of Salbron ; de Brian's arms are recorded also on the same page.

8. See No. III, and note 2 on p. 213, above.

9. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (see p. 20, above, and Phillips' *History of Cilgerran*, p. 88). Given in a MS. of Arms of the time of Henry VIII, marked in the College of Arms 2. 9. 4. It is doubtful whether these arms were not first borne by Earl Anselm Marshall (see p. 21, above).

10. See No. 1, and note 5 on p. 315, above.

11. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and descendants. Recorded 3 D, 14, p. 313 (see p. 382, above, and see the arms given in *Perrot Notes*, p. 10).

---

[1] See frontispiece to this part. These arms are taken from the *Magnæ Baroniæ Waliæ*, see note 2, page 518, above. This autograph roll is 25 feet long, and contains fifty shields of arms of the lordships of *Sowth Walia* and *North Walia*. At the beginning there is a device of crossed swords surmounted by a wreath, and, in prophetic knowledge of the great jubilee year in which these shields should first be published, the word VICTORIA.

# THE DESCRIPTION OF MILFORD HAVEN.

FOR particulars as to the MSS. of the following treatise the reader is referred to page xxi of the Preface to this work and the notes thereon, and for a list of the works on Milford Haven to the *Bibliographical Index of Pembrokeshire*, published for the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1897.

The Editor has been permitted by Lord Leconfield to inspect the two abridgements of this treatise referred to in the Appendix to the Report of the *Historical Manuscripts Commission* (1877), page 305, which are among the Petworth collection (Nos. 51 and 52). They are bound in vellum, with the Percy crests on the covers, with gilt edges, and are in excellent preservation. The title is : "A treatise conteyning the defscription of Milford Hauen, wherein is particularly set forth All or most of the Rodes, Creekes, Points, Harborowes, Riding places, Dangers, and other matters of worth within and neere untoe the said Hauen. Seruinge cheefly for ye explaininge and perfectly understanding of a Mapp made of the said Hauen of Milford. By George Owen of Kemes in ye county of Pembroke, Esquire. Anno Domini 1595." The MSS. were probably bound by Algernon Percy, K.G., Earl of Northumberland, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Pembroke by the Parliament in 1642. No. 52 is the more carefully written, and contains the following dedicatory letter to Philip, Earl of Pembroke, with the autograph signature of George Owen, the York Herald :—

"My Lord

"This little treatise, being the defscription of Milford Hauen (undertaken by my Father upon yor noble Father's directions & cõmands to him) will i hope be acceptable to yor Lopp and worthy yor view, beeinge by ye observatiõ of Travellers esteemed the fairest and best Harbour of Christendom and lying in the county of Pembroke, which is the Seate of yor honorary title. The iminent dangers his Maties Dominions are subject to for want of Fortifications there & many violences cõmitted by Turkes & Pirats to the ruine of the inhabitants theire estates and persons in the countrey there adioyning, makes me presume to offer this to yor Lopp, being a Patron to all those that study there (*sic*) countreys welfare ; yor Lopp may hereby discern what places are fitt for fortification, the necefsity of fortifyinge the same and the safety thereby obtained ; if that yor Lopp approue of these endeavours (which are humbly submitted to yor great wisdome) and shall think them fitt to be presented to his Maties view and thereby further seeke the securing of so important a place, I shall upon yor Lopp's cõmaunds be ready to attend yor Honor wth such propositions and (I hope) satisfactory reasons how it may be well effected and the Garisons maintained in ye least expense of his Matie, the safety of ye place & profit of those parts. This worke hauing yts first motiue from yor Honoured Fathers noble thoughts, claimes an hereditary right of Patronage from your Lopp, the ends being none other then ye publique good. And most humbly presented by yor Deputy Vice Admirall there, whom yor Lopps many noble fauours hath (*sic*) eternally obliged to remaine,

"Yor Honors most humble and

"most devoted Servant

"GEO. OWEN."

Then follows "A coppie of the originall letter" from Henry, Earl of Pembroke, to the author.

No. 51 is a contemporary copy of No. 52, but contains, after a blank page, a tract of eight leaves divided into fifteen paragraphs, on the "Causes to move the fortifying of Milford Hauen", which apparently represents the 'propositions and reasons' alluded to in the letter, and explains why a summary of it was attached to the British Museum copy of the treatise by the York Herald's father.

The abridgement ends with fo. 19, below. Afterwards is given the table of distances (fos. 30 and 30b, below) without the Finis. Folios 3 to 4b, except the first and last paragraphs, are omitted. The abridgement follows, as a rule, the Phillipps MS. ; any variants of importance are noticed below and marked L.

The article on Milford Haven, in the third volume of the *Cambrian Register*, is apparently the work of Fenton, who, besides the account of the Haven which he gives in his *Historical Tour*. had written from its shores many of his rambling letters in his *Tour in quest of Genealogy*. Mr. Jelinger Symons, who wrote for the first volume of the *Cambrian Journal* (1854) an article on 'The Industrial Capacities of South Wales', gives a description of the Haven, which he afterwards (1857) published separately under the title, *Milford, Past, Present, and Future;* in this he quotes from a copy lent to him by Earl Cawdor 'of an old MS. never yet printed, discovered among the papers of the late Lord Ellesmere', being the following treatise ; but the editor has not been able to trace either the MS. or the copy. Mr. Symons remarks that 'this Mr. Owen (meaning the author) was a man born at least 250 years before his time, for he points out and advocates the precise measures now for the first time commenced for the fortification and defence of Milford Haven : a place very much more appreciated in his time than it has ever since been.' During the Crimean War public attention was directed to Milford ; but the local interests of other ports was too powerful, and the haven, of which Shakespeare and Drayton had sung, was allowed once more to fall into neglect.

"Where was sail ever seen, or wind hath ever blown
Whence Penbrook yet hath heard of havon like her own ?
She bids Dungleddy dare Iberia's proudest road,
And chargeth her to send her challenges abroad
Along the coast of France, to prove if any be
Her Milford that dare match ; so absolute is she.
And Clethy coming down from Wrenny vaur her sire
(A hill that thrusts her head into th' ethereal fire),
Her sister's part doth take and dare avouch as much :
And Percily the proud, whom nearly it doth touch,
Said he would bear her out and that they all should know.
And therewithal he struts, as though he scorned to show
His head above the heavens when he of Milford spake :
That there was not a port the prize doth undertake,
So highly Milford is in every mouth renowned,
No haven hath aught good in her that is not found."

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, Song the Fifth (ed. 1753), II, 761.

# A Coppye of the Erle of Penbrookes

Fo. 2a.

letter to me towchinge the deſcription of Milforde havon.[1]

MY GOOD COZEN I haue longe expected to haue receaved from you a mappe of Milforde hauon There is nowe greate occac*i*on to vſe it and therefore as I doe moſt earneſtlye deſire yow w^th^ all poſſible ſpeede to ſende it, ſo the doinge thereof ſhall occacion to your ſelfe ſome what more then my kinde acceptaunce and hartieſt thankes I praye yow be very carefull to make your ſcale p*er*fecte for thereby ſhall I be able to knowe the true diſtaunce of places w^ch^ vnknowen will either make voyde or make fruteles all our endevour[s] . . ffirſt tak trulye the bredth of th' entraunce [of] the havon . ſecondly the diſtaunces of one pla[ce] to be fortified from another thirdlye what[2] p[lace] everye fortificacion may annoye;[3] fforgett no[t to] note in how many places yow ſhall con-cea[ve] fortificacons to be needefull a[n]d ſett downe [everye] thinge yow ſhall thinke in this caſe meete [to be] conſidered of and pro-vided fo[r]; your l'res ſ[halbe] privat to my ſelf your plott[4] ſhalbe ſhew[n to] her Ma^tie^ for as I knowe yow cann bet[te]r any that I haue yett ſeene, ſo ſhall her Ma^tie^ knowe both what yo^w^ cann doe and what yow will doe †Acquainte fewe (or none) w^th^ this I write Fo. 2b. and keepe alſo ſecrett[5] yow ſende to me: it therefore ſhall not be

---

[1] This letter is in the Phillipps MS. 14,445, (now in the Cardiff Free Library). This MS. is well got up with an illuminated title page and ornamented capitals, the collations are hereafter given, and the MS. there designated as 'P.' Some of the capitals are given in the text; besides these, the M in the above letter was a sketch of a chapel on a hill. There is one on p. 547, four on p. 548, two on p. 549, one on p. 550, being representations of buildings, ships, headlands, and trees, and the D on the second paragraph of p. 559 has the semblance of a lion.

[2] The MS. is eaten away by damp here and in the other places, where letters have been conjecturally restored within brackets.

[3] Used by military writers for to 'harass by fire.' Compare *Paradise Lost*, vi, 369.

[4] Plan, see Rawlinson's *Life of Sir John Perrott*, p. 102.

[5] *Subaudi* 'What.'

amiſſe if yowe ſende one purpoſlye vp w$^{th}$ yo$^{r}$ l'res I know yow are long ſince well provided to performe all I deſire, this cauſeth me to expecte your l'res and mappe with y$^{e}$ greeter ſpeede Theſe my l'res ſhalbe warrant for yow to do what I deſire And ſo w$^{th}$ my very hartye well wiſhinges and comendacions I byd yow fare-well

At Bainardes caſtle the firſt of November 1595

yo$^{r}$ lovinge cozen

*Pembroke*[1]

[The above letter is endorsed thus :]

To my very loving cozen George Owen eſquier one of the deputy lieutenent*es* for the Countey of Pembroke.

---

[1] Henry, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1600 (see p. 33 above) ; he was first cousin to George Owen's mother (see p. 28, above). Baynard's Castle, in the City of London, was destroyed in the Great Fire. Stow (*Survey of London*, ed. 1842, p. 26) says that in his day it belonged to the Earl of Pembroke.

# A[1] Pamphelett

conteigninge the defcription of
Mylford havon with all the good rodes
and harborowes thereof, as alfoe the
Creekes, Poynts Bayes havons
dangers and other matters of worth
within and neere unto the fame
havon, fervinge for the better
underftandinge and exp-
lanac*i*on of the Mappe
thereof made and
defcribed this pre-
fent yere of our
Lord God
1595

By George Owen[2] of
the Countie of
Pembrok[3]

---

[1] Here the text in the Add. MS. 22,623 begins. The original title-page in P. is as follows:—

**A Pamphelett** | conteyninge ye defcription | of Milforde havon w*i*thall the | goode Rodes *and* harborowes ther | of as alfo all the | Creek*es* point*es* | bayes havons dangers and | other matters of worth w*i*thin | and neere vnto the fame havon | fervinge for the better vnder | ftandinge and explanacon of ye | Mappe thereof made *and* defcribed | this prefente yeere | 1595 by George | Owen of the | countey of | Pembroke |

[2] *Purefoy* has been written over *Owen.*

[3] *Warwick* has been written over *Pembrok.*

Fo. 2.

# A breef description of Mylford Havon.

**Mylford** Hauon is a large and ſpacious harborowe, entringe into the mayne land by eſtimac*i*on xvj miles longe and more, having all that ſpace ſufficient water to receave ſhippes of cc or ccc tonne[1] and in many places thereof the greateſt veſſell of whatſoever burden that ſaileth on the Seas may ſalfelye ryde and harborowe yt ſelf. The havon after the entrance bendeth diverſe wayes makeing good land ſuccour*s*[2] over every rode[3] of the ſame, and ſhooteth forth on every ſide diuerſe[4] landing places and ſalf harborowes from all windes, and is of it ſelf calme and gentle having within the ſame many good rodes and Bayes hereafter[5] truelie deſcribed. And for forme it may well be likened to the picture of ſome greate crooke[6] and forked Tree having many branches and bunches[7] ſome greate ſome litle groweinge even up from the butt to the Toppe and the ſame branches being lopped & cut of, ſome neere and ſome farre from the bodye of the Tree (from the crookednes downe[8]) the picture of ſuch tree might ſoe be[9] drawne as the ſame ſhould well deſcribe the true forme of this harborowe and every branch and creeke thereof.[10]

There is ſalf riding for ſhips in many places in this harborowe (as the Maryn*e*rs thereof rep*or*te) without Cable or Ancker by reaſon of the depth and calmenes of the water, and the land ſuccoures of the ſame.

At the entrance of the harborowe or havons mouth, and ſoe up verie farre, there is xvj fathom water and more at lowe ebb and at the fferye[11] it is viij or x fathom deepe, at lowe water and as farre

---

[1] *Om.* (omitted in), P. The tonnage in the Treatise is, of course, the old measurement.

[2] landsuccor, P. Land which *runs up* to the road.

[3] Road, a place where ships *ride* at anchor.

[4] Here P. and L. insert the words: 'lardge and spacious creeks making divers,' wrongly omitted here.

[5] Here P. inserts 'named and'.

[6] crooked, P.

[7] bunches and branches, P.

[8] There is no parenthesis in P.

[9] be so, P.

[10] This likeness to a tree is curiously shown in Collin's map of the Haven, published in Dineley's *Beaufort Progress*. The author's map has been lost, but from his description, it would seem likely that Collin was acquainted with it.

[11] Pembroke Ferry.

up as Langwm, yt is allwaies vj fathom and good rydinge all a long y^e^ Chanell.

*The* water at full fea[1] within Milford rifeth[1] in[2] a fpring tyde iiij fathom high and at a Nepe tyde ij fathom, and foe betwene both according to the rate.[3]

†**Right honorable.** nowe that I have breeflie defcribed Milford havon in generall I will particulerly handle the feverall parts thereof, to the fatiffieing of your Lo.^ps^ expectac*i*on, as neere as I can, but before I enter thereinto I purpofe firft to anfwer the particulers of yo^r^ Lo:^ps^ l*ette*res to me lately written in that behalf, wherein yo*u*r hono*u*r fhall underftand. Fo. 3.

*That* as touching the perfectnes of the Scale of the Mappe, whereupon the foundac*i*on of all true working muft confift, I[4] have done the fame with the greateft care and fkyll I had, and have made the fame of furlongs as is declared in the Mappe, in the little defcripc*i*on under the fcale by which fcale yo^r^· Lo:^ppe^ may truely meafure and take the diftances[5] of each place from other: I once determined to have made my fcale of Pearches, but the fame wold have fallen out to have been too confufed All the partes of the havon are truely donne by inftrum^t^ from the first entrance of the havon up to the Ferye, both for length breadth and true diftance of places & therein I have carefully reformed fuch faults as were heretofore either omitted or amyffe in *M^r^* Saxtons comon Mappe of the Shires, w*hi*ch are in printe[6]

†But from the Ferye up (to make the viewe thereof perfecte)[7] I have followed his Mappe, for that brevity of tyme, and the[8] fowlnes of the[8] weather would not permitte me to finifh the fame, neither is it much materiall as touchinge the defcripc*i*on of the harborowe (w*hi*ch is yo^r^ Lo.^ps^ onelie defire) for that noe greate Shipping will paffe or ryde willinglie above the fery howfe. Fo. 3b.

*The* breadth of the havons mouth is truely taken by[9]

---

[1] In P. the words 'at full sea' come after 'riseth'.

[2] In P. this word is gone, owing to the defectiveness of the MS.; so also are parts of the words 'neap' and 'according', further on.

[3] *Proportionately.* The depths given by the author are in some case greater than those of the Admiralty Chart.

[4] This word begins a new paragraph in P.

[5] distance, P.

[6] See p. 2, above.

[7] There is no parenthesis in P.

[8] *om.*, P.

[9] Here P. inserts 'the'.

inſtrument and the ſame is to be founde out by the ſcale in the Mappe

*The* diſtance of ſuch places the one from thother[1] as in my ſimple opinion, are fytte to be fortified is likewiſe to be found out by the ſaid ſcale, but herein I muſt confeſſe[2] to be but verie weake and ſimple in the knowledge of ffytte places for fortificac*i*ons, for that I am altogether ignorant in thoſe affayers, yet nevertheles to ſatiffie yo*u*r Lo: expectac*i*on in that behalf, I have layed downe my ſymple opinion touching thoſe places, moſt[3] humblie craveing
Fo. 4. pardon of yo*u*r hono*u*r if[†] I have raſhly or unſkilfully behaved myſelf therein in any poynte, for that it is noe parte of my profeſſion or ſkill to deale in any ſuch affaires

*And* whereas yo*u*r Lo.ppe wiſhed me to lay downe howe many places I ſhall conceave fitte to be fortified in my ſymple iudgement I conceave three places cheiflie fitte for that purpoſe that is *Rat Iland, the Stack and*[†] *Dale Poynt* w*h*ich places over and beſides[4] meaſuringe of the true diſtances done by Inſtrument (w*hi*ch otherwiſe cannot be done) I thought good to meaſure the true length and breadth of each of thoſe[5] iij places by lyne pitched and ſearyd[6] for the purpoſe whereby I might certifie yo*u*r lo:ppe truelie of the iuſt quantitie of each of them, whereby yo*u*r hono*u*r and thoſe that[7] are of deepe iudgment may perfectlie perceave what fortificac*i*ons each ground is able to receave And this I have layed downe in this little Pamphlett in the place where I handle the deſcripc*i*on of thoſe places in particuler.

*As* touching what places each fortificac*i*on may annoye[8] I have likewiſe layed downe myne opinion in that behalf in the deſcripc*i*on of the ſaid places in this Pamphlett.

Fo. 4b. [†]I have been[9] alſoe[9] bould to open to yo*u*r Lo.ppe my ſimple opinion touching ſuch matters as I have in my ſence conceaved needfull and materiall, touching this havon of Milford and fortifieinge of the ſame, according as by yo*u*r Lo:ps l*ette*res you require me to doe.

I have further over and beſides the three places aforeſaid (fitte

---

[1] ye other, P. [2] Here P. inserts 'my judgment.'

[3] This word is apparently not in P.; but the margin of that MS. is here pasted over.

[4] Here P. inserts 'the'. [5] these, P.

[6] seared, P. Cered, *i.e.*, waxed; compare *cere-cloth* or *sear-cloth*, a shroud.

[7] which, P. [8] See note 3, p. 531, above. [9] alsoe been, P.

for fortificac*i*on)[1] noted and deſcribed in this Pamphlet div*e*rſe and allmoſt all Creekes poynts and rodes of Milford havon to the end yo*u*r honor might as perfectly knowe the ſame, as if yo*u*r Lo.ppe ſhould have travelled and viewed them[2] particulerly whereby yo*u*r honor ſhalbe able to knowe the perfecte ſtate of the harborowe, and moſte of the Creekes rodes and other places worth the knoweledge in every pointe, in which thinge if I may ſeeme tedious to yo*u*r honor I am to crave pardon therefore, for that in my opinion I conceaved the ſame would be to yo*u*r Lo.ps well likeing.

*Thus* hoping I have aunſwered the particuler points of yo*u*r Lo.ps l*ette*res I will nowe to my purpoſe and firſt I will handle thoſe ꝉiii places fitte[3] for fortificac*i*ons[4] and then the reſt in order as they ſtand firſte the oneſide of the harborowe and then the other, begyning at the mouth of the havon and ſoe upwardes ſoe far as I myſelf viewed the ſame. Fo. 5.

## Ratt Isl*and*.

*A* litle within the mouth of the havon on the South ſyde of the harborowe or Pembrook[5] ſyde ſtandeth an Iland called *Ratt Iland*[6] w*hi*ch is alſoe called Thorne Iland. It ſtandeth beneath the Nangle, as it were half a mile and neerer within the harborowe then the blockhouſe, it is thought to be a Muſket ſhotte from the mayne,[7] it is a little[8] Iland full of graſſe and lyeth in length with thentr*au*nce of the havons mouth well neere north eaſt and ſouth-weſt. I meaſured the ſame with a lyne of 3 perches long each perch being xvj foote and[9] half.

†*The* length of the ſaid Iland is xv[10] of thoſe perches and the Northeaſt[11] thereof is more narrowe then the reſt viz: iii Fo. 5b.

---

[1] P. has no parenthesis here.
[2] the ſame, P.
[3] *om*, P.
[4] fortificacion, P.
[5] Penbrook, P.

[6] There is a small Rat Island south of Thorn Island, near the ruins of the east block-house. There is another at Scokholm Island, and another (so-called from the survival there of the native or black rat) just south of Lundy Island. Rat Island was also the name given to some houses which formerly stood in Dew Street, Haverfordwest.

[7] The main-land ; see p. 114, above.

[8] 'an' instead of 'a little', P.
[9] Here P. inserts 'a'.
[10] Here P. inserts 'perches'.
[11] Here P. inserts 'ende'.

*The length 18 Perches.* perches thereof w*hi*ch added to the former xv perches maketh in all of length xviii perches.

*The Breadth 12 perches.* *The* breadth thereof athwart the middeſt of the Iland is xii perches full beſide all bendinge Creekes that are in the ſides w*hi*ch were allow'd and not meaſured but the iii laſt perches in the North eaſt end[1] before menc*i*oned are but ix[2] perches broade.

*The riſing of the land in the myddeſt.* *In* the middeſt of the ſaid Iland the land riſeth verie high wherefore if the ſame ſhould be hewen downe and[3] made even & levell it wold not be fully ſoe broade as[4] before declared (as I gueſſe) by a perch or ii but the length wold hould out very neere, but not fullie.

Fo 6. †*The* ſaid Iland lyeth verie neere levell but not fullie[5] of the faire rode of *S*[ct] Mary[6] well, ſoe that I croſſing over in a boate from the ſtack to the Nangle bay,[7] I loſt the ſight of *Rat Iland* a good ſpace before I came neere the land whereby I gueſſed that if a forte were builded upon Rat Iland it could not annoy ſhips riding in S[ct] Mary well[6] roade, but to that the Maryners that caried us over being Nangle men, and expert in the harborowe, aunſwered that noe greate ſhippinge could ryde ſoe neare the ſhore there by reaſons[8] of the[3] ſhallowes but that they muſt ryde within viewe[9] of *Rat Iland.*

*The uſe and comodity of a Forte on Ratte*[10] *Iland.* *It hath been thought* by thoſe that have iudgement in fortificac*i*ons and have viewed Milford[11] havon for that purpoſe that this is a fitte place to receave a forte and that the ſame would anſw*e*r annother forte to be builded upon the Dale Poynte both w*hi*ch fortes

Fo. 6b. if not utterlie† defend, yet would greatly annoye any ſhipping that ſhould offer[12] to enter the havon and alſoe that this forte would annoy and defend both the rodes of S[ct] Mary well[6] and Dale being the two chiefeſt rodes of Milford ſoe that noe ſhipping of the enemies ſhould ride there w*i*th out annoyance of this Forte, And her Ma.[ties] ſhippinge being there might be ſalfely protected and defended by this and[13] other Fortes hereafter menc*i*oned.

---

[1] Here P. inserts 'and'. [2] ix[em], P. (= novem, nine) [3] *om.*, P.
[4] Here P. inserts 'is'. [5] Here P. inserts 'within the sight'.
[6] Maryewell, P. [7] Rode, P. [8] reaſon, P.
[9] vywe, P. [10] upon Ratt, P. [11] Mylforde, P.
[12] Attempt; still in local use.
[13] Here P. inserts 'some'.

## The Stacke

Fo. 7.

*The Stack*[1] is a rock or rydge of Stones further up within the havon and ſtandeth betwene ladie[2] Chappell and Southooke[3] pointe, but ſomewhat more weſt or lower downe then Southooke[3] poynte.

*It ſtandeth* not in the Middeſt of the ch*an*nell but neerer Rowſe[4] ſyde by $\frac{1}{3}$ parte of the breadth of Milford in that place.

*The forme of the ſtack at lowe water.*[6]

*It ſhoweth itself* at lowe ebbe to be a long Rydge of ſtones running East and Weſt & ſomewhat more lower then the Midle thereof there[5] riſeth up an upright Rock or mownte of Stones w*hi*ch is allwayes open at full ſea, w*hi*ch I[5] doe here call the Mounte[7] of the Stacke for the better explanac*i*on of my meaneing, and above or by Eaſte the ſaid Mounte,[7] there are certen ſharpe pointed Rockes, w*hi*ch ſhewe themſelves alſoe at full ſea, if the tyde be calme, and in the Middeſt of this[8] Rock, a litle above the †Mownte,[9] there is a playne way or breach to paſſe through the Fo. 7b. whole breadth of the rock from ſide to ſide[10] at lowe water, this way I call the playne or breach[11] of the ſtack as ſhall[12] appeare.

*The forme thereof at full Sea.*

*At Full sea* there appeareth but the ſaid Mownte or Rock iij or iiij fathom above the water, and ſomewhat further Eaſte there app*er*eth the foreſaid iij or iiij ſharpe Poyntes of Rockes as ſevered from the Mount not ſoe high as the Mownte itſelf, all the reſt wilbe lockt[13] under water.

*The length at lowe water.*

*The* foundac*i*on of the Stacke at lowe water then was meaſured with the forenamed cord of iij perches and it was of length[14] xlii perches w*hi*ch maketh 693 Foote

---

[1] Stacke, P. [2] St. Mary's ladye, P. [3] Sowthhooke, P.
[4] Roose. [5] *om.*, P. [6] This marginal note is not in P.
[7] Mownte, P. [8] the, P. [9] Mownt, P.
[10] Here P. wrongly inserts 'to syde' over again.
[11] An opening through the rock. Compare *Judges*, v. 17: 'Asher continued on the sea shore and abode in his breaches'. See also *Faerie Queene*, ii, 12, 21.
[12] Here P. inserts 'after'.
[13] Shut up. See *Canterbury Tales* (Wif of Bathe's Prologue), 5899; and *Merchant of Venice*, iii, 2.
[14] P. has 'is' instead of 'was of length'.

Fo. 8.

*The breadth at lowe water.*

†*The* breadth of the Stack at lowe water being then meaſured from the Northſide to the ſouth as much as was then drye, was xii perches[1] w*hi*ch maketh 198 Foote.

*The length of the mounte.*

*The* ſaid Mownte of the Stacke was then meaſured to be xlviij foote long and that Eaſt and weſt with the length of the Channell and in breadeth from North to South xxiiii foote.

*To*[2] *what square the Mount may be brought unto above the full ſea marke.*

*The South side thereof* groweth out in breadth verie much, ſoe that hewing the ſame Mownt to the full ſea Marke it wilbe verie much augmented in breadth and ſomewhat in length and warranted well[3] lx. foote ſquare to receave building upon, above the full ſea marke

Fo. 8b.

*Hollownes*[4] *in the cliff.*

†*But* as we paſſed by in the boate wee ſawe at the weſt end of the ſaid Mownte a certen parte of the ſaid Mownte appeare[2] to be hollowe underneath and that very high neere to[2] the toppe of the Rocke ſoe that perchaunce ſoe much of the length wold be abated, but it was noe[5] greate matter neither did wee rowe neere the ſame, to view it[6] exactlie, but thought it noe greate hindrance.

*On the North side* of the Stacke the Rock at lowe water is verie ſmothe and flatte and verie apte[7] to receave any buyldinge there upon, and a faire and a ſtronge foundac*i*on may be placed there.[8]

*The* ſayed Rocke of the Stacke is a red ſtone, ſofte and eaſie to be hewen.

Fo. 9.

*The uſe and comodity of a forte upon the Stacke.*

†*The* faire rode of[9] S$^{ct}$ Mary well being the faireſt largeſt and moſt ſafeſt of all the rodes of Milford for receavinge of greate Ships ſtandeth[10] iuſt againſt the Midle thereof, ſoe that it is thought if a forte were buylded upon the ſame y$^{t}$ it were able to keepe the rode allwaies cleere readie to receave her Ma*jes*ties ſhippes into the ſame, and to[11] protecte them there, from aſſaulting of any enemyes and to annoy and ſpoile the enemyes that ſhould take that rode for theire refuge. Alſoe noe ſhippinge might paſſe up the ryver but ſhould be in greate danger of a forte in this place for y$^{t}$ they muſt needes paſſe within the reach thereof.

---

[1] Here P. inserts 'aforesaid'.
[2] *om.*, P. *Square* is equivalent to *area*; compare *King Lear* i, 1.
[3] Here P. inserts 'to be'.
[4] P. has 'a' before 'Hollownes'.
[5] no, P.
[6] the same, P.
[7] Fit. See 2 Kings, 24, 16.
[8] thereon, P.
[9] called, P.
[10] Here P. inserts the words: 'all open to the stacke and the stacke standeth'.
[11] Here P. inserts 'defend and'.

*It is thought* That Sct Mary Well rode is within Culveringe[1] ſhotte of the Stacke

†*Few ships are seene* to paſſe on the North ſide of the ſtacke, the reaſon is for that the Myddeſt of the mayne Channell is on the other ſide thereof and that is the moſt readie waye for ſhips to paſſe uppe and downe but the Maeſters[3] of the harborowe tell me that they may well paſſe, if they will on the North ſide thereof, for that there is water ſufficient and noe danger. Fo. 9b. *Paſsage betweene that[2] and the North.*

## The Dale Poynte

*The Dale Poynte*, otherwiſe called of the inhabitants there adioyneinge the Dale-word[4] or Caſtle-word[5] ſtandeth South Eaſte[6] of the Towne[7] of the Dale and is a narrowe pointe or nooke of ground that ſtretcheth it ſelf forth into the havon of Milford compaſſing the Dale rode betwene it, and the land of the North ſide making a Baye. Fo. 10.

Upon[8] which pointe was in ould tyme cut a deepe ditch at the end next the Mayne where it is narroweſt and the ſame[9] ditch hath been raiſed in tymes paſt very high making the ſaid Pointe a verie ſtronge forte or ſconſe,[10] and yet with little laboure would be repaired and made a ſtronge hould and as it is thought, if enemies ſhold land thereabouts that it were one of the likelieſt places that they wold firſt fortifie

†I meaſured the ſame with a Corde of iii perches long as before and it is of[9] length[9] fieftie and one perches longe. Fo. 10b. *Length.*[11]

*And* it is broad from North to South xxity perches *Breadth.*[12]

*The ſaid ould* Trench was then meaſured from Clyff to Clyff and it was xviii perches over. *Length of ye Trench.*

---

[1] The small cannon of the time. Grose (*Mil. Ant.*, i, 402) states that they were first cast in England for Hen. VIII by 'one John Owen'. Colveringe, P.

[2] it, P [3] See note 7, p. 551, below. [4] Ward. Dale worde, P.

[5] Castle woorde, P. See note 4, p. 572, below.

[6] Sowthwest (in text, with 'southeast' written in the margin), P.

[7] See p. 109, above. [8] Here P. inserts 'the'.

[9] *om.*, P. Ditch is here used for the dyke as well as the ditch, like the Welsh *clawdd.*

[10] An entrenchment, see *Henry V*, iii, 6.

[11] The length of ye Dale pointe, P. [12] The Breadth, P.

*The land without the Trench.* *The* mayne land without the ſaid ditch is ſomewhat higher then the land within but not paſt ix foote as I gueſſe to w*hi*ch heighte the ditch would be reared with eaſe, ſoe that it would defend yt wholly from annoyance from the land

*The forme of the ground within the Poynt.* *It* ryſeth, in breadth[1] thereof, very high and ſteepe from the North Cliff up to the toppe and hath much ground on the ſaid Northſide w*hi*ch is plowed nowe and ſowed with Rye, but the
Fo. 11. Southſide is not ſoe ſteepe, for †that there is but verie little ground, and the Cliff[2] neere, there is very litle playne land therein, but all ſteepe and[3] ſydelonge land, and that moſt parte leaneing to the North

*The uſe and comodity of a forte upon Dale Pointe.*[4] *A* Forte builded here is thought will hinder the entring of ſhips, and wolde anſw*er* that on Ratte Ilande, as is ſaid before ſoe that noe ſhipping might enter without greate danger of the[5] twoe Fortes, Alſoe a forte here would ſafely defend and keepe all the Dale rode being one of the cheefeſt rodes of Milford, and y^e^ place where all ſhippinge doe moſte comonlie ryde.

Neere this pointe of Dale, betwene yt & the towne of Dale, landed King *Henry* the *7th* and his Armye from Brytayne[6] when he came into England and conquered King *Richard* the *third*.[7]

Fo. 12. †**Nowe**[8] **that those**[9] three places which in my[10] conceipte[11] are moſte fitte for fortificac*i*on are as well deſcribed as my ſimple

---

[1] P. has 'the' before this word. [2] Here P. inserts 'is'.

[3] P. after this word concludes the paragraph as follows: 'sydelinge lande leaninge to the north for the most parte'. Sydelinge, *i.e.*, *sloping*, rare as an adjective. [4] This marginal note is not in P.

[5] these, P. [6] Brittany. Bryttayne, P.

[7] According to local tradition, at a place called Brunt. See Laws' *Little England*, p. 222. In Appendix, Part IV, of the 12th Report of the *Historical MSS. Commission* (page 7), there is a letter dated 11th August 1485, from Richard III to Henry Vernon, a squire of his body, in which the king says: 'Our rebelles and traitours departed out of the water of Sayn (Seine) the first day of this present moneth making their cours westwardes ben landed at Nangle besides Mylford Haven in Wales on Soneday last passed, as we be credibly enfourmed'.

[8] Fo. 11^b^ is blank. [9] these, P.

[10] myne, P.; but the *-ne* is perhaps struck out.

[11] Idea, cf. Gower, *Conf. Am.*, *Prologus*, line 114: 'The word was liche to the conceipte'.

ſkill beſt could doe the ſame. I will nowe take in hand to deſcribe the ſeveral rodes,[1] Creekes,[1] Bayes and Poynts of the ſaid havon to the end that[2] noe parte thereof ſhall remayne hydden or unknowne from your Lo:ppe and therein I will begin at the very place where firſt I began to take the viewe thereof, that is at the uttermoſte parte of the havons Mouth on Pembrook ſide or the ſouthſide of the havon called ſhippe Iland.[3]

## Shippe Eland.

*Shipp Iland*[5] is ſemipeninſula yt is an Iland at full Sea and not at lowe water this ſcarce[6] within Milford, but here I firſt begin my deſcripcion ton that ſide the havon[7] betwene yt and the mayne there is another peece of grounde with a greate ditch or trencth betwixt[8] it and the mayne land verie hard to come to where there ſtandeth the remnant of a towre built upon the entrance thereof as it ſeemeth ſerving for a forte or defence for the ſame, and from the ſame peece of ground you may goe into ſhippe Iland[9] dry foote at half ebbe, but not without a ladder for the hard aſcending to the ſame, but at every full ſea the ſame is compaſſed aboute with the ſea,[10] the neigbours here reporte that the ſame was a place of retreite for the Countrey people in ould tyme to ſave them and their cattell from the Welſhmen that then often aſſaulted them. *Shippe Iland.*[4] Fo. 12b.

*On* the North of this Shippe Iland and ſomewhat weſt, alofte on the topp of the Cliff againſt the middeſt of the entrance of the havon is ſeated the †Eaſter[11] blockhouſe comonly called Nangle blockhouſe overlookinge all the entrance or havons Mouth, being a rounde turrett never yet finiſhed made in K. *Hen.* ye *8th* his tyme[13] for to impeach[14] Fo. 13. *Nangle Block-house.*[12]

---

[1] P. transposes these two words. [2] *om.*, P. [3] Ilande, P.

[4] This marginal note is not in P.

[5] Sheep Island, called *Shepe iland* by William of Worcester, *Itinerary*, ed. 1778, p. 154. It is quite outside the Haven. [6] is scarce accompted, P.

[7] In P. there is a full stop here, and 'Betwene' begins a new sentence.

[8] trench betweene, P. [9] Ilande, P.

[10] This word begins a new paragraph in P. It does not seem likely that the Welsh could, after the Norman settlement, find their way to this corner of Penvro. The country people had some hazy tradition of the sea pirates.

[11] Old form of easterly or eastern. Compare 'wester', p. 547, below.

[12] In P. this, and the next following notes, are not in the margin, but head the paragraph. L. as in text.

[13] Fenton (*Pemb.*, p. 403) though the could trace Roman work in this building.

[14] Hinder. See *Faerie Queene*, i, 8, 34.

the entrance into that havon, but in moſt mens iudgement to noe good purpoſe for that it ſtoode ſoe highe above the full ſea marke.

*West Pill. Rode.* *West Pille roade* is a litle rode on the weſt parte of Nangle towne and ſtandeth neere Ratte Iland, betwene yt and the ſouth blockhouſe, it is a litle Creeke or Pille full of Rockes turnynge into the land, but neere the ſame there is a[1] place for ſhips to ryde upon neceſſitye but fewe ſhippinge uſeth to ſtaie there for that it is in the havon[2] mowth in effecte.

Fo. 13b. †*Sct Mary well roade*,[3] is the cheefeſt rode in Milford and ſafeſt upon moſt[4] windes large and good Ancker hould, and is aboute xvi fathom water alwaies, it recheth[5] from Rat Iland to th'entrance of the Nangle Baye w*hi*ch is xii furlonges and more all along the ſhore, yt lyeth all on[6] length from eaſt to weſt beinge defended from the ſowth with a highland[7] yt lyeth all open to the ſtacke and[8] is whollie open ſubiecte to yt, the ſtack[8] ſtanding neere againſt the midle thereof ſoe yt a forte upon the ſtacke were able to comaunde that rode, as is before declared in the deſcripc*i*on of the ſtacke.

*Sct. Mary Well Rode.*

*The*[1] *Oister stones.* *The Oyster Stones* is a danger at the entrance of the Mouth of Nangle Baye[9] & it is three ſtones lyeing in the waye ſomewhat neerer to the[1] Nangle pointe then to the other ſide, they firſt app*er*e at three quarters ebbe, and are lockt[10] at a quarter flood, the maeſters of that havon †are driven to come in by ſpeciall markes for feare of this danger, but by reaſon that there cometh noe[11] greate ſhippinge nor any ſtrangers to[12] that Creeke, but onely ſmale boates of the harborowe, there[13] is noe greate accompte made of this danger /

*A Danger.*

Fo. 14.

*Popton Pointe.* *Popton Pointe* is the Eaſter pointe of the Mowth of Nangle havon ſoe called of a litle village neere the ſame called weſter Popton, upon this pointe there is an ould trench or ſconſe of earth.

---

[1] *om.*, P. West Pill Road is now West Angle Bay. [2] havons, P.

[3] The well and chapel (which is marked on Saxton's maps) of St. Mary, were on the cliff at Chapel Bay, see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 402. The chapel was destroyed on the erection of the fort a few years ago. There was a chantry of St. George at Angle, endowed with land near Haverfordwest (*Valor Eccl.*, iv, 384).

[4] all, P. [5] Old form of 'reacheth'. [6] in, P. [7] high land, P.

[8] From 'and' to 'stack' inclusive is omitted in P. The 'yt' following=that.

[9] the Nangle havon, P. [10] Covered. [11] no, P. [12] into, P.

[13] In P. the words from 'there' to 'danger' immediately follow the previous 'but'.

*The hauon of Nangle*[1] is noe harborowe but a dry baye at every ebbe, ſoe that there is not[2] rode or riding for any ſhips but verie good landinge all along the[3] Creeke from half flud to full ſea, but before half flud it is all owſe and ſlime ſaving neere the towne where is good landing at all tymes of the tyde, there are[4] noe ſuch ſmale Creekes to be ſeen within the baye as M[r] Saxon[5] in his Mapps hath noted downe. *Nangle havon.*

†*Croswarde*[7] is a pointe on the weſter ſide of Martyns[8] havon, yt is a rode for ſmale barkes and not for greate ſhipping. Fo. 14b. *Croswarde rode.*[6]

*Martins*[9] *havon*[10] is a[11] litle Creeke that cometh up to Pwlhcrochon Church, it is but a ſmale landing place. *Martins hauon.*

*Pennar Mowth* is the[13] Creeke that cometh up to Pembrook towne[14] this is the greateſt and largeſt Creeke of all Milford,[15] yt paſſeth up into the land three myles and more, and at the upper end it parteth itſelf into two branches, and compaſſeth[16] the towne & caſtle of Pembrook[17] ſerving the ſaid towne for a mote or ſtronge ditch on every ſide thereof. A Barke of xl or l[ty] tunne may enter this Creeke at lowe water and ryde at Anckre at Crowe poole, but noe further without helpe of the tyde. *Pennar mouth.*[12]

†*The Crowe*[18] is a hallowe[19] or ſhelfe a pretty way within the entrance of Pennar Mowth and it[6] is neere right againſt the verie entrance, and it is an oyſterbed, and on the Crowe groweth one of the beſt oyſters of all Milford being a bigg and a ſweete oyſter, the poore people thereaboutes are greatly releeved by the oyſters Fo. 15. *The Crowe.*

---

[1] Instead of these first four words P. has 'Nangle havon'. [2] no, P.
[3] that, P. [4] is, P. [5] Saxton, P. [6] *om.*, P.
[7] By Bullwell. Crosworde, P. [8] Martyn, P. [9] Martyns, P.
[10] There is another Martin's Haven on the sea coast in Marloes parish.
[11] the, P. [12] Penar mowth, P. [13] a, P.
[14] the towne of Penbrooke, P.
[15] Lewis Morris, in the *Observations* at the end of his *Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays, and Roads in St. George's Channel* (1748), in which he makes many suggestions for the improvement of the Haven, says (p. 15): 'within Pennarmouth a Dock might be made, which would contain all the vessels in England, and which would be perhaps the greatest Thing in the world of that kind.'
[16] Here P. inserts 'about'. [17] Penbrooke, P.
[18] The 'rupis vocata le crowe' mentioned by William of Worcester, *Itin.* p. 155, is the one by Linney Head. There is a Careg Fran by Porthlisky, near St. David's.
[19] shallow, P.

there, for upon lowe water the bed is drye and the people gether the oyſters there[1] without any dredge or other helpe of Boate[2]

*Crowe Poole.* *Crowe Poole* is a rode within *Pennar mouth* on the weſt ſide of the Crowe betwene the Crowe and the village of weſt Pennar, in w*hi*ch Poole Barkes of l.^tye^ tonne may ryde ſalf and in good Anckrehould at all tymes at lowe water

Fo. 15b. †Betwene Patrichurch[4] and the Carne[5] pointe there is lowe land without cliffes & good landing

*landing Place.*[3]

*The Carne.* *The Carne*[7] is a rocke or ridge of ſtones on Pembrook ſide above Patrichurch[8] a flight ſhoote[9] in the Channell within the full ſea marke. It is a danger and the greateſt in Milford, yt is locked at half flood, but ells open, The ridge of ſtones ſtretcheth croſſe the Channell from Carne pointe towards[10] Llanſtadwell church this was not layed downe in the Mappe by viewe of Inſtrum*en*t, for that it was full ſea and hidden when the vywe was taken but afterwardes it was layed downe by gueſſe, yet[1] for certen it is truely laid downe

*A danger.*[6]

*The Carne Pointe.* *The Carne Pointe* is the pointe beneath the ferry houſe and betwene yt and the Ferry[11] there is a Creeke entring eaſtward and is lowe land and good landing there.

*Thus Farre* I have p*ro*ceeded on Pembrook ſide and nowe I begyn with the other ſide of the havon called Rowſe ſide.

---

[1] *om.*, P.

[2] The headquarters of the oyster fishery of Milford Haven has for generations been at Langum, where there is a fishing community similar to those formerly at Dale and Angle, and still to be found on the Cornish coast. The Langum folk still retain peculiarities of dress, language and custom. They are probably a Norse remnant left in the midst of the surrounding Flemish population. The name also may be Norse—*Lang heimr*, the long village. *Heimr* in modern Norse is contracted into *om* or *um*; see Cleasby and Vigfusson's *Dictionary*, s.v. *Heimr*. See p. 124, above. [3] landinge, P.

[4] Called by the more modern name 'Pater church' by the author, pp. 67 and 158, above. Lewys Dwnn, i, 130, calls it *Padrig Chyrch.* The original saint appears from comparison of the old forms of the word, to have been not Peter but Patrick (or possibly Padarn).

[5] Carn, P. [6] This marginal note (or heading) is not in P.

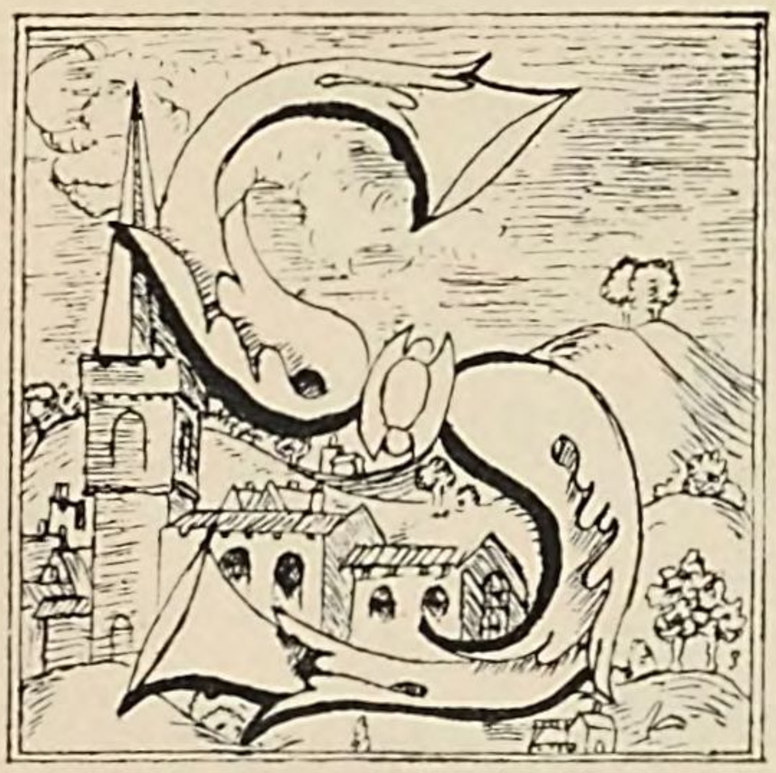
[7] Now called 'the Carrs'. [8] Patrychurch, P.

[9] A 'flight' was an arrow used for long shots. Leland, *Itin.*, iv, fo. 61, says that Barry Island was 'a flite shot' from the land at high tide, and explains that it was the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge. William of Worcester (*loc. cit.* p. 545, above) says that Gresholm Island was in length and breadth 'jactum sagittae vocatum le flyght'. [10] to, P.

[11] Here P. inserts 'house'.

## Rowſe ſyde

Fo. 16.



ct **Annes Head** is the weſter head- *St. Anne's head.*
land at the entrance of the havon of Milford, it is[1] ſharpe[1] and[1] ſtretcheth itſelf further ſouth into the ſea then the other land of Nangle ſide doeth over againſt it,[2] and is not a rownd head land as Mr Saxtons maps doe untruelie ſhewe,[3] And whereas the bodie and Channell of Milford from the middeſt downeward runneth in a maner right eaſt and weſt, yet doeth this parte of the land croſſe the lower parte of the havon, and forceth it to turne full ſouth from the Dale rode downeward, whereby the ſhips that come into the havon at theire firſt entrance cannot diſcerne the ſame to be a havon in deed, but it[1] appeareth as it were[4] a ſmale bay untill they paſſe[5] Ratte Iland and then doeth the Mayne Channell firſt appeare unto them on the ſtarburſide[6] or right hand wrething it ſelf up into the land Eaſtward.

†Upon[7] the Promontory or pointe aforeſaid neere the Cliff Fo. 16b.
ſtandeth Sct Annes Chappell where of more ſhalbe ſaid hereafter[8]

*North of Sct Annes head* further into the land upon a ſmale pointe and high cliff right over againſt the other blockhouſe, is placed the weſter blockhouſe, each one confronting the other, *Weſter blockhouse.*
w*hi*ch blockhouſe was never[9] finiſhed being a rounde towre and as I iudge the diameter or breadth wi*th*in the walles to be xx foote over with viiit portes or loopes for greate ordinance, this forte is called the Dale blockehouſe.

---

[1] *om.*, P. [2] 'doth' in P. comes here, not before 'over'.
[3] Instead of the words from 'Saxtons' to 'shewe' (inclusive) P. has 'Saxtonn in his mappe hath vntrulye laide downe'.
[4] Here P. inserts 'but'. [5] Here P. inserts 'within'.
[6] starboord side, P.
[7] To this paragraph P. and L. have the heading 'St. Anne's Chappell'
[8] See p. 552, below. [9] Here P. inserts 'yett.

*Milbaye.* Betwene this pointe and Sct Annes head aforeſaid there bendeth in a little bay called Milbaye[1] and is a reaſonable good rode for a fewe ſhips to ride in but not greately uſed, for that it is ſoe neere the havons mouth, and allmoſt without yt.

Fo. 17. *Wathig baye.* †More in the land to the Dale ward[2] appeareth another ſmale pointe called Wathig[3] Pointe and a little bay of the ſame name, and neere the Pointe there is a ſmale ryding place.

*Caſtle-bitch[7] Baye.* Betwene Wathig pointe and the Dale pointe called Dale warde[4] or Caſtle worde[5] there is a little baye called Caſtle bitch[6] bay, but it ſerveth to little purpoſe.

*Dale Pointe.* Dale pointe or Daleword[8] or Caſtleword[9] cometh next to be handled, but for that it is thought a place fit for fortificacion I have deſcribed the ſame more at large before.

*Dale Towne.*[10] *Then* next cometh the towne of Dale being ſometymes a burgh and Markett towne and a Caſtle where *Robert de Vale*[11] being lord thereof dwelled.

Fo. 17b. †*Dale* rode is a goodly bay and a faire rode of greate receipte[12] and one of the best rodes and bay[13] of all Milford and beſt defended *Dale rode.* from all windes, the Eaſt and ſouth Eaſte excepted, but ſhipping of of iiij^c.[14] and upward may not ſoe well ryde there as at Sct Mary well for want of water excepte they remayne neere the mydle of the Channell the Dale pointe retchinge farre[15] into the Channell maketh it a large baye betwene the ſame and the land over againſt it turning *Good landing.* up rownd towardes the towne of Dale and to Crabhole houſe, and

---

[1] Mylbaye, P. [2] Dalewarde, P.
[3] Wathick. [4] Daleworde, P. [5] Castle worde, P.
[6] Castlebeach. Castlebitch, P. [7] Castelbitch, P.
[8] Dalewoorde, P. [9] Castlewoorde, P. [10] Villa, P. and L.

[11] Sir Robert de la Vale held much land in the county in the reign of Edward I. The grant to him on the 5th December, 1293, of a market and fair at his manors of Dale and Redwalls is published with the *Baronia*, p. 75. His daughter and heiress brought the lordship of Trefgarn Owen to Llewelyn, and was the mother of Owen and Thomas, mentioned in note 36 on p. 408, above. The release by Gilbert de la Vale of lands in Kemes to Nicholas Martin is published with the *Baronia*, p. 52.

[12] Accommodation. See note 6, p. 441, above. [13] *Sic*, P.
[14] Tons. [15] rechinge farr, P.

ſoe about to Sᶜᵗᵉ Iſmells pointe in all this rode[1] is good landing at all tymes.

The next poynt that waye on Sᶜᵗ Iſmells ſide is called Sᶜᵗ Iſmells poynt,[2] it is but a ſmale pointe and not worth much ſpeech thereof. *Sct. Iſmells*[3] *Poynte.*

†*The* next poynte above yt is called Bicton[4] poynte,[5] this is a large[6] peece of ground & very faire and plaine land fitte for any fortificaᶜⁱon but as it is thought ſerveth not to annoy or defend any good rode of Milford, Mr. Paule Ivy[8] liked well of this peece of grounde and meaſured yt with his Corde, yt is truelie placed and laid downe that your Loːᵖᵖᵉ may Judge thereof, whether it may ſerve to any uſe, but[9] this pointe is neerer to Ratte Ilande then the twoe blockehouſes,[10] th'one to th'other and ſoe to Dale Poynte and much nerer to the ſtacke. Fo. 18. *Bickton*[7] *Pointe.*

*Next* above this pointe betwene it and ſouthooke[11] pointe entreth Sandy havon Creeke being a faire large Creeke, but dry at all ebbes and is all ſand without any owſe or ſlyme ſoe that there is a landing place at all tymes of the tyde but noe rode there for any ſhipping to ryde neerer then the middeſt of the Channell. *Sandy havon.*

†*Next* above and by Eaſt Sandy havon iſſueth forth Southook pointe it ſtretcheth itſelf fartheſt into Milford of any pointe that is and cometh neereſt to[9] the Stacke of any other pointe at[13] Milford. Fo. 18b. *Southook Pointe.*[12]

Gellyſwyck[14] is a litle baye and a reaſonable rode but verie little and a verie good landing place at half tyde in all the baye. *Gelliswick.*

*Hubberston Pointe* is the pointe next beweſt Priory pille, the deſcripcⁱon here of ſerveth to ſmale uſe. *Hubberstonne*[15] *Pointe.*

---

[1] Here P. inserts 'there'.
[2] Watch House Point.
[3] Ismels, P.
[4] Byckton, P.
[5] Great Castle Head.
[6] Here P. inserts 'poynte or'.
[7] Bycton, P.
[8] See note 2, p. 566, below.
[9] *om.*, P.
[10] Here P. inserts 'are'.
[11] Sowth hooke, P.
[12] Southhooke, P.
[13] in, P.
[14] Gellyswyche, P.
[15] Hubberston, P. There is a Hubberstone near Bideford.

*Priory Pill.* *Priory*[1] *Pill* is a Creeke that turneth uppe on the Eaſte parte of Hubberſton pointe and reacheth up farre into the land untill the Priory houſe being a myle in the land, yt is all owſe, and therefore noe good landing there This pill is dry at lowe water.

Fo. 19. *Pill rode.* †*Pill rode* is betwene the Priory Pill and Prix Pill, yt is a good rode and a large and good and ſalf rydinge and here cometh moſt ſtrangers for that it is neere the harte[2] of the Countrey and within vj miles of Haverfordweſt[3] and hath iiij fathom water at all tymes

*Prix Pille.* *Prix Pill*[4] is the upper Pill of the twoe and is a Creeke turninge up to the towne of the Pill, this Creeke is owſe alſoe and noe good landinge place[5] but at full ſea. this Pill is drye alſoe[5] at lowe water.

*Newton Pointe.* *Newton*[6] *Poynt* is a[5] place[5] ſoe called and yet ſheweth not itſelf as it were a pointe, yt is a verie good landing place at all tymes of the tyde upon ſand it is a lowe grounde without any Cliff, a flight[7] ſhoote longe.

*Newton Weare.* *Newton weare* is a headland or pointe ſoe called, there is noe good landing there for the Cliffes are hye[8] nor any thinge[5] ells there without[9] the noteinge

Fo. 19b. *Newton rode* †Newton rode is a very good rode, yt reatcheth from Newton Weare untill[10] Llanſtadwell Church, there is good riding for ſhips and good Anckre holde. this rode is alſoe called Haſelbitch[11]

---

[1] Now Hakin (see Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 191). Priorye, P. [2] hart, P.

[3] Haverfordewest, P.

[4] Castle Pill, see note 87, p. 417, above ; also Fenton, *Tour in quest of Genealogy*, pp. 60 and 83. The name *Prix* may be a Welsh survival (rare in the hundred of Roose), from *prysg*, a copse or brushwood. *Pen Prysg* occurs in the *Book of Llan Dâv*, and is still a name in the Vale of Glamorgan. *Dirprisc* is found in the *Life of St. Cadoc*, p. 60. *Prysgol* in Llanrug, near Carnarvon, seems to be an adjective from *prysg*.

[5] *om.*, P. and L. Newton point, Sandy Haven and Gelliswick, are each marked in margin of L. 'a landing-place.'

[6] Newton Noyes. [7] See note 9, p. 546, above.

[8] High. Chaucer, *The Cuckow and the Nightingale*, v. 3, has 'hie'.

[9] worth, P. [10] till, P.

[11] Haselbytch, P. Compare the Chesil Bank at Portland and Chesil Pill on the Severn. The Anglo-Saxon word for gravel was *ceosol*; the Dutch form is *kesel*.

*From* a little Creeke above Llanſtadwell church to Nayland poynte is all lowe land and good landing upon gravell, at all tymes and tydes. *Good landing.*[1]

Nayland[2] pointe is a poynte next King[3] rode and good for landinge. *Nayland Pointe.*

*King rode* is a rode next adioyneinge & next above Nayland[2] poynte it is one of the cheifeſt rodes and good Anckre hold and ſalf riding for the excellencie thereof it is called[4] as a cheife and principall rode King rode. *King rode.*

*Above King* rode is the Ferry[5] where the Comon paſſage is kepte right againſt the ferry houſe & there on both ſides the havon there is allwaies good landing upon gravell & Rabb.[6] *The Ferry.* *Good landing.*

†**Certen Notes** collected by the relac*i*on of the beſt and moſt experte maeſters[7] of Mylford touching the comeinge and entringe into Milford havon by what meanes and marke they firſt make the land and knowe the harborowe Fo. 20.

The maeſters ſay that when they come from the ſouth or ſouthwest[8] towards Milford, the firſte land they make is Percelley[9] hills, if it be cleere otherwiſe they ſhall not perceave it, and at the[11] firſt it riſeth a rownde blacke and high hill[12] by this[11] they ſaile xii houres without any other m*ar*ke for the lande aboute Milford and all that coaſte is verie lowe and not to be ſeene till they approach verie neere, which when they come[11] unto, the Ilandes ſeaboord of *Percelly*[10] *hill.* *The Ilands nere Milford.*

---

[1] *Om.*, P. and L.

[2] Naylande, P. Now the terminus of the Great Western Railway Company.

[3] kinge, P.

[4] In P. and L. the words 'King rode' come here instead of at the end of the sentence. In reference to the author's etymology, it may be observed that Kingston, Kingsfold, Kingswood, King's Mill and King's Bridge, are all in the neighbourhood of Pembroke. There is a King Road by Pen Kemes Head.

[5] Fery, P.

[6] Dr. Hicks kindly informs the editor that the word *rab* is used in his native county much as *rabble* as a quarryman's term in England. The decomposed portions of igneous rocks, especially of granites, are also locally called *rab*.

[7] The captain of a trading vessel. Compare *Macbeth*, 1, 3. 'Master of the Tiger.'

[8] sowth-sowth west, P.

[9] Parcelley, P.

[10] Pacellei hilles, P. This and the two following marginal notes are also in the margin in P.

[11] *om.*, P.

[12] See p. 104, above.

Milford firſt app*er*eth[1] and then they ayme their courſe till they ſee S^ct^ Annes Chappell being an ould chappell decayed having a rounde towre builded like a windmyllne[2] or pigeon howſe of ſtonne, as I eſteeme yt xx^tie^ foote highe the towre and Chappell ſtandeth ſoe mounted that it is ſeene firſt of any land markes and by this they knowe where to finde the entrance into the harborowe for it ſtandeth within three flight ſhootes weſt of the havons mouth for although they firſt knowe the Coaſte †by Percelley[3] hill and knowe the entrance of the havon by S^ct^ Annes Chappell, yet doeth there from ſea app*er*e noe ſigne of any havon or harborowe at all, by reaſon that oppoſite of the entrance at the havons mowth there ſheweth the Clyffe[4] of the other ſide and the havon turneth upward to the Eaſtward ſoe that noe ſigne of any havon appeareth and therefore if S^ct^ Annes Chappell were removed yt would be hard for any pilote eſpecially ſuch as are not of the harborowe to finde the entrance thereof, but ſhould be to ſeeke yt elſwhere and ſoe to perill of the dangers rounde aboute.

*St. Annes Chappell.*

Fo. 20b.

*Defaceing or removeing of S^ct^ Anne's Chappell.*

*And* therefore it is thought it wold be a good pollicie, if the enemie were knowne to be at ſea at a ſodaine to race[5] and deface the ſaid towre and Chappell of S^cte^ *Annes* and if the like were by ſome meanes Erected neere the ſame in ſome dangerous place that it might be an occaſion to lead the enemy to that place and ſoe to looſe[6] theire courſe and to[7] be caſt awaie againſt the rockes.

Fo. 21.

*West Dale Pointe.*[8]

†There is a place beweſt the Dale called Weſtdale[9] pointe North weſt of the ſaid Chappell and verie like the land of S^ct^ *Annes* head having Eaſt of yt, a baie[10] appearing from the ſea much like the entrance of Milforde but is ſomewhat narrower w*hi*ch baie ſtandeth from the ſaid weſtdale[9] poynte as thentr*au*nce of Milford doeth from S^ct^ Annes head and is a verie p*er*ilowſe place full of rockes and Cliffes and if the enemy ſhould enter that inſteed[11] of Milford there

---

[1] appeere, P.

[2] wind myll, P. *Miln*, the old form of mill, is preserved in *milner*. So *kiln* is locally pronounced *kill*. The old lighthouse was built on the site of the chapel.

[3] parcelle, P.

[4] clyffes, P.

[5] rase, P.

[6] lose, P.

[7] *om.*, P.

[8] This marginal note is omitted in P.

[9] west dale, P.

[10] West Dale Bay, where the author desired to set this trap, is outside the Haven. The chapel was rased in the reign of Queen Anne, to make way for the old lighthouses (see Carlisle, *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, *s.v.* Dale). The lighthouses were rebuilt in 1800.

[11] Instead. Often in two words, *e.g.*, 'In stede of Relykes'. *The voiage and travile of Sir John Maundevile* (Halliwell's ed.), cap. 21.

were noe waie but death with them, yf this be thought any good pollicie fitte to be done, it were convenient it ſhold be kepte verie ſecreate untill the verie inſtant that the ſame ſhould be performed.

## Of[1] the Current

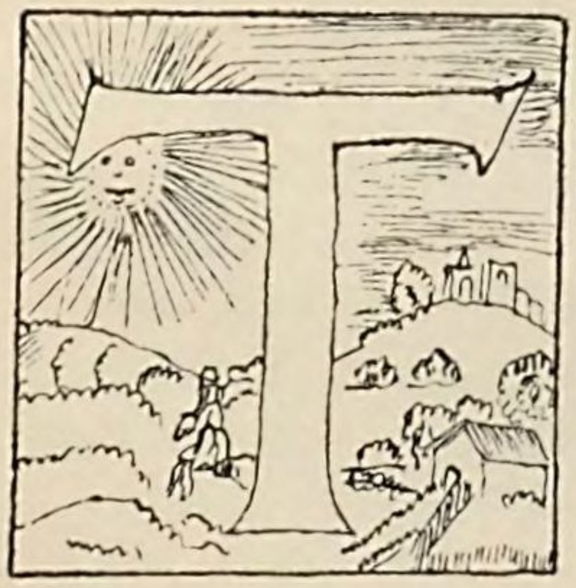
Croſſinge the havons Mowth.

*South west and be west*[2] of the *Hauons* mouth ſtandeth the Ilandes of Schookolme[3] and Scalmey a mile from the mayne land and more, betwene w*hi*ch Ilandes and the mayne[†] is made a violent Current or runninge tyde, into the w*hi*ch if any ſhippe be caryed[4] yt is hard for the ſame to recover the havons mowth againe but runneth into greate danger, into w*hi*ch danger any ſhippe or barke is driven that miſſeth to enter the havons Mowth either by force of tempeſt or by unſkilfull Pilotts, if a Shippe once paſſe by the verie Mowth of the Havon with the Current, there is noe more recoveringe thereof till the next floode in the meane tyme, if it be tempeſtious[5] from the ſea there is greate and inevitable danger of drowneinge and to be caſt awaye againſt the Rockes. Fo. 21b.

## Of the Dangers

Fo. 22

in and about Milford Havon.[6]



*here* is an olde adagie[7] or proverbe amonge the Maryners and ſeafareing men of Milford touchinge the dangers of Milford sayeinge y[t].

*Dangers in Milford there is none*
*Saue the Crow the Carre & ye Cattlestone.*[8]

*And*[9] accomptinge onelie theſe three dangers and none other, but[9] as there are not many dangers in deed, ſoe are there ſome more beſide theſe although of noe greate accompte. The Crowe one of the fore-

---

[1] on, P. [2] by weſt, P. [3] Scookholme, P.
[4] Here P. inserts 'there'. [5] tempeſtuowſe, P.
[6] the Havon of Milforde, P. [7] adagye, P.
[8] This line is thus in P.: 'Saue y[e] Crow y[e] Carr & y[e] Cattell stone.'
[9] *om.*, P.

nam'd dangers is not within the harborowe but farre a ſea bord[1] the ſame.

Yet for that the ſame is in the Comon trade waie to Milforde and[2] very greate and the verie greateſt danger in deed that is upon the[3] Coaſte, yt hath been accompted as one of the cheifeſt dangers of that harborowe.

Fo. 22b. *The Crowe.*[4]

†*The* ſaid danger called the Crowe is a rocke lyeinge ſowth Eaſte of the havons Mowth neere a pointe called Lynny[5] pointe in the high waye as they paſſe ſowth and by eaſt from Milford Havon, yt is lockt at half flood ells open And it behoved[6] every good Pilotte that meaneth to trade that waie to have perfecte knoweledge hereof. I was never neere the ſaid danger but ſawe it afarre of, from Milforde and therefore I cannot perfectelie deſcribe the forme of the Rocke.

*Skitwell*[7] *and Smale.*

*There* are alſoe twoe litle rockes called Skytwell[8] and Smale[9] out in the ſea iiij[or] leagues from the havons Mowth lyeing weſt and by North of S[cte] Annes head, which are greate dangers Skytwell is lockt at half flud, but Smale is allwaies above[10] water.

Fo. 23. *The Bushoppe and his Clerks.*[13]

†*The*[11] *Bushopp and his Clarkes.*[12]

I[14] accompte them not as dangers of Milford for[15] they are ſoe farre of the harborowe cloſe by S[ct] Davids hedd[16] they are verie ſore dangers and preach deadly doctryne to ſuch poore ſeafareinge men as are forced thether by tempeſt.[17]

---

[1] Far seaward of ; see note 18, p. 545, above. [2] Here P. inserts 'a'.

[3] that, P. [4] This in P. appears as the heading, not in the margin.

[5] Lyny, P. See p. 320, above.

[6] behoveth, P. The author's power of vision must have been remarkable.

[7] Skutwell, P. This note also appears as the heading in P. [8] *Sic*, P.

[9] The Hats and Barrells and the Smalls (on which last there is a light-house). See Fenton, *Pemb.*, p. 128. [10] Here P. inserts 'the'.

[11] Y[e], P. [12] Clerckes, P. [13] This marginal note is not in P.

[14] Before this word P. has : 'The Bushopp and his Clerckes', as part of the sentence that follows. [15] Here P. inserts 'that'.

[16] Dauides heade, P.

[17] Here in P., George Owen has afterwards interlined in a smaller hand : 'only in one thinge they are to be commended y[t] they keepe better residence than the rest of the Canons of that sea are wont to keepe'. See note 4, p. 113, above, where the orthography of the extract from the Egerton MS. 2586 is not quite correctly given. *Inter alia*, *Stale* should be read *Smale* (the word is very badly written in the original), *i.e.*, the *Small* Rock. *Lly Wennol*, the Welsh name for the Smalls, is perhaps a corruption of *Llyw*, a rudder (also an eel's

*Theise* are in effecte[1] all the dangers a ſeabord Milford that I can learne of, ſavinge that there is noe rydinge or harborowe without the havon.

*All*[2] alonge the Coaſte upon any ſtorme or tempeſt but inevitable danger in every place even from Wormes head[3] in *Glamorganshire* till they paſſe S^cte^ Davids[4] head and ſoe all alonge the Coaſte of *Wales* northwarde fewe good Rodes are to be founde even up to Holy[5] head.

†*Nowe* for dangers within the havon I am enformed by the maeſters of the harborowe that there is noe good ridinge in the havons mowth till you come within Ratte[7] Iland to Dale rode or S^ct^ Mary Well,[8] for ſay they the moſte of the entrance of the havon and betwene the blockhouſes, and from ſhip[9] Iland to Rat[10] Iland is full of rockes ſoe that all ground tackle that is caſt there is loſte and noe ankre to be wayed that toucheth there, ſaving in certen places, w*hi*ch I have noted before, as Milbay, Wathig baye, weſt Pill [11]and ſuch other ſmale riding rodes to thoſe that are well acquainted with the places and to none other but theſe rockes are noe dangers to paſſe, for that there is ſufficient water at all tymes but the ſame is noe riding place for want[12] of good Anckre hould and therefore I have noted yt in this place. Fo. 23b. *Rockes in the havons Mouth.*[6]

†*They* alſoe enforme me that there is in the havons mowth almoſte in the middeſt of the entrance betwene the twoe blockhouſes, but ſomewhat more to ſeaward[14] and neerer to the Dale ſide a ranck of rockes called of thoſe of the harborowe *Shole mydle*,[15] Fo. 24. *Shole midle.*[13]

---

tail), or of *Llun*, shape. *Gwennol* also occurs in the well-known *Rhaiadr y Wennol*, usually translated 'Swallow Falls', but it is by no means certain that the *gwennol* there means a 'swallow'; it may mean a 'shuttle', and refer to the shape of one of the rocks. There is a brook close to the Mwmffre Hill, near Llandovery, called the *Gwennol*.

[1] In effecte are, P.

[2] No new paragraph here nor stop at 'havon' in P.

[3] wormeſheade Pointe, P. [4] Dauids, P.

[5] Holly, P. St. Tudwal's Road, at the northern extremity of Cardigan Bay, is much used by ships.

[6] This and the next four marginal notes appear as headings in P.

[7] Ratt, P. [8] Marywell, P. [9] shipp, P. [10] Ratt, P.

[11] westpill, P. [12] wante, P. [13] middle, P. [14] seaward, P.

[15] midle, P.

yt hath allwaies iiij fathom water and therefore is accompted noe danger, And it hath xvj or xx^tie^ fathom deepe on each ſyde at lowe water, they ſaie yt is a flatte rocke for ſoe they finde yt to be by ſoundinge A man of Nangle tould me[1] that in his fathers tyme a greate veſſel entringe the havon at a great ſpringe, ſhe touched the ſaid rocke but receaved noe harme thereby, I thought good to note this downe althoughe yt be noe danger.

*Oisters stones.*[2] *The oyster stones* in the entrance of Nangle havon is before deſcribed, where I ſpake[3] of Nangle havon and therefore I here omyt the ſame.

*Next*[4] in order ſtandeth the Carre w*hi*ch I have likewiſe deſcribed before, where I ſpeake of the[1] Carre[5] pointe.

Fo. 24b. †*Then* cometh in courſe the Cattle ſtone w*hi*ch is a greate ſtone *Cattelston.*[6] or rocke in the havon neere Burton, yt is not ſoe well knowne to ſtrangers for that fewe come ſoe farre up w*i*thin the havon, but to thoſe of the harborowe that daylie haunte the place with theire ſmale boates yt is ſufficiently knowne and carefully avoyded, becauſe I travelled not ſoe farre uppe the harborowe as this place I ſawe not the ſtone neither have I layd yt[7] in the Mappe.

*Miskyn.* *At* the Mowth of Cryſwell water yt is ſaide that there is a rownde rocke called the *Miskin*[8] and[9] is a ſhrewd danger to ſuch barkes as travell ſoe farre uppe for greate Ships there cometh none thether at any tymes, this rocke likewiſe I ſawe not but learned the ſame by reporte of the Maeſters that daily haunte the place

*Theise* are in effecte all the dangers that I can learne to be either within the havon or upon the Coaſte neere the ſame.

---

[1] *om.*, P. Apparently the Nangle man referred to the very low ebb.

[2] Oisterstones, P. [3] speake, P.

[4] P. has the title: 'The Carr' at the end of this paragraph.

[5] Carr, P. [6] The Cattellstone, P.

[7] Here P. inserts 'downe'.

[8] Called in old maps *Black Miskin*, and in the Ordnance maps *Black Mixen*, as if from *Misken*. *Miskin* meant a small bag-pipe, but the name has probably been corrupted out of recognition. There is a Glamorgan *Miskin*, in mediæval Welsh, *Meisgyn*.

[9] The author frequently uses 'and' for 'and which'.

## The towne & Caſtle

of Pembrooke.[1]

Fo. 25.

*he* Towne of Pembrooke ſtandeth upon a longe backe or rydge of rocke being all one ſtreete in length without any Croſſe ſtreetes and being walled aboute with a ſtrong walle of lyme and ſtone and compaſſed on each ſide with a branch of Milford beinge the upper end of the Creeke of Pennar mouth[2] where the ſaid Creeke parteth it ſelf in twoe and runninge up on each ſide of the towne compaſſeth the ſame as a ſtronge mote flowinge at every tyde in ſuch ſorte[3] that noe acceſſe on horſe or foote is permitted to the towne but over two bridges, the towne having three gates onely and the towne walles being ſtrongly defended with vj.[4] flancker[5] towres in ſuch ſorte as out of them the whole walles may be ſcoured and defended from approach of enemies and in ſome of the ſame towres are faire ſpringes of cleere ſweete runninge water for the neceſſary relief of the people w*it*hin the towne not to be cutt of[6] by any meanes.

Fo. 25b.

†*At* the weſte[8] end of the towne on the parte where the ſaid Creeke parteth itſelf into twoe branches ſtandeth a faire ſtrong and large Caſtle ſtrongely walled with a mightie thicke wall, all[9] buylt of lyme and ſtone, having within the gate twoe large courts an Inner and an owter being compaſſed with ſtrong garreted[10] walles and ſet furth in the utter partes with diverſe flanker towres of all ſortes neceſſarie for the defence thereof.

*The Castle.*[7]

---

[1] In the portrait of Fenton, at the beginning of his *Pembrokeshire*, he is represented as holding in his hands a MS. volume on which these words are written.

[2] Pennarmouth, P.

[3] sorte, P. Compare the French, *de sorte que*, 'so that'.

[4] ſix, P.

[5] Flanking, projecting at the side. The word was more used as a substantive.

[6] *Sic*, P.

[7] Castell, P.

[8] wester, P.

[9] a, P.

[10] garretted, P. Having watch-towers. Garret—from O. F. *garite*—is literally a look-out place.

*The strength and Seate of the Castle.*[1]

†*The* ſaid Caſtle[1] is ſeated upon a high mayne rocke of xxx$^{ty}$ and in moſt places xl$^{ty}$ foote high naturally ſteepe in moſt places, and the reſt eaſily to be made in ſuch ſorte that if the Caſtle walles might be battered as moſt thereof cannot be, yet were yt not poſſible to aſcend up the ſaid rocke to enter the breach, the ſame being ſoe high and inacceſſible beſide the tydes[2] daily flowe about
Fo. 26. the ſame and the owſe and flyme whereof† the Channell is full doeth mightilye defend the ſaid Caſtle from any aſſaulte of enemyes.

This Caſtle[1] is thought allmoſt impregnable the weakeſt parte thereof is a ſmale parte that ioyneth to the towne which is onely defended with a dry dytch and which[3] may be made very ſtronge and deepe the towne walles ſpringeth from the ſayed Caſtle[1] and ſtretching furth on each ſide of the ſaid[3] towne, encloſing the whole towne as it were within one utter[4] or baſe Co*ur*te of the ſaid Caſtle.

*The walles yet*[3] *in good repayer.*

*All* the Caſtle walles are ſtanding verye ſtronge without any decaye onely the rooffes and leades have been taken downe

*A greate Caue called the Woogan*[5]
Fo. 26b.

*Within* the ſaid Caſtle there is the greate Cave under ground called the Wogan[6] able if occaſion were to receave a greate †Multitude of people, being a place free from all aſſaults or battery and in the ſame is a well of freſh water of a[3] greate[3] depth w*hi*ch cannot be taken away by any meanes poſſible, ſerving for the uſe of the people within the ſaid Caſtle.

*The Gate* or entrance of the ſaid Caſtle is made ſtronge diverſe wayes as with drawe bridges and portculleſſes and other meanes very defenſible.

*This Towne and Caſtle* thus lyeing upon the ſaid branch of Milford being unfortified as yt nowe remayneth is thought verie perillous, yf the enemye ſhould firſt poſſes the ſame, and would be

---

[1] Castell, P. For 'mayne' in the sense of huge, compare the 'main abyss', *Paradise Lost*, iii, 84. [2] Here P. inserts 'that'. [3] *om.*, P.

[4] Outer. Compare 'the utter gate', *Faerie Queene*, 4, 10, 11, and consult 'the utter barrister'.

[5] Wogan, P. This name, like that of the *Wookey* Hole near Wells in Somerset, is by some thought to be derived from the Welsh *gogof*, a cave (in place named usually, *ogof*) the old form of which in Asser and the *Book of Llan Dâv* was *guocob*. See *La Famille de Wogan* (Paris 1896), p. 6.

[6] Woogan, P.

by them ſoe fortified and defended as it wold be the loſſe of many lives to remove them therehence wherefore I have thought fitte to note it here to th'end that ſome care ſhould be† had thereof, yf any invaſion ſhould be doubted[1] at Milford. Fo. 27.

*Soe is the Towne of Tynby* which likewiſe would be made of exceedinge ſtrength with ſmale charge both which townes of Pembrook and Tembye[3] are ſeated upon[4] rocke of lymeſtone which yeldeth the more readye meanes to fortifye the ſame townes within the walles thereof. *Tynby Towne.*[2]

## Of the Rodes

Fo. 27b.

of[5] Tynbye[6] and Caldey[7]

Dyverſe yeres paſt upon occaſion I tooke ſome notes of the depth[5] and[5] goodnes of the rodes of Tynby[3] and Caldey[8] aſwell by that w*hi*ch Capten Yorke[9] tooke of thoſe rodes being ſent to view the ſame as alſoe by perfecte inſtruc*i*ons w*hi*ch I receaved of thoſe of beſt ſkill therein and although this concerne not the deſcripc*i*on of Milford yet becauſe I will not conceale anything from yo*u*r honor, I have thought good to incert[10] them here with the reſt of my worke touching Milford

*The* Iland of *Caldey*[12] is from the Rode of Tenbye about iiij myles and lyeth South ſouth weſt and North north eaſt within[13] which baye[14] may ryde above 500 greate ſhips And in the ſhalloweſt place there is allwayes iiij$^{or}$ fathom at lowe water makinge accompte[15] to ryde a quarter of a myle from the land. *Caldey*[7] *and Tynby*[6] *how they stand.* *The depth and greatnes*[11]

---

[1] Suspected. Compare *Coriolanus*, iii, 1. [2] The towne of Tenbye, P.
[3] Tynbye, P. [4] Here P. inserts, 'a'. [5] *om.*, P.
[6] Tenby, P. [7] Caldei, P. [8] Caldy, P.
[9] See p. 111, above, where the author of the survey is not mentioned.
[10] insert, P. [11] This marginal note is not in P.
[12] William of Worcester (*Itin.*, p. 155) says that Caldey had thirty inhabited houses, a tower, a chapel of St. Mary on the shore, and the church of the priory.
[13] This word begins a new sentence and paragraph in P. Against the paragraph in P. is the following marginal note, largely eaten away by damp, perhaps to be restored as in brackets: 'The deapth of [the] baye & [the] num[ber of shippes] it w[olde holde].'
[14] The Baye, P. [15] Account. The word was so pronounced.

Fo. 28. *The goodnes of the harborowe.*[1]

†*The harborowe* is verie good ſave onely when the winde bloweth ſtrongly at ſoutheaſt, a high Eaſt winde is naught[2] but not ſoe bad as the ſouth eaſt, for it is the worſte, but upon all other windes there is ſalf riding there.

*The depth from Tynby*[3] *to Caldey*[4] *more then before.*

From the Rode of Tenby[5] to the pointe of Caldey there is deeper water allwayes[6] at lowe water then iiij[or] fathom and he y[t] will ryde iuſte under the Iland of Caldey ſhall never myſſe viii fathom water.

*What Ancker hould.*

*All* the Baye is ſand in the bottome ſave that there is one greate oyſter bedd neere three quarters of a mile from the land of the Caſtle of Tenby[5] w*hi*ch oyſter bed is a myle in length and lyeth very deepe.

*A danger. called the Wool*[7] *house, howe it stands,*[8] *and*[9] *where.*[9]

*There* is a greate rocke called the Woolhouſe[10] lyeing in the ſea, and lyeth from the greave[11] or key of Tenbye or from the Caſtle pointe about iij myle ſouth eaſt, And from Caldey pointe neere ij myles North and by weſt.

Fo. 28b. *Howe bigge the Danger is, and of the rydge that runneth from the same.*

†*This rock* is of it ſelf neere a butt ſhotte longe,[12] And from the ſame runneth a banke into the ſea Northward neere a myle and[13] half longe this banke is called the Rydge.

*Noe danger to paſse the*[14] *ridge.*

*There* is noe danger to paſſe the ſaid Rydge, for though yee ſhall perceave the ſea to breake all the length of the ſaid Rydge, y[t][15] is there allwaies iiij fathom water, at lowe water

*Ships comeing from Caldey howe to direct theire Course to avoyed the danger.*[16]

*The* Ship or Barke that cometh out of the ſea, from Caldey to the towne of Tenbye, muſt directe her courſe Northweſt, ſoe ſhall yt leave the ſaid danger called the[9] Woolhouſe on the[9] ſtarre[17] bord or right ſide, and be[18] ſure to be out of danger of the ſaid Rock

---

[1] P. adds here: 'and the bad winde upon y[e] same.'
[2] Bad. Compare *King Lear*, ii, 4.
[3] Tenbye, P.
[4] Caldei, P.
[5] Tynbye, P.
[6] allwaye, P.
[7] Wolhouse, P.
[8] standeth, P.
[9] *om.*, P.
[10] See Laws' *Little England*, p. 116.
[11] The strand ; from O. F. *grave*, whence the Place de la Grève at Paris.
[12] The distance between the butts or targets ; see note 7, p. 64, above.
[13] Here P. inserts 'a'.
[14] Here P. inserts 'saide'.
[15] yet, P.
[16] Some letters of this marginal note are eaten away by damp in P.
[17] starboord, P.
[18] bo (*sic*), P.

†*If* any Shippe came into Tenby[2] from the Eaſte they muſt be ſure to ſee and keepe ſight of certen white ſandes[3] that are upon the ſouth ſide of the Caſtle of Tenby, which ſandes if they ſee and perceave on any ſide[4] of a little Iland called S^cte^ Katheryns[5] they are ſaulf, But if they doe not ſee nor perceave the ſaid ſandes on neyther ſide of S^ct^ Katheryns[6] Iland then doeth the[7] Shippe runne right upon the ſaid danger called the Woolhouſe, and ſoe like to be caſt awaye. Fo. 29. *howe Shippes comeing from the East shall avoyed the said Danger by Keeping viewe of Certen sands.*[1]

*This* is the onely ſalf[8] marke that thoſe that are ſkilfull maeſters and Pylotts by daily experience there doe ſhape theire courſe by.

*The* FORESAID danger called the Woolhouſe was alltogether omytted in the viewe and certificate made by Capten *Yorke* whereat I greatly marvell.[9]

†For the more ease to finde[10] the distances of the principall rodes and places for fortificacions the one from thother I have truely measured the same by the Scale and have layed downe the same in this breef maner as Followeth. Fo. 30.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The havon | At the Entrance betwene both Blockhouses is = | | 14 Furlongs broade[11] | |
| From Ratte[12] Iland to | The Dale Pointe | is | 13 | Furlongs |
| | the Dale Roade | | 15 | |
| | Bicton Pointe | | 11 | |
| | the Stacke | is[14] | 10 | |
| | Southook[13] Pointe | | 14 | |
| †From the Stack to | St. Mary well[15] rode | is | 6 | Furlongs[16] |
| | Dale Poynte | | $20\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | Dale roade | | 21 | |
| | Bicton Pointe | is | 9 | |
| | Southook[13] Pointe | | 4 | |

Fo. 30b.

---

[1] It is not certain whether this marginal note was in P., as the margin, where it should be, is eaten away.

[2] Tynby, P.

[3] Whitsandes, P.

[4] Of [the ?] sides, P.

[5] S^t^ Katherin, P.: possibly there was an *e*, *s*, or *es* at the end of the last word, as the margin is here again defective.

[6] Katherins, P.

[7] that, P.

[8] safe, P.

[9] Fo. 29b is blank.

[10] knowe, P.

[11] *om*, P. There are no brackets in P.

[12] Ratt, P.

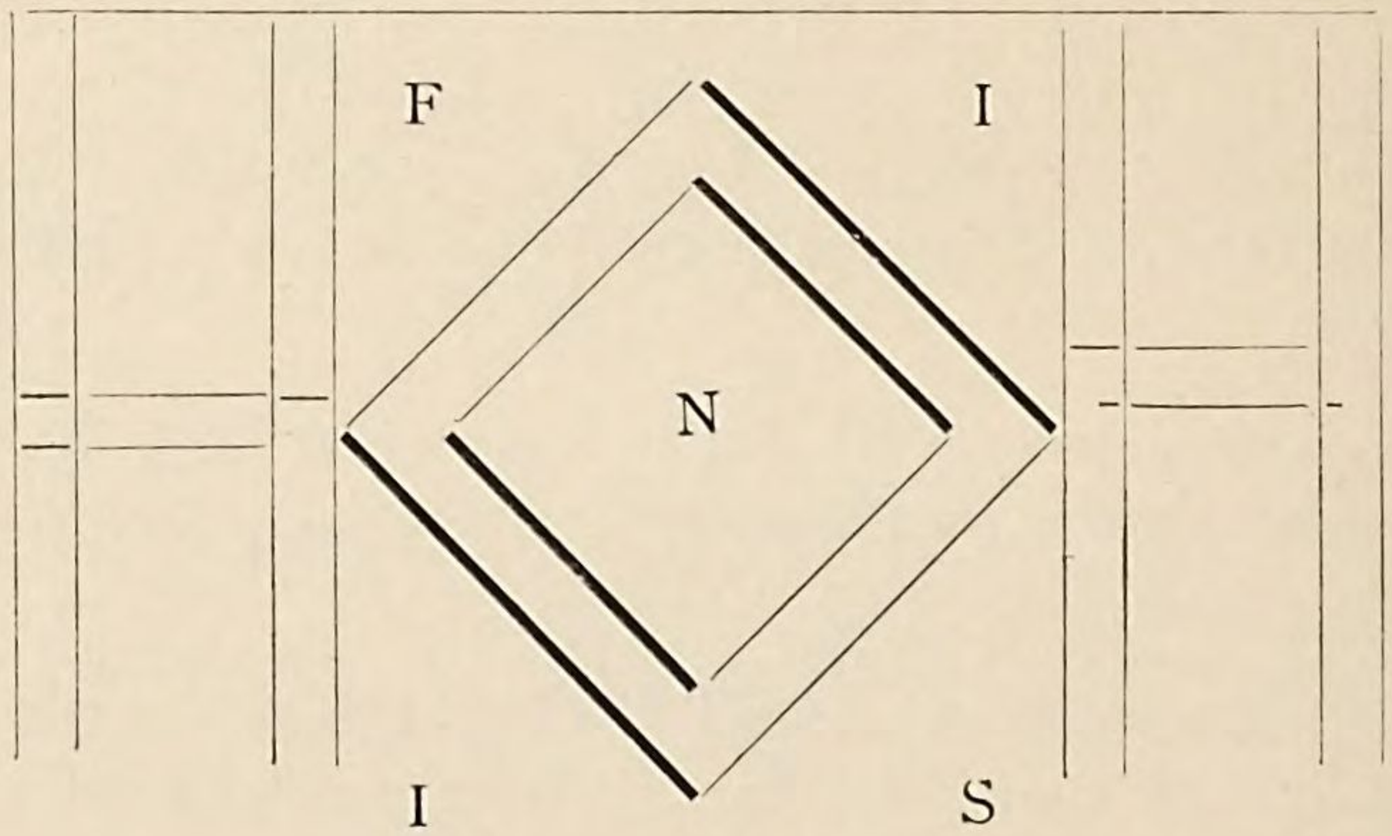
[13] Sowth hook, P.

[14] *om.*, P.

[15] Mariewell, P.

[16] Part of this word eaten away in P.

From Dale[1] Point to } { Bicton Pointe Southook[2] Pointe } is { $14^3$ $23^3$ } Furlongs.[3]




[1] the dale, P.

[2] South hook, P.

[3] All eaten away in P., which ends here. The tract which follows can never have been in P., except perhaps the diagram, which may have been executed on a corner of the page which is now gone. All this page, to the elaborate 'finis', is in an Italian hand. The British Museum MS. is in a hand which bears a great resemblance to that of the author, and was probably made by his order from the MS. in the Phillipps Library. On fo. $31^a$ begins, in a running Italian hand, the 'Reasons to proue the necesſitie of Fortifieing at Milford Hauon', see preface to this work, p. xxi, and Tract VII, below.

In the *Descriptio Comitatus* (see p. 515, above), the author divides the Haven into sixteen creeks, five bays, and thirteen roads—a division followed by Speed (see his *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, ii, 3, 101).

The Creeks are:—

West-pill.
Martyns havon
Sandy havon
Gellyswyck
Priorye pill
Prix pill
Penarmouth
Nailand
Cofseston crick
Lawrennye
Carewe
Coedkenles
Martletwye
Slebetch
Langoom
Ffrestropp.

The Bays:—

Milbaye
Wathigbaye
Castlebitch
Nangle
Sandy havon.

The Roads:—

West pill
St. Mary well
Greenslade
Pullwell[1]
Croswoorde
Dale
Pill roade
Lanstadwell
Newton roade
King roade
Knapwood
Crowpoole
Horestone deepe.[2]

---

[1] Now Bulwell.

[2] Norse, *djúpr*. Compare Lynn Deep and Boston Deep in Lincolnshire, Djúpa in Iceland, and Dieppe in Normandy.

# MILFORD TRACTS.

## I.

## LETTER TO LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.[1]

Fo. 96a. Right Honorable, and our ſingular good L: the Bounden duty we owe to her Ma$^{tye}$, the conſcience we have for the ſafegard of the whole Realme, and the Care that in nature and reaſon we carry of this our countrey, have Imboldened vs to offer this diſcourſe vnto yo$^{r}$ Honor, concerning the ſafety of them and vs all./.

It becometh vs not to feare, neyther doe we dowbt of the wiſe and grave conſideration that your L: & the reaſt of the LL: of her Ma$^{tes}$ moſt Honorable pryvy conſayle haue had and ſtill have, for p$^{r}$ſervation of her Ma$^{tie}$ and the Realme, but yet fearing your want of due Information toching the eſtate of Milford Havon, and the p*ar*tes adioyning[2] It may pleaſe yo$^{w}$ to vnderſtande that the havon yt ſelfe, being neyther barred to hinder entrye, nor to be embayed[3] by any windes to lett[4] Iſſuing furth is a ſufficient harborowe for an infinite number of ſhippes, which havon being once gotten by the Enymye may drawe on ſuch fortification at Penbroke towne and caſtle, ſtanding vpon a mayne rocke, and vpon a creeke of the Havon, and the towne and Caſtle of Tynby w$^{th}$ other places neere vnto them, as infinite numbers of men, and greate expence of treaſure will hardly in a longe tyme remove the Enymye, during w$^{ch}$ tyme her Ma$^{tie}$ ſhall looſe a fertyle Countrey, w$^{ch}$ yeldeth her Ma$^{tie}$ xijC$^{li}$[5] by yeare, and more in Revenue payde to her Ma$^{ties}$ Receaver, beſydes all other Receiptes, both temporall and eccleſiaſticall, as tenthes, and ſubſydyes/, &c.

Alſo yt ys to be Remembred that theſoyle neere theſaid Havon yeldeth Corne in ſuch abundance, as wold ſuffice to maynteyne a greate army, and the ſea coſtes neere about yt yeldeth greate plenty of fiſhe, the haven alſo ſtandeth very comodyouſlye to Receave victualles from ffraunce, Britayne,[6] or ſpayne, all which thinges may be an occaſion to move the Enymye to affecte that place before others

And alſo there are in Penbrocke ſheere eighteene Caſtles,[7] of which though there be but two or three in reparation, yet are the reaſt places of greate

---

[1] From the *Vairdre Book*. This letter is printed from the same source, but not correctly, in the *Arch. Camb.*, III, viii, 14; also by Fenton in the *Cambrian Register*, ii, 178; and by Carlisle, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, s.v. Milford.

[2] This word is written above the line.

[3] Land-locked. Compare *Othello*, ii, 1.

[4] Hinder, see p. 149, above.

[5] £1,200.

[6] Brittany, see p. 30, above.

[7] See a list of *nineteen*, p. 401, above.

ſtrength, and eaſyly to be fortifyed by the Enymye, ſome of which are ſo ſeated naturally for ſtrength, as they ſeeme Impregnable, Alſo there are in that ſhire to be ſeene in ſundry partes thereof, divers ſconſes or fortes of Earth rayſed in greate highte wth greate Rampyers[1] and Dytches to the number of vj or vij$^{xx}$[2] wch in tymes paſt have beene places of ſtrength in tyme of warres, all wch Caſtles and fortes wold yealde greate advantage to the Enymyes to ſtrengthen them ſelves in ſuch ſorte that yt wold be an infynyt chardge to Remove them from thence./

†Agayne theſame is ſcituate within ſeaven howres ſayling to Waterford and Fo. 96b. Wexford in Ireland, ſo as yf the Enymy have an Intention to Invade Ireland,[3] (as by reporte we have hard he hath) his harborowe in this haven may ſerve him to greate purpoſe,

ffurthermore being Lord (as it weare) of theſe Seas by poſſeſſing the Havon what ſpoyle he may make along Seaverne in both ſydes even to Briſtowe[4] may be eaſely coniectured, And if he (wch god forbidd) ſhould enioye Britayne withall, our Engliſhe Marchantes can have noe trade, which will decreaſe her highenes Cuſtomes, and decaye the Navye,

If yt be thought that he may be kept from landing, neyther ye[5] force of men, nor furniture[6] heere will ſerve the turne, conſidering heere be many places where he may eaſyly lande, and he maye come vpon vs within halfe a dayes ſayling, we having no ſhippes at ſea to deſcry him ſooner, And howe then our ſmall forces may be in readynes to withſtande him, we referre to your Honors Judgement,

And yf yt be thought that her Mates Navy Roiall be able to conquer them, being once in this haven, (and that by them fortyfyed) yt wold be founde very hard, by reaſon that vpon every litle ſtorme, (for want of other harborowe or baye to abyde in) they ſhold be in greate daunger of wracke,[7] and no land forces are able to expell them: Where vpon we humbly praye yor Lo: to conſider whether yet[8] be not expedyent for the wth ſtanding of the Enymye, that he optayne not this harborowe, to have a convenient number of Shippes of warre, and fortifications to deffende theſame, wch prparation if the Enymy might p*er*ceiue, wee beleeve veryly yt wold allter his mynde from adventuring his Navye vpon this coaſt/.

†And whereas of Late Mr. Pawl Ivy was ſent hyther to ſurvey the Havon, Fo. 97a. and to conſyder of ffytt places for fortifications, what Reporte he hath made of his opynyon, wee knowe not, but ſure wee are that his abode about that ſervice was very ſhorte, and his ſurvey very ſpeedyly diſpatched, ſo that, becauſe none of vs were pryvy to his Intente or conceipte, we doe yet Retayne ſome hope that if ſome other men of experience were ſent downe hither to conſider of all

---

[1] Rampire. The old form of *rampart*, used as late as Dryden.

[2] Six or seven score. [3] The Spaniards landed at Kinsale in 1601.

[4] Bristol, still called *Briste* in colloquial Welsh, and usually written *Bristo* in Welsh of the last century. [6] This word is written overline.

[6] The first *r* of this word is doubtful. 'Furniture'=equipment. See *Faerie Queene*, v. 3, 4.

[7] Destruction; see *Faerie Queene*, i, 6, 1. [8] *Sic* MS., for *yt*.

theſaid circumſtaunces, ſome ſuch Reporte wold happely be made vnto yor Honor, and the Reſt, as ſome better event might enſue for the ſafety of this poore countrey, and the whole Realme, then as (for ought we knowe) hath ben determyned vpon, eſpecially yf the p*ar*tye ſhall have Inſtruction to vywe the Towne and Caſtle of Tynbye, being a place wch maye be eaſylye made of exceeding ſtrength, and was not ſeene by Mr Ivy neerer then[1] two myles dyſtaunce for ought that wee cann learne./[2]

Thus Havinge (we hope) diſchardged the dutyes of true and faythfull Subiectes, We humbly Commytte yor good Lo: and all yor grave conſayles to the bleſſed protection and Direction of Almighty god ffrom Carm*ar*then the iijth of November 1595

Subſcribed thus

Yor L'ips moſt humble at com*m*aunde

Anth. Meneven'[3]
John Woogan[4]
George Owen
ffraunces Meyricke[5]
Albane Stepneth[6]

foure ſeverall letters[7] verbatim was sent to
The Lord Keeper
The Lord Treſorer
The Earele[8] of Eſſex
The Lorde Buckhurſt

And a coppy thereof encloſed in a letter to my Lord of Penbrocke all ſent by Mr Robert Davy Eſquior Receaver of Sowthwales to be deliu*er*ed to their L'ips/.[9]

---

[1] This word is written overline.

[2] Fenton, in a note, *loc. cit.*, repeats the scandalous tradition how the time of the 'voluptuous surveyor' was occupied, and the tradition that Ivy Tower, in St. Florence parish, was named from him. See p. 549, above, and for his works and writings, *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, s.v. Paul Ive.

[3] Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, 1594-1615.

[4] This is corrected from 'Wo*r*gan'. Sir John Wogan of Boulston.

[5] Francis (afterwards Sir Francis) Meyrick of Fleet, in Monkton parish. See *Lewys Dwnn*, I, 137.

[6] Of Prendergast. He was father of Sir John Stepney, Bart.

[7] The last two letters of this word have been almost entirely erased.

[8] The final *e* of this word is substituted for a prior *y*.

[9] The rest of fo. 97 is blank, except the endorsement, written on fo. 97b, which is as follows :

1595
Copie of L'res ſent to iiij of the
LL. of the Counſell to move
for fortifications at milford

This endorsement is not printed elsewhere with the letter, which was evidently drawn up by George Owen.

## II.

## NOTES ON MILFORD HAVEN.

Certeine Notes gatherid tochinge Millford Havon[1] Fo. 98a.

Per Dauid llewellin ſonne to the fery man xvij° Dec' 1593.

Depth of y^e^ havon w^th^ the Riſing & falling of the tides — Milford Havon at the fery is betweene viij and x^en^ fathome deepe at the loweſt ebb and at the havons mouthe about*es*[2] xx or xxiiij^ty^ fathome at lowe water yt Riſeth at full Sea at the greateſt Springe tyde vj fathome and at the loweſt nepe tyde iij fathome and ſoe betweene bothe acordinge to the Rate[3] / It is as I remember his wordes about*es* vj fathome at the loweſt Ebb at Langome or beniton[4] and thens vpward more ſhallowe

of the danger callid the Carr. — The Carr ſtone is the greateſt danger within the havon yt is a Rocke in the ſowth ſide of the Channell againſt Paterchurche about*es* a flight ſhoote from the full ſea marcke at ſhore yt is over flowen at half flud and ells open[5] yt is a long Ridg of Rock*es* ſtreching croſſe the havon toward*es* llanſtadwell

The pointe there beneth the fery is callid the Carr pointe[5] yt is callyd the Carne becauſe yt is a rock of ſtones for ſo is all hye Rockes or heapes of ſtones callyd in the old britiſhe or welſh ſpeeche[6]

---

[1] From the *Vairdre Book.*

[2] About. *Faerie Queene*, I, ix, 36.

[3] See note 3, p. 535, above.

[4] Langum or Benton.

[5] After these words, the remainder of these paragraphs is a later addition by the author to his original draft, written in a smaller hand and lighter ink. See p. 546, above.

[6] See p. 46 (text and note), and note 6, p. 172, above, for instances of *carn* being used in the sense of 'a rock', a frequent use in Welsh Pembrokeshire. Both senses of *Carn* are found in a passage of the *Life of St. Cadoc* (*Cambro-British Saints*, 62). There a certain *cautes immanis* is said to have been left stranded by the Glamorganshire Taff at Radyr (*Villa Aradur*) near Llandaff, on the land of a certain hermit called *Tylyuguay*, and to have been thence called *Carn Tylyuguay*. This passage concludes with the following words: "quatinus ille lapidum cumulus (vel *congeries*) a premissi celicole nomine *carn* id est rupes *Tylyuguay* vocaretur." But the author was apparently unaccustomed to *carn* in the sense of *cautes* or *rupes*, so he goes on inconsistently to speak of the rock as a 'heap of stones'. The gloss 'vel congeries' (omitted, as is the reference to Radyr, in the printed edition) is in a second hand (that of

Per Willm' yonge de
Penbr'[1] m^r[2] /eodem
die

Afhole in y^e
havons mouth
note yt in y^e
mapp[4]

There is afhole[3] beinge aflatt Rocke w^ch is allmoft in the middeft of the channell but fome what nerer the dale fide in the havons mowthe allmoft betweene the bothe blocke howfes, where it is but vij fathome or leffe at lowe Water yt is deepe on either fide

A fhippe of a ℔'[5] will Ride at xxj foote and foe maie any[6] fhippe in this havon as highe as Langoome and afhippe of vC will drawe about*es* xvij or xviij foote water accordinge as her buildinge is /

The carr
note in y^e
mapp[4]

The Carr is fomewhat aboue Paterchurche[7] & ftrecheth owt towardes llanftadwell

---

the contemporary corrector or 'editor' of the MS.), and 'rupes' is also written in that hand over an erasure. It seems clear from this passage that *carn*, in the sense of 'a rock', was obsolete in the speech of S. E. Wales A.D. 1050-1200, although extant as a place-name.

Besides Castell *y Garn*, the Welsh name for Roche Castle, there is also a 'Carn Rock' in St. Florence parish, and also a place called *Carn* (giving its name to two or three other places) in Begelly parish. The Cornish *carn* is used for *an isolated rock in the sea* in the *Resurrectio Domini*, l. 2,297 (see Norris' *Ancient Cornish Drama*, Oxford, vol. ii, p. 172).

Lemmyn hertheugh hy yn ves
Me a glew un hager noyes
Yn *carn yn mor* er y byn

'Now push her (the boat) out; I hear an ugly noise on the *rock in the sea* against him'—Pilate (cf. l. 2,333; II, 176). One of the group of rocks, known as the Manacles, between Falmouth and the Lizard, is still called *Carn Du*. *Carn* is very commonly used of rocky headlands on the Cornish coast round the Land's End; for a number of instances of this, see Murray's *Handbook to Cornwall*, ed. 1879, pp. 107-110. Names in *car* (apparently from carn) may be found off the Lizard coast. The statement of Williams, in his *Cornish Dict.*, s.v. *carn*, that "in the Erse dialects it (*carn*) means a rock only", is not borne out by the standard dictionaries of those "dialects", which, on the contrary, give the sense of 'a cairn or heap', but not that of 'a rock'.

[1] Pembroke.

[2] Master; see note 7, p. 551, above.

[3] A shoal: see p. 555, above.

[4] These little paragraphs are added by the author in the lighter ink. The author's map of the Haven seems to have been lost.

[5] A thousand tons, old measurement.

[6] After this word *fhee* has been struck out.

[7] After this word, the rest of this paragraph is the author's addition to his original draft. See note 4, p. 546, above.

Evell windes to gett furth — A ſouth ſouthweſt and ſouth and by weſt winde keepeth in the ſhippes that they cannot paſſe furth of the havon nor laye theire ſide to ſea if the Wether be fowle when they[1] are owt

dubling y^e^ Iland*es* — With aſouth ſoutheaſt they doble the Ilandes[2] and ſoe to the Sea for Ireland or ſcotland but hardly canne toche Ireland

Dublinge y^e^ crow — With aſouth ſouth weſt they are able to doble the Crowe and ſoe to paſſe vppe alonge to ſeverne[3] if they take half an northe ſtreame tyde

croſſe tides at y^e^ havons mowth[4] wryte yt in the mapp — At half fludd the tyde Runeth northward at the havons mowthe till di[5] ebb and then ſouthward ſoe longe againe Viz' vj howres and this is becauſe of the Iland*es* of ſcokehome & ſkalmey w^ch^ maketh half tyde vnder[6] other as they terme yt /

hieſt & loweſt tides/ — †He ſaieth the higheſt Springe tyde Riſeth iiij fathome & noe higher & the nepe tyde but ij fathome above lowe Water but the Springe Ebbeth lower and Riſeth higher then the Nep tydes doe/ Fo. 98b.

afathom vj foote — He ſaieth they comonlie Acompt vj foote to the fathome[7] /

Length & bride^th^ of the havon — The havon is Acompted[8] ij miles ower at the entrans betweene the blockhouſes and almoſt amyle[9] over in moſt places vntyll Langoome[8] and yt is acompted[8] from the havons mowth or entrance thereof about myles in lenght & this by the meſure of M^r^ Saxtons mapp if he hath truly calculated the ſame[8] /

---

[1] This word seems altered from a prior *theire*.

[2] Scokholm and Skomar. See below.

[3] The Severn Sea, *i.e.*, the Bristol Channel.

[4] See p. 553, above.

[5] This word is indistinct; it looks like the author's abbreviation for 'dimidium', but 'the' is meant.

[6] Between; compare *Faerie Queene* (III, vii, 13), 'under time', generally misinterpreted '*after* time'; also the use in mediæval charter Latin of *infra* for *intra*. Lewis Morris, in the *Observations* (p. 17), at the end of his *Survey*, notices these cross tides, and says that they also occur at all headlands where there is an opposition of rocks and islands, and instances Scilly and Bardsey.

[7] There were three kinds of fathom, 6 ft., $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and 5 ft. respectively. The remaining three paragraphs are each an addition, made by the author at a different time, to his original draft.

[8] In all these words the *m* is written with four strokes, as though it were *nn*.

[9] This word is written as though it were *anyle*.

from harford to the Dale 24 miles[1] { The bardgmen of Hau*er*ford acompt[1] yt from harford keye[2] to Dalerode xxiiij miles & after that Rate thei ar paid for Caredg w^th^ their lighters
p*er* Jo' tho[3] 20 decembris 92[4] /

Fo. 99a. †Milford hauon is Callyd millefordia athouſand ford*es* as euphrates is callyd nere birach where the ſame river euphrates deſending of many small ſtremes is callyd by name[5] w^ch^ in that contrey ſpeche ſignifyeth athowſand heddes engliſh viages ſo 232[6] /

---

## III.

## PLACES TO BE FORTIFIED.

Fo. 100a.

A note what places of Milforde havon are to be fortified w^th^ trenches of earth to Receave ſhott to impech the landinge of enemyes[7]

p*er* phe*lip* ll*yw*el*yn* 9° Decemb: 1595

good landinge . . . Newton pointe

---

[1] See note 8 on previous page. [2] Haverford Quay.

[3] John Thomas. [4] The rest of this page is blank.

[5] 'Name' is substituted for 'a word', struck out.

[6] This paragraph is written in a very bad hand by the author. All the rest of fo. 99 is blank, except the endorsement on fo. 99^b^, *Notes toching Myllford havon.* The author has not correctly quoted the passage from Hakluyt (see his *Voyages*, ed. 1589). It runs as follows: "Birrah, ... a ſmall toune ſituated vpon the riuer Euphrates, where it beginneth firſt to take his name, being here gathered into one chanell, whereas before it commeth downe in manifolde branches, and is therefore called by the people of the countrey by a name which ſignifieth a thouſand heads." It seems probable that the name 'Milford' is of Norse origin, the 'ford' being *fiord;* compare Haverford, and Guilford near Langum. In Lincolnshire a sand-dune is called a 'meel' (O. N. mjöll), and in Norfolk a 'meal-mesh'; the word appears in North *Meols*, near Southport, in Lancashire. Compare Mill Bay, p. 572, below; and see Moore's *Manx Place-Names*, p. 141.

[7] From the *Vairdre Book.* This tract was incompletely and inaccurately printed in the *Arch. Camb.*, III, viii, 17. Besides the blockhouses at Dale and Angle, forts were erected to protect the Royal Dockyard, which was established at Milford in 1800, and removed to Paterchurch in 1814. Forts were also begun to protect the temporary establishment at Nayland in 1775. In later times the landing of the enemy has been 'impeached' by the erection of forts at Scoveston, South Hook, Hubberston, Popton, Thorn Island, the Stack Rock, and the entrance to the Haven, and more recently at Chapel Bay.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| good landinge | . . | Pill rape[1] |
| good | „ . . . | Slibbry Cave[2] |
| Indifferent | „ . . . | Three wells[3] |
| badd | „ . . . | The pointe next beweſt the ſame |
| good | „ . . . | On the bendinge vp of hubberſton pointe or goldren pointe |
| good | „ . . . | On the eaſt ſide of the bight[4] beneth hubberſton called Con Jooke[2] |
| Indifferent | „ . . | The eaſt and weſt ſides of Gellys weeke |
| badd | „ . . | The myddle of the Cunninger[5] of Gellys weeke |
| good | „ . . | Barnette*s* baye[6] |
| badd | „ . . | Sowth hooke pointe |

---

[1] *Rape*, a district, is from the O. N. *hreppr*, a word still in use in Sussex. The word *pill*, common in the Haven in the sense of a tidal estuary, may also be more nearly akin to the Norse *þollr* (still in use in Western Iceland) than the Welsh *pwll*. The pills are to be found in Waterford and Wexford, on the Severn, in North Cardiganshire and East Cornwall.

[2] These names may be legacies from the Flemings. *Slibberig* is in Flemish 'slipping', *jook* is 'yoke', perhaps in reference to the form of the 'bight'. *Con Jooke* is now pronounced *Cunjeck*. When the new house called St. Anne's was built there, Slibbery Cave, which was about 200 yards to the west of Cunjeck Beach, was filled up. There is a Slibbery Back at Tenby, on the hill by the Cemetery.

[3] At St. Anne's by Hakin.

[4] The bay; Icel. *bugt*.

[5] The *-unnin-* of this word are composed of nine strokes (with no dots over them), which might conjecturally be read as any sort of combination of *m*'s, *n*'s, *u*'s and *i*'s. The *mun-* of 'mundaie', and the *mu* of 'muskett' in the next section, are similarly written. The *Arch. Camb.* editor has made the word into '*coming in*'. The Pembrokeshire Cunnigers, which generally retain the prefix *The*, are chiefly near the sites of religious houses (compare the Low Latin *Cuningeria*, a rabbit-warren). The one in the text would have served for Pill Priory. There were others at Monkton, Lamphey, Gumfreston, Penally, Tenby (the site of the Esplanade), Haroldston St. Issel's, Prendergast, St. Bride's, Burton and Johnston (many of these are taken from a list of field-names of the County in the editor's possession). The English equivalent was *Coney Garth*, which was a common appendage to a country house. The name appears at St. Twinnels as *Conygar*, which is not an infrequent place-name in the south-west of England. There is a Conygar Hill, a well-known landmark, by Dunster in Somerset, and a Conegore on Camel Hill near Ilchester in the same county, a Coneygree Hill in Gloucestershire (near Ledbury); also a Coney Garth at Burbage, not far from Marlborough, Wilts. In the 12th century, what is now the garden of Lincoln's Inn, was called the Coney Garth. Near Whitchurch, Salop (but within the Flintshire border), is a place called Cunnery. The word *cuningeria* has been naturalised in Wales, *e.g.*, in *Gwningar*, near the Newborough rabbit-warren in Anglesey.

[6] Littlewick.

good „ . . On the ſowth ſide of the weeke[1] or hubberſton ſlade[2]
badd „ . . Over againſt the myddle of the mowth of Sandye havon or ſecond pointe theare
badd „ . . On the thirde pointe theare · being the eaſt ſide of Sandye havon
good „ . . Crowe pointe[3] by the dale
badd „ . . Castell worde[4] beyonde the dale[5] this is callid the dale pointe

Vywed on Loweaſter[6] mundaie Anno d*omi*ni 1588 by Sr Thomas Perrot knight George Owen eſquior deputy[7] Lieutenant*es*[7] and diu*er*s other gent' of the Cuntrey and the places aforenamed[8] for that the ſame were fitt places to land forces were thoght fitt to be defended by rayſinge of ſome ſmall trenches of earth to ſuccowre and shaddowe ſome muſkett ſhott to impeach the landinge of Enemyes./ The reſt of the havon on that ſide is not fitt for landinge of people by reaſon of the ſteepnes and roughnes of the Clyffes

in moſt of the plac*es* aforeſaid thei maye land at halfe ebb . but after halfe ebb the moſt plac*es* ſaing[9] ſandy havon is owſe & ſo no landinge[10]/

Fo. 101b. †mill baye[11] betweene S[t] Ans foreland & the dale point is alanding but no Rydinge place /

there is abaye above S[t] mary well be tweene yt & nangle rode[12] where there is a landing place/ ſe yt & note yt/

---

[1] Wick, a small bay, O. N. *vík*.

[2] *Slade* is common in the County (as in English Gower), in the sense of low-lying land. The meaning varies in different districts ; the A.-S. *slæd* is primarily an open tract.

[3] Blackrock.

[4] See p. 541, above. In the parish of Penrose, or Penrhos, in Monmouthshire, a cottage close to a fine ancient entrenchment is called 'Mount *Ward*'. Readers of *The Pirate* will remember (cap. xix) the '*Ward*-hill of Hoy' in the Orkneys. Compare Plas y *ward*, near Ruthin.

[5] After this word to *pointe* is an after-addition in a careless hand by the author.

[6] Low (or Little) Easter (W. 'pasc bychan') is the Sunday which closes the octave of Easter.

[7] These two words added overline in a more careless hand. In the 'Names of the deputye lieutenantes in everie ſhiere in Wales and the Marches' (*Taylor's Cussion*, i, fo. 36) the information given at p. 167, above, as to the appointment and removal of Sir Thomas Perrot (see note 4 on p. 511, above) is repeated.

[8] After this word 'were thoght fitt' is struck out.

[9] *I.e.*, saving.

[10] This paragraph is an after-addition in a careless hand. Fos. 100b and 101a are entirely blank. What follows consists of roughly-written memoranda.

[11] There is another Mill Bay by Cosheston.

[12] 'Nangle rode' is substituted overline for 'penar mowth', struck out. The words 'se yt and note yt' seem to have been added at the same time.

the beſt Rodes ar at[1] S[t] mary well, & Dale Rode[2] & at prex pill agood Rode on the north ſyde[3] of the havon/ I think yt be the pill.

---

## IV.

## NOTES ON THE COAST S. OF MILFORD HAVEN.[4]

ludſop[5] haven is a litle creeke for fiſhinge botes to land themſelves all ſhallow ſubiecto the eaſt & sowtheaſt windes one the hill lieth the villadg of ludſopp and another villadge called ſkrinckhill.[6]

Manerbier is the next w[ch] is allſo a creek ſhallow ſubject to the ſowth and ſowthweſt windes there in[7] a litle valeye lieth the villadg & caſtell where is alſo an old parke of ſtone wall w[th] a litle brooke ru*nn*ing thorow the ſame beging[8] in the ſame parke and a mill by the ſame caſtell vpo*n* the ſame brooke.

vpon the hill above it northweſt lieth the villadg of Jameſton w[th]in man*er* bier pariſhe w[th] a faire there on S[t] James daie.[9]

weſtwarde from man*er*bier lieth a place called the moore[10] w[th]in the ſame *fair.* pariſhe.

---

[1] This word is added overline.

[2] The words after this word, as far as the next 'Rode' (inclusive) are substituted overline for 'prex pill on', struck out. The author was not sure of the name of Prix Pill.

[3] After this word to the end is a later addition by the author. Below this paragraph are written by him, but struck out, the words 'p*er* more apd fiſgard ij° decembr' 95'. Further down on the page he has written :

'gad maſters*
Tho Prowt
Jo[n] Prowt.'

The rest of fo. 101[b] is blank, except the endorsement : " Placees in milford to be fencid to impeache Landinge."

[4] These notes, obviously made with the same end as those on Milford Haven, are written on the back of one of the three copies of the contents of the "Second Part of the Description of Penbrokshire" (printed on pp. 283-6, above) contained in the *Vairdre Book* (fo. 60[b]).

[5] Lydstep, see note 2, p. 306, above.

[6] Skrinkle. There is a Shrinkhill, near Tiverton ; see Harding's *History of* T*iverton*, i, 8, and ii, 47.

[7] Altered from a prior 'is'.

[8] *Sic* MS., for *beginning.*

[9] See p. 144, above.

[10] Here are now the farms of East Moor and West Moor.

---

* Gad, a company. See Skeat's *Dict.*, s.v. *Gather.* The meaning here seems to be the same as *gaffer*, in the sense of the head workman. 'More' would seem to be name of a Fishguard mariner.

*druſle wood.* *Trewent.*

Then freſhwater[1] wch is allſo a ſhallow creeke wth a brooke falling into the ſame called freſhwater coming from beweſt & ſowthwarde[2] of St Daniells vpon the ſame brooke abowte half a mile from the creek is a mill called trewent mill belonging to Mr Hugh Owens[3] & ſomwhat weſtward vpon the ſaid brook lieth a wood called druſley woode[4] belonging to ſtackpoole it receaveth a litle brooke from trewent it receaveth alſo another rill coming from the north & eaſtward of St. Daniells.

Next to that is the havon of ſtackpoole a ſhallow creeke allſo for fiſhing boates to arrive in ſubiect to the eaſt & northeaſt windes.

---

## V.

## THE ROADS OF TENBY AND CALDEY.

Certen Especiall Notes of the lardgnes depth and goodnes of the roades of Tynby & Caldey.[5]

*The biggnes & greatest depth of the said Roades and what ancker hold on the easter p'te of Caldey rode.*

Ffrom the pointe of Caldey to the roade of Tenby the cowrse is north northwest and South sowtheast, and betwixt the pointe of Caldey and the roade of Tinby, is one legue, you shall haue upon the easter[6] parte of the roade of Caldey, xij fathome water wth good ancker hold in oase.[7]

---

[1] Freshwater East. Freshwater West is on the opposite coast of the peninsula of Penfro.

[2] This and the previous two words are corrected from 'besowth', which was itself corrected from a prior 'bewest'. St. Daniel's, properly St. Deiniol's, is called by the author (p. 108, above) 'St Daniells chappell'. It was attached to Monkton Priory, and has seen many vicissitudes. In Fenton's time it was a 'Methodist conventicle' (*Pemb.*, p. 375): he would have been glad to hear that it has since returned to its ancient mother.

[3] The Trewents once belonged to Orielton. See Phillips' *Owens of Orielton*, p. 32.

[4] Called Throſelwoode, p. 86 above. There is still a *Throstle* Mill on this brook at the point indicated. With *Drusley* might be compared *Drussel*-ton, between Penally and Lydstep. Laws (*Little England*, p. 72) derives *Throstle* Mill from the English *throstle* or its Norse prototype; but *Drusley* might, *iudging merely from its modern forms*, come from the Welsh *Drys-le*, 'a tangled spot' (compare *Dryslwyn* Castle); from *drys* (now *dyrys*, 'tangled, intricate') comes the common plural *drysi* (not *dyrysi*), 'brambles', singulative *drysien*. The corresponding Old Irish form is *driss*, and the modern Breton singulative is *drézen*. There is a *Druslade* on Exmoor: see Westcote's *View of Devonshire in 1630* (Exeter, 1845), p. 90.

[5] From the *Taylor's Cussion*, vol. i, fo. 3.

[6] See note 11, p. 543, above.

[7] Ooze. See note 5, p. 11, above.

*The lest depth & ancker hold and what windes most dangerouse.*

One[1] the wester part you shall haue six fathome water, with good ancker hold in oase and noe winde canne hurte you saving only betwene the southeast and the northeast, and notw^th^standing those windes, you may ride there by force,[2] except it be in agreate storme.

*The lest water in both the rodes.*

From the roade of Caldey to the roade of Tinby you shall have where you haue least water foure fathome & a haulfe at lowe water, and between the roade of Caldey and the roade of Tinby you may ride w^th^ all wethers except as aforesaid.

*What nomber of shipps may ride in both the said roades.*

There may ryde betwixt the pointe of Caldey and the roade of Tynby twoe hundred Sayles and not one of them troble another.

---

## VI.

## HIGH TIDE AT TENBY AND MILFORD.

To know the full sea at Tenbie or Millford.[3]

First knowe thadge[4] of the moone w^ch^ multiplie by 48 (which is the nomber of minutes that the tyde dothe encrease or decrese everie 24 owres) then devide the whole nomber multiplied[5] by 60 (for soe manie minutes makes an owre) owt of the Quotient deduct 12 as often as you canne, to the rest add vi (w^ch^ is the owre that make the full sea at the newe moone and full moone) and the rest sheweth the owre and minute of the full sea that daie. As for example the x^th^ daie of Maie 1598 the adge of the moone is 22 w^ch^ multiplie by 48 and it amountethe to 1060 which being diuided by 60 is 17 and 40 minutes vnto wch add 6 and then deduct 12 the remainder is one aclocke and 40 minutes which is the owre of the full sea that daie.

The springe tydes are allwaies at newe moone and full moone.

The nepe tide is at both quarters.

The third daie after newe and full moone the springe is at the hyest and soe the next after everie quarter at tenby.

East and west moone at Tenbie maketh full sea and southe and northe moone lowe water.

The daie and instant of the newe and full moone is full sea at vi a clocke and nepe at xij a clocke by night and daie.

---

[1] On.

[2] With care. Compare Chaucer, *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8,968, 'No force of deth'; and *The Romaunt of the Rose*, v. 4,830, 'They yeve no force'; see also *Mery Tales* (1567), lxxvi.

[3] From the *Taylor's Cussion*, vol. ii, fo. 13.

[4] The age.

[5] After you have multiplied it.

## VII.

## THE NECESSITY OF FORTIFYING THE HAVEN.

†fo. 31a. †Reasons to proue the necesſitie of Fortifieing at Milford Hauon.[1]

Milford Hauon is one of the best Ports, and harborough for shipping of all Sortes, to ryde in with safety in all stormes windes and weather that is in the kings Dominions.

It hath noe fortificacon for defence.

It hath often been designed by our forreigne enemies, as a Place fitte for them to invade and posses.

It is a Porte, where shipping and souldiers may be tranſported thence, unto the west of England or of Ireland within fewe hours, if the winde be any thing fauourable.

If this Harborough should be posſesſed by invadors and Fortified by them, which as it yet is, may be done without any difficulty.[2] There is noe other Place betwixt that and the landes end of England where his Ma^ties^ ships may ride salfely in any stormes. Soe it may be made as another Dunkirk for S^ct^ Georges Channel and For the Coaste of Ireland.

†fo. 31b. †Therefore howe important a thing it is, and howe needfull that this soe principall a porte should be speedily fortified as the tymes now stand, must be leafte to the iudgement of them, that are most iudiciall.

The Earle of Pembrook, when he was Presid^t^ of Wales, sought to haue this Harborough fortified ; soe did S^r^ Jo^n^ Perrott ; they had licence, and should haue had meanes to doe yt, from Queene Eliz : but that the death of the one and the downefall of the other did disappoint it.

---

[1] British Museum, *Add. MS.*, 22,623. This tract is not by George Owen, but apparently by his son, the York Herald ; see p. 530, above, where the enlarged edition among the Petworth MSS. is referred to. Among the MSS. at Ettington Hall, in the county of Warwick, there is 'A catalogue of all the Earls of Pembroke that have been sithence the Conquest, together with theyre proper coate armor' (see pp. 447 and 479, above). This is a presentation copy (of thirty-six leaves) by the York Herald to the Earl of Pembroke, got up in the same manner as the Petworth MSS. See Appendix to *the Fifth Report of the Hist. MSS. Commission*, p. 366, No. 88.

[2] 'Appulit in celebrem Milfordi littoris oram'. — John Herd's *Historia quatuor regum Angliæ* (p. 126), edited by Thomas Purnell (late of Haverford-west).

If the kings Ma^tie and the state shalbe pleased to sett forwards, the fortifieing of the Harborowe. It shalbe vndertaken to be done sufficiently for 2000^li by buylding of three fortes within the Mouth of the Hauon, the one to †aunswere the other, which shall commaunde all shipping commeing to that Place. †fo. 32a.

Secure the roades and places of landinge, pofses that Harborough for the kings ships and his subiectes, disapoint the enemies, and keepe that country in safegarde.[1]

---

[1] The remainder of folio 32[a] is left blank, as also 32[b] (which is the last page of the MS.), except the following written at the bottom in a comparatively rude and unformed hand :—

'The Authors John Clark of Copfon Magna
Warwickfhire A.D. 1750.'

See Preface above, p. xxi, note 2, where the name is wrongly given as Clarke. The tract is in an early seventeenth-century hand, and there is no evidence to ascribe it to John Clark, who may have been the owner of the MS. and the person of that name who wrote reports of several of the Welsh counties for the 'General View of Agriculture', and who died at Pembroke in 1807. It is probable that Clark made the alterations in the title-page mentioned in notes 2 and 3 on p. 533, above. It will be seen that the reference to this tract and also to George Owen's treatise in Laws' *Little England*, p. 312, is incomplete.

BAYERISCHE
STAATS-
BIBLIOTHEK
MÜNCHEN

# Gerald the Welshman,

BY

HENRY OWEN, B.C.L.Oxon., F.S.A.

---

**OPINIONS OF THE WELSH PRESS:—**

"A book for the Welsh."—*South Wales Daily News.*

"Alike solid and interesting, serious and amusing, concise, and yet most readable."—*Western Mail.*

"The very best and most complete sketch of the life and writings of the famous Welsh scholar."—*Pembrokeshire Herald.*

"There are hundreds who will read this volume with hearts full of gratitude to Mr. Owen."—*Milford Haven Telegraph.*

"A work of sterling merit, more interesting than the average romance."—*Welshman.*

"The book deserves to be read by all who take an interest in the history of this country."—*Welshman* (second notice).

"A thoroughly weighty and instructive work."—*North Wales Guardian.*

"Mr. Owen knows a good story when he sees it."—*Oswestry Advertiser.*

"A book that should be in every library in Wales."—*North Wales Observer.*

"An account told in admirable style of the life and writings of a remarkable man."—*Wrexham Advertiser.*

"Exquisitely printed on rough-edged paper. The book brings the personality of Gerald very distinctly before the mind."—*Cambrian News.*

"Mr. Owen's work will be henceforth regarded as the standard authority, for practical purposes, on the life and writings of Giraldus Cambrensis."—*Carnarvon Herald.*

"Mr. Henry Owen, of Withybush, Haverfordwest, has, in this compact and beautifully bound little volume, given us a complete summary of all that is known of one of the most brilliant figures in Welsh history."—*Cardiff Times.*

THE

# Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF

*Literature, Science and Art as connected with Wales.*

FOUNDED 1751. REVIVED 1873.

**Offices: NEW STONE BUILDINGS, 64, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.**

## President.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

## Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. The EARL OF JERSEY.
The Right Hon. The EARL OF POWIS.
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF BANGOR.
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.
The Right Rev. FRANCIS MOSTYN, D.D., BISHOP OF ASCALON, and VICAR APOSTOLIC OF WALES.
The Right Hon. LORD TREDEGAR.
The Right Hon. LORD PENRHYN.
The Right Hon. LORD ABERDARE.
The Right Hon. LORD MOSTYN.
The Right Hon. LORD KENSINGTON.
The Right Hon. LORD KENYON.
The Right Hon. LORD WINDSOR.
Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.

Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, Bart.
Sir ROBERT A. CUNLIFFE, Bart.
Sir W. THOMAS LEWIS, Bart.
Sir GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN, Bart., M.P.
Sir JOHN T. D. LLEWELYN, Bart., M.P.
Lieut.-General Sir JAMES HILLS-JOHNES, G.C.B., V.C.
Sir EDWARD J. REED, K.C.B.
Sir DAVID EVANS, K.C.M.G.
Sir WALTER MORGAN.
Sir OWEN ROBERTS, D.C.L., F.S.A.
Sir JOHN H. PULESTON.
Sir LEWIS MORRIS.
W. CORNWALLIS-WEST, Lord Lieutenant, Co. Denbigh.
H. R. HUGHES, Lord Lieutenant, Co. Flint.
THOMAS E. ELLIS, M.P.
OWEN M. EDWARDS, M.A.
D. BRYNMÔR JONES, Q.C., M.P.
The Very Rev. The DEAN OF LLANDAFF.
The ARCHDEACON OF LLANDAFF.
His Honour Judge GWILYM WILLIAMS.
His Honour Judge OWEN.
His Honour Judge LEWIS.
His Honour Judge PARRY.
WILLIAM RATHBONE.
J. IGNATIUS WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM R. M. WYNNE, Lord Lieutenant, Co. Merioneth.

## Council.

STEPHEN EVANS, J.P. *(Chairman)*.
ALFRED DANIELL, M.A., D.Sc.
W. CADWALADR DAVIES.
W. E. DAVIES.
E. VINCENT EVANS.
WILLIAM EVANS.
ELLIS J. GRIFFITH, M.P.
W. TUDOR HOWELL, M.P.
R. HENRY JENKINS.
Rev. G. HARTWELL-JONES, M.A.
T. HOWELL WILLIAMS IDRIS, F.C.S.
T. E. MORRIS, M.A., LL.M.
ALFRED NUTT.
EDWARD OWEN.
HENRY OWEN, B.C.L. Oxon., F.S.A.
ISAMBARD OWEN, M.D., M.A.
EGERTON PHILLIMORE, M.A.
Principal JOHN RHYS, M.A., LL.D.
Professor FREDK. T. ROBERTS, M.D.
R. ARTHUR ROBERTS.
H. LLOYD ROBERTS.
RICHARD ROBERTS, B.A.
J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.
D. LLEUFER THOMAS, B.A.
HOWEL THOMAS.
JOHN THOMAS *(Pencerdd Gwalia)*.
W. CAVE THOMAS, F.S.S.
Sir JOHN WILLIAMS, Bart., M.D.
T. MARCHANT WILLIAMS, B.A.
J. W. WILLIS-BUND, F.S.A.

## Secretary.

E. VINCENT EVANS.

E. Metzger
Buchbinderei
Karmeliterstr. 4

BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

Owen, George,

The Description of Penbrokshire

Bd.: 2

London 1897
4 Brit. 201 h-1,2
urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11733506-5